"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers and warmer to-day; unsettled to-morrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,945. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GOMEZ IN ALARM APPEALS TO TAFT

Note from State Department Disturbing, and He Asks a Friendly Declaration.

REGRETS ATTACK ON GIBSON

Promises to Punish His Assailant and Libelous Newspapers—Asks Our Government's Forbearance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—President Gomez called together several members of his Cabinet to-day for a consultation over certain statements made by Señor Rivero, Minister to the United States, in a cable dispatch to his Government Saturday, which is still unpublished, but has caused much disquiet here.

After the conference with his Ministers, President Gomez sent the following cable to President Taft:

"Hon. William H. Taft, President, United States of America, Washington:

"As I am painfully impressed with the statements made yesterday to Cuba's Minister by Acting Secretary of State Wilson, I am addressing you, relying on your constant good-will for Cuba and this Government.

"I would reiterate at the same time my regret and indignation at the surprising attack on the Chargé of the United States by a senseless person, whose conduct may have been due to the instigation of secret promoters of conflicts between Cuba and the United States.

"I assure you that severe measures have been taken with him, and that we will continue with all the severity that the rigor of our laws allows to the end of clearing up and punishing this crime, the author of which has been put in prison and indicted.

"The case will proceed with all possible rapidity, and just punishment will be imposed.

"The libels which some newspapers opposed to my Government directed against the Chargé will be prosecuted in accordance with our law, although their sensational character will not produce any effect on the country except to cause them to be deplored.

"Animated as I am by an ardent desire to leave no doubt about the energy with which I know how always to maintain the immunity privileges of the representatives of friendly nations, and by consideration of the sincere affection that Cuba has always taken pleasure in showing to the great Nation over which you preside, I appeal to you that you may give your careful attention, to the end that this subject, so disagreeable in its nature, may be settled in the friendly manner which we expect from your just sentiments; that your attitude may correspond also to our sentiment of cordiality and true estimation of your worth, demonstrated on all occasions by Cuba and her Government to the American Nation.

"The latest note and memorandum, which were sent yesterday, have alarmed profoundly those whose patriotism makes them fear that exaggeration of reports and the distance, which renders difficult an understanding of the real nature of affairs, might cause the Government of the United States to commit a lamentable error in estimating the events of all kinds which have happened here during the last few days, and might cause it to assume an attitude which, in the later knowledge of the circumstances and knowing the sincerity with which I purpose to do justice, as for example, by guarding the foreign representatives, and especially the one who at present represents the American Government, and who in his relations with us has always been courteous, even affectionate, and worthy of every consideration, you would be the first one to regret.

"I hope to obtain from you after these statements a frank and cordial declaration which will quiet our minds and restore confidence in our disturbed spirits, inspiring in all the assurance that the United States will not in this instance change from its constant desire that Cuba shall maintain her own internal peace and the best relations with all nations, and at the same time be justified in her gratitude toward the United States. JOSE GOMEZ.

"President of the Republic of Cuba."

NO MORE COAL DISCOUNT.

Winter Prices In Effect To-day—Some Dealers Asking Premiums.

Beginning to-day the Summer discount on domestic anthracite coal ceases and the regular Winter prices will be in force. This brings the retail price to $6.75 a ton for stove coal and 25 cents a ton more for chestnut. Dealers said yesterday they were hoping that a spell of warm weather would come to stave off a rush of orders.

F. W. Saward, manager of The Coal Trade Journal, who has been receiving reports from different parts of the country, said that New York was better off in facilities to get anthracite than many other cities. Notwithstanding this he said independent operators were asking a premium on the schedule prices in New York from 25 to 40 cents a ton.

A representative of the Coal Merchants' Association said that while there was a shortage of two months in the output of anthracite, large quantities were being produced now. An uptown dealer said the situation in New England was much worse than in New York.

"Numbers of New England dealers are coming to New York every day," he said, "to get coal, but as New York is one of the largest distributing centres the local dealers will have the first chance. The schedule prices have not been changed by the companies, but some of the independent operators are asking premiums."

WAR PLAY MAKING SOLDIERS.

Recent Manoeuvres Indicated Increased Strength of Citizen Militia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Reports thus far received by officers of the War Department on the recent country-wide army manoeuvres indicate that the militia establishment of the Nation is more enthusiastic and of greater force than has been the case since 1898, when the war with Spain aroused the citizen soldiery.

Regular army officers attribute the increased interest in the militia arm to the frequent rumors of trouble with Mexico and the unrest in Central America. At such times, say the military authorities, the citizen soldiers always respond promptly.

"There is undoubtedly another reason also," said Capt. Dana T. Merrill of the militia division of the War Department, "and that is to be found in the more liberal regulations now laid down for duty in the joint manoeuvres. We have endeavored to eliminate the drudgery of these camps, reduce guard duty to the lowest, and do away practically with parades and show affairs. The men now get work and problems enough to keep them interested and enthusiastic."

The manoeuvres, which lasted throughout eight days, cost close to $2,500,000, of which the Federal Government provided $1,350,000, the various States where militia participated making up the balance. Army officers insist that such a sum annually is not enough to get altogether satisfactory results, and Congress will be asked for a larger appropriation next year.

CARNEGIE'S COUSIN HURT.

Robert Morrison of Pittsburgh Injured in Auto Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 1.—In an automobile collision last night on the Lowries Run road, Robert Morrison, Pittsburgh's richest young man, was injured internally and Charles Anderson broke both legs. Both are in the Allegheny General Hospital.

Morrison, who is 25 years old, is a son of Thomas Morrison, a cousin of Andrew Carnegie and one of Carnegie's firm partners. He recently returned from a world tour. His parents are somewhere in the East and have been informed of the accident. Anderson, who is 26 years old, is a son of Robert Anderson, a retired steel manufacturer.

Secrecy surrounds the details of the wreck. Although both cars were full, only Morrison and Anderson were hurt. The identity of the young women who were at a party at roadhouse in Evergreen, is not known, but it is reported they were of the chorus of a company playing at one of the theatres in this city.

Trying to avoid the collision, it is said, Morrison swerved his car suddenly to the right. It pitched over an embankment and upset. The other car was not badly damaged, and in it Morrison and Anderson, it is said, were brought to the hospital.

GIRLS BEAT ANNOYER.

And Magistrate Sends Him to Workhouse for 30 Days.

Sixteen, slender, demure, and pretty, Katie Houlihan and her older sister Mary walked from the Houlihan home at 101 Ninth Avenue on Saturday night and were going up Eighth Avenue when, from the curbstone near Fifty-sixth Street, two men hailed them and in a very few moments wished they hadn't, for both sisters turned squarely around and sailed into the two men, with eyes snapping and fists clinched.

One of the men, as soon as he had recovered from his surprise, knocked the older sister down and took to his heels. But the other was not so lucky, for Katie Houlihan beat and pounded him with such force that he was relieved when a patrolman pulled them apart and marched him to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he gave his name as James Kelly of 208 West Sixtieth Street.

Kelly laid all the blame at the door of the man who ran away but Magistrate House, after beaming on the complainant, glared at the prisoner and had him packed off to the Workhouse for thirty days.

"It is getting so bad in the city that it is impossible for a woman to walk on the streets without an escort at night," said the court. "I propose to do what I can to punish offenders brought before me."

THREE-CENT CAR ON BRIDGE.

Service Formally Opened When Car Makes Manhatan Loop.

The first car of the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line to make the loop of the new Manhattan Bridge was run yesterday morning, with Bridge Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keeffe as the motorman. Car No. 310 was the one selected by the company to formally begin the bridge service. Only officials of the Three-Cent Line made the trip with the Commissioner. The car left Brooklyn at 11:45 o'clock A. M., went over the bridge, around the Manhattan terminal and back to Brooklyn.

During the rest of the afternoon the company kept four cars running, but no passengers were carried. According to E. C. Moore, Assistant Engineer of the company, regular passenger service for the public may begin this evening, but positively to-morrow.

The Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent-Line will carry passengers from Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, across the bridge to the North River for three cents one way and five cents for the round trip. This service, however, will not go into effect until the company has finished its road work on the Brooklyn and Manhattan extensions of its system. It may be several weeks before this is done.

FINDS RUNAWAY DAUGHTER.

Woman Traces Her by a Postcard and Has Man Arrested.

A romance that was born in the telephone exchange at Brookline, Mass., suffered a rude interruption in East New York yesterday when by following the clue contained in an imprudent picture postal card the indignant mother of Dorothy Hallett, a seventeen-year-old telephone operator, traced her and Hal E. Earl, a young salesman, to a boarding house in Pennsylvania Avenue.

The girl displayed a wedding ring, but admitted that they had not been married yet. Earl was taken to the Liberty Avenue Station and locked up on an abduction charge.

Miss Hallett said the blame was as much hers as his, but Mrs. Hallett announced that she would be in court this morning to press the charge. The young couple disappeared from Brookline on Tuesday.

CANAL REPRISALS SOUGHT BY BRITISH

Suggestion That Suez Tolls Be Increased for American Ships Proves Valueless.

NO HAGUE DEMAND MADE YET

English Government Deprecates Newspaper Attacks—Hopes for a New Policy After the Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2.—Various methods, other than political, of opposition to the proposed policy of the United States regarding the operation of the Panama Canal have been mooted here, and one suggestion which for the moment has attracted attention is retaliation by increased rates to American vessels passing through the Suez Canal. However, apart from international considerations, which make such action impossible, the suggestion was speedily seen to be idle on a consultation of the Suez Canal records last year, when only three American vessels of small tonnage used the canal.

To-day a new idea is put forward in a Times editorial, which, after mentioning that the American Government is planning a great opening ceremonial at Panama, hints that the opening may be delayed by various difficulties, notably by the question of tolls.

"The world's shipping companies," says The Times, "can certainly make no rearrangement of their business until that question is decisively solved, and when it is solved a year's notice or more will be needed before there can be any considerable change in the routes. It is quite impossible in the present circumstances to foresee the time which diplomacy may require before the unfortunate controversy precipitated by Congress and the Government of the United States is closed. Congress may yet dispose of the difficulty when it reassembles in December by accepting the Sims bill to repeal the clause in the new law which gives free passage to American coastwise shipping. Failing that, the British Government must appeal to arbitration, and we entirely refuse to believe that arbitration will be declined.

"But arbitration is a process requiring time, and if it is necessary to invoke it there is no foretelling how long it may be before shipping companies can act on the results. In that event the deflection of shipping to the canal route may be postponed for some considerable time after the actual completion of the work, and the formal opening, with a procession of warships, may then be deferred to a still remoter date."

The Times begins the publication of a series of articles on the Panama Canal which eventually, it says, will introduce a new epoch in the history of oceanic trade.

"They will," it remarks editorially, "help to an appreciation of this crowning achievement of American force and enterprise. Let us only hope that the admiration we extend most warmly to the American people may not long be impaired by very different feelings at present inspired in us by the action of their Government."

I have excellent authority for stating that the British Foreign Office will handle the dispute on the principle of festina lente. In other words, no efforts will be made from Downing Street to press matters unduly. Not only will no move of any consequence be made during Mr. Bryce's absence, but on his return to Washington the amplest time will be given him to study the situation in every phase, and to send home a detailed report before the British Government commits itself to a definite demand for arbitration.

The British official view is that there is no hurry, as the Canal act in any case would not come into force for a year, and in less than a year many things may happen, among them the Presidential election and the elimination of "political" factors which at present are supposed here to be playing an important part in the question.

I can confirm on the very best authority the statement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatches last week that nothing in the nature of a demand for a reference to The Hague has been made by the British Government, which I have reason to believe has been advised all along that if such demand were made at the present juncture, it would be refused by President Taft.

The official belief here is in fact that the various reports, issued from Washington in this connection, have been designed to stave off any possibility of such action on the part of Great Britain.

Meanwhile there continues what in the opinion of some observers over here constitutes the only real danger in the affair, namely, a persistent and vehement denunciation of the United States by the European press generally.

There is a risk that this ink-slinging campaign may transform what is regarded here as a move in the American political game and is condemned by the bulk of American opinion into a question of national amour propre.

No country likes outside criticism, and already, according to some English observers of international affairs, the irritation provoked in America by foreign denunciation of "American methods" has resulted in some modifica-

Continued on Page 4.

NEW PLAYS AND OLD.

The Fall Dramatic Number of **The Sunday Times** will be issued next Sunday. It will be full of interesting matter about the coming season, and will include a **Pictorial Section** of fine photographs.

BLACK HAND THREAT SENT TO W. R. MEAD

Prominent Architect Turned Over Missive to Police, Who Kept It Secret.

PENALTY WAS EXPLOSION

Friend Says Architect Is Not Alarmed—Mr. Mead Left the City Yesterday.

William Rutherford Mead of the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White has turned over to the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station a Black Hand communication which he received a few days ago, and in which the architect was threatened with being blown up if he failed to pay a stipulated sum of money to the sender. The message reached him in the form of a folded postal card, and after a short deliberation Mr. Mead took it to the police and left the problem of finding the sender in their hands.

It was not possible yesterday to learn the wording of the threatening message nor to find out why Mr. Mead should have been marked for such a threat, or whether he had in his possession any clues with which to arm the detectives other than those evidences afforded by the message itself, for the greatest secrecy enfolded the whole affair. At the police station it was said that Detective Mahoney was in charge of the case, but Mahoney himself later denied all knowledge of it.

It is understood that Mr. Mead intrusted the detective work to the police on the understanding that complete secrecy would be preserved, but there was a leak somewhere and the story of the threat to blow up the architect was soon in headlines. The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station entered a vigorous denial to the suggestion that the story might have gone out through some channel leading from there.

Displeased by the publication of the story that he had received the threatening note, Mr. Mead drove to the police station yesterday, and there had a conference with the detective in charge of the case. As he was leaving he seemed greatly disturbed, and said:

"I wouldn't have had this thing become public for $20,000."

Mr. Mead himself was not to be found yesterday. At his home in West Forty-third Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, it was said that he had gone out of town at 9 o'clock in the morning, and would not be back until Wednesday. Mrs. Mead is in Europe, and Mr. Mead was not to be found at the Century Club.

Mr. Mead is also a member of the University Club, whose building his firm designed, as it did that of the Century Club and the Metropolitan Club, of which he is a member. He is also enrolled in the Garden City Golf Club.

A friend of the architect said that Mr. Mead was neither afraid nor greatly perturbed by the Black Hand missive and his turning it over to the police was simply because he considered that the part of a good citizen.

When it became known yesterday that Mr. Mead had been threatened it was recalled that the White of McKim, Mead & White was Stanford White, the brilliant architect who was murdered by Harry K. Thaw. The firm is one of the best known in the world. They are the architects for Columbia University, New York University, and the University of Virginia. The Boston Public Library is their work.

ACCUSES GIRL OF TAKING PIN.

Albert J. Smith Met Milliner in Restaurant—Prisoner Hysterical.

Hysterical with grief, a young woman who gave her name as Essie Ryan of 1,714 East Seventeenth Street was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate House in the West Side Court and held in $1,500 for examination on the charge of grand larceny made by Albert J. Smith of 340 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx. Smith alleged that the girl had taken his scarfpin valued at $60 while drinking with him in an Eighth Avenue café.

The prisoner admitted to the Magistrate that the name and address which she had given were fictitious. She said she was a milliner in a fashionable establishment in West Forty-seventh Street, and that in company with a fellow-employe named Flagg she had visited Daly's restaurant in Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, on Saturday night. There they met Smith, who was with his sister and another man. After becoming acquainted with her escort, the girl stated, Smith had proposed that they accompany them to a café in Eighth Avenue. Immediately upon arriving at the café she asserted that Smith accused her of stealing his pin. When he made the accusation, she added, her escort, Flagg, disappeared and permitted her to be arrested.

A man who gave his name as Dr. William T. Lawson of 1,613 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, informed Magistrate House that he was the prisoner's brother and furnished a bond for her appearance in court for further examination to-morrow.

HIS GIFT TO "ANVIL QUEEN."

Old Employe of Mrs. Andrew Presents His Invention to Her.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 1.—John Lewis of Passaic Street has invented a new automatic vise that is said to possess a great deal of merit. Instead of selling it or bargaining for a royalty on its sale, Mr. Lewis has given the device outright to his employer, Mrs. Silvano A. Andrew, formerly Mrs. Clark Fisher, famous as the only woman anvil manufacturer in the world.

The new invention will be used in the Fisher works in this city. Lewis's attachment for the concern by which he has been employed for forty years prompted this action. The inventor is more than 70 years old.

SAYS COLONEL ASKED $100,000 OF MORGAN

Charles Edward Russell Pictures the Financier in a Rage Over Call from the White House.

EXTRA FOR 1904 CAMPAIGN

Wayne MacVeagh, He Declares, Was in Morgan's Office at the Time, Making a Social Call.

A new charge that Theodore Roosevelt from the White House demanded that J. Pierpont Morgan raise $100,000 more for his campaign against Parker in 1904 was the feature of an address by Charles Edward Russell, the magazine writer, in opening his campaign for Governor of the State of New York on the Socialist ticket in the New Star Casino at Park Avenue and 107th Street yesterday. Mr. Russell told a circumstantial story of the demand. He said:

"Wayne MacVeagh was in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan on a social call during the month of October, 1904. He and Mr. MacVeagh were engaged in conversation, when a timid secretary interrupted them to tell Mr. Morgan that some one wanted to talk to him on the telephone. Mr. Morgan replied with profane emphasis that he did not wish to be disturbed.

"'But,' ventured the secretary, 'this call is from Washington.'

"At this point Mr. Morgan got up and went into the telephone booth. The conversation lasted about half an hour. Meanwhile Mr. MacVeagh kept hearing expressions so vigorous that the spilled out of the booth. At last Mr. Morgan got up, slammed the door of the booth, and came stamping across the room, his face purple with rage. As soon as he could get his voice he shouted to Mr. MacVeagh:

"'What do you think that blank-blank maniac in the White House wants me to do? Raise $100,000 more for his campaign, after all we did for him!'

"Mr. MacVeagh asked Mr. Morgan what he was going to do about it, and Mr. Morgan replied:

"'I suppose it will have to be done.'

"I wonder," continued Mr. Russell, "whether Mr. Roosevelt had this conversation in mind when he wrote that celebrated letter in which he said:

"'We cannot afford to antagonize the great Morgan interests, which have been so friendly to us.'

"I am prepared to tell other things about Mr. Roosevelt in the course of the campaign, but I should like to see him get down off the slack wire and answer this question:

"'Is what I have just said substantially correct, and, if so, what has he got to say about it?'"

Mr. Russell told a TIMES reporter that he was not at liberty to disclose the source of his information. He said he hoped THE TIMES would put the matter before Mr. MacVeagh for confirmation. He declared that it had been brought to his attention by a man in whom he had every confidence.

Mr. Russell said that George W. Perkins, and not Mr. Roosevelt, was the man behind the Progressive movement. He told a story of a farmer whose attention from a patch of watermelons in his front yard was distracted by thieves who rang a cowbell in his cornfield, so they could get his watermelons. He finished the story by saying:

"Mr. Roosevelt is in the corn patch. Mr. Perkins is in the front yard after the watermelons. Mr. Perkins knows Mr. Roosevelt as the man who protected his Steel Trust and his Harvester Trust, and that is why he wants him again in the White House."

The Russell meeting which packed the New Star Casino to the doors with about 4,000 persons who had paid a nickel apiece to hear the Socialist gubernatorial campaign launched rivaled in enthusiasm the meetings in the same auditorium which greeted William Randolph Hearst in his great swings down the east side in his two campaigns for Mayor. Russell got prolonged applause as he entered the hall, as he began his speech, at its conclusion, and several times while he was speaking. He gave a wry smile when he was cheered as "our next Governor."

Other speakers paved the way for the Russell story of Roosevelt. Nicholas Alelnikoff, who is running on the Socialist ticket against Francis Burton Harrison for Congress in the district, denounced the Bull Moosers as men who would "steal the thunder of the Socialist Party." He said in referring to Roosevelt:

"He was President for seven years. Why did he not discover, in all that time, the mendacity and corruption of the bosses who supported him and whose wickedness was not apparent until they defeated him for the Republican nomination at Chicago?"

Mr. Russell made his first reference to the Bull Moose Party by asking:

"Is it the Bull Moose or the Bull Goose?"

"It's the Bull Schmoos," cried a man in the rear of the hall.

Mr. Russell denounced the flimsy promises of the Progressive Party on questions of "social justice." He said that instead of coming out frankly for a system of compensation for injuries sustained by workmen in industry, the Progressive platform proposed merely the "fullest publicity." Mr. Russell portrayed a typical case of a railroad fireman who lost his arms in an accident on the Erie Railroad, and said that it was an insult to the workingmen of the country to suggest that a newspaper article would be any consolation to an industrial cripple and those dependent on him.

"Mr. Roosevelt," observed Mr. Russell, "has said that the Lord has delivered Archbold and Penrose into his hands. He presents the spectacle of a prizefighter, who, with a bloody and broken nose and blackened eyes, after being counted out in the ring, rises up and exclaims:

"'I have had my enemies delivered into my hands.'"

Mr. Russell said that the Socialist Party had won a great victory before the election, because all of its opponents had recognized for the first time that there was such a thing as "social injustice." He found fault, however, with all of the platforms. They were all the same, he insisted. The only remedies proposed, he said, were old, such as "juggling the tariff, which has been juggled up and down for twenty-seven years."

William Karlin, a lawyer, who acted as Chairman, got applause when he said Chief Chemist R. E. Doolittle, who succeeded Dr. Wiley, had made the discovery that beans were a fine substitute for meat when that food became too expensive for the workingman and his family.

"They made that discovery in Mexico many years ago," declared Mr. Karlin. "In China several hundred years ago they made a better discovery—that workingmen could get along on rice."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 1.—An effort was made to find Wayne MacVeagh at his home in Bryn Mawr tonight in order to get his version of the incident Mr. Russell describes in his New York speech. Mr. MacVeagh did not appear to be at home.

100-YEAR LAWSUIT SETTLED.

Spanish Marquis Must Give Palace to King and Pay All Costs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—A lawsuit which has lasted 100 years has just been decided at Granada. It concerns nothing less than the ownership rights over El Generallife and the magnificent palace, La Alhambra, with its beautiful gardens.

The Mayor of Granada over 100 years ago gave wrongful possession of this property to the ancestors of the present Marquis Campotejar.

The present action was begun a century ago with the object of obliging those persons to return the property to the State.

Decision has now been pronounced by the Salvador High Court, declaring that El Generallife and La Alhambra belong to the royal family, and ordering their immediate return to the State. The decision also calls upon the Marquis Campotejar to pay the entire value of the fruit grown on the property from the time when Mayor Grimaldi handed over the lands to his ancestors, and also to pay the costs of the action during the century.

$5,000 AUTO BURNS UP.

Chauffeur and Young Woman Companion Call Out Firemen.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Sept. 1.—A large seven-passenger touring car, valued at $5,000, belonging to P. L. Lynch, a real estate broker, of 364 Van Houten Street, Paterson, was destroyed by fire last night between Hasbrouck Heights and Hackensack. The fire department was called out. The chauffeur, James Arlington, was accompanied by a young woman, and he refused to give his name or the name of his companion to the firemen. He said that when he tried to start the engine after it had rtalled, it backfired and ignited the gasoline.

Mr. Lynch, the owner of the car, says he had sent his chauffeur to New York to get his brother and wife and bring them to Paterson to-day. He did not know about the young woman, he said.

GUILD NOT TO RETIRE.

Ambassador to Russia Merely Returning for Family Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—At Ambassador Guild's home at Nahant it was learned that his visit to America was purely a family affair, and that his own stay here would be necessarily limited to two weeks. Mrs. Guild will stay longer. This will be her first visit to the United States since going to St. Petersburg.

It had long been planned that they should be back in September. When the Ambassador started for his post he arranged to make an American visit of some length in the Autumn, but the exigencies of the situation at St. Petersburg now make his return inexpedient, and of the single fortnight which he plans to pass in this country several days will be taken up by the State Department officials in Washington.

TAFT WILL SEE HORSE SHOW.

After Playing Golf with His Son President Will Go to Hamilton.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 1.—President Taft will attend the Myopia Horse Show and Gymkhana at Hamilton, the big event of the season along the north shore, on Labor Day. The President in the morning will golf with his son, Charlie Taft, at Myopia and will give the youngster a chance to even up on his game. The President broke even Saturday with the youngster, and the game to-morrow will be a real test of strength.

To-day the President attended services at the First Unitarian Church. There was no crowd outside to welcome him, and his arrival passed without any greeting. The President and Mrs. Taft motored to Little Boar's Head, N. H., to lunch with the President's classmate, Judge H. C. Hollister. Besides the President, Mrs. Taft and Major Thomas L. Rhoades made the trip, one of seventy-five miles, and the longest the President has taken since he has been in Beverly.

FEARED MOB, SELF SLAIN.

Italian Who Shot Friend Dreaded Capture by Pursuing Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1.—Dreading capture at the hands of an infuriated mob and realizing that treatment which he would receive from his enraged countrymen Rosli Catasco, who, in the course of a quarrel, shot and seriously wounded a companion early this afternoon, shot and killed himself rather than surrender. Catasco had been traced to his hiding place in a small hut on the outskirts of this city, where he had taken refuge. The cries of the mob reached him, and when he peered out from the hut he was greeted with a chorus of curses. As the crowd began to close in upon him, he disappeared inside, and the next moment a shot rang out. When the foremost of his pursuers entered the hut, his lifeless body was discovered near the threshold.

RAN CAR INTO OPEN SHAFT.

Employe at the Barns Hurt in the Fall with It.

John Gemaine of 139 West 116th Street, an elevator runner of the New York Street Railways Company, started a street car into the car barn at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, yesterday, intending to run it upon the elevator platform and lower it to the basement level.

Arriving at the elevator shaft, Gemaire saw a second too late that the elevator had been drawn up to the second floor of the barn. His car dropped into the open shaft, crashing into the concrete pavement of the basement twenty feet below. Other employes found Gemaire lying inside the car unconscious and covered with broken glass and splinters of wood.

Severely cut and possibly internally injured, he was taken to Flower Hospital.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS Olympic, (White Star Line,) Southampton to New York, was 916 miles W. of Bishop's Rock Light at 12:00 A. M. yesterday. SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, (North German Lloyd,) Bremen to New York, was 600 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M., due 3d, 4:30 P. M. SAILED—SS President Grant, from Southampton, Sept. 1.

DUE TO-MORROW—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen, Aug. 27.

ROOSEVELT REPLY TO PENROSE AND STANDARD OIL

Letter to Senator Clapp Reviews Whole Matter of Campaign Contributions in 1904.

NO NEW EVIDENCE PRESENTED

Penrose and Archbold Both Assailed and the Public Left to Judge.

ADMITS ROGERS GAVE $10,000

Harriman Letters and Reply to Parker Repeated in Full.

HE CALLS PENROSE UNFIT

Archbold's Complaint, Colonel Says, Is He Bought Protection and Failed to Get It.

DEFENDS BLISS AND PERKINS

Colonel Tells of Liberality of Idealists and Sacrifices of Small Contributors to His Cause.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt gave out last night his reply to the charge of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and John D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, that a contribution of $100,000 from that company toward the expenses of his campaign for the Presidency in 1904 was accepted and used by the Roosevelt campaign managers with the Colonel's knowledge and consent.

Col. Roosevelt's reply took the form of a letter to Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Chairman of the Senate Sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has been investigating the subject of campaign contributions and before which Senator Penrose and Mr. Archbold testified to this particular payment. No new documents bearing directly upon the Standard Oil alleged contribution are contained in the letter, and Col. Roosevelt produces no new evidence to refute the charge made against him. He does, however, assemble and present in order all the evidence on his side that has previously come out on the subject of corporation contributions to the campaign of 1904, including his reply to Alton B. Parker's attack upon him in that campaign.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

Here is Col. Roosevelt's letter in full:

Dear Sir: I regret greatly that the committee was unable to have me appear before it last Monday to answer the statements of Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold. In one sense, of course, these statements need no answer. As far as they concern me, they are merely repetitions of injurious gossip, repetitions of what a dead man is alleged to have said about me—as in the case of the Harriman matter, where repetitions of what a dead man, Mr. Harriman, is reputed to have told others as to conversations with me is now recited anew, as injurious gossip at third hand instead of merely at second hand.

The charge against Mr. Penrose was a direct charge. This charge was not merely that he took $25,000 from the Standard Oil Company, but that at or about the time of thus taking it, while a member of a committee of the Senate which was formed to investigate industrial affairs in the United States, he was in constant communication with Mr. Archbold on the subject, and that he submitted to Mr. Archbold for his approval in advance a copy of the report of the commission. If these statements are true, of course Mr. Penrose is unfit to represent the people in the United States Senate, and the testimony against him is direct. Apparently the committee is investitgating not this charge against Mr. Penrose, which was sustained by direct evidence, but Mr. Penrose's counter-charge, which was sustained by no evidence at all and only by the repetition of second-hand gossip.

As regards the statement of Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold that with my consent or knowledge Mr. Bliss asked the Standard Oil people for $100,000, or any other sum, or received such sum from him, it is an unqualified falsehood. I cannot, of course, say whether or not it is true that Mr. Bliss asked or received such a contribution, although I call attention to Mr. Archbold's statement that the money was given, not in checks but in currency, and that he has lost the receipt for it; and I call attention to the further fact that during Mr. Bliss's life Mr. Archbold made no such accusation; and that Mr. Bliss cannot now answer the accusation, or, if what purports to be a receipt from him is produced, testify as to whether it is or is not genuine. Nor can I, of course, testify as to whether Mr. Bliss stated to Mr. Archbold that he made the request with my knowledge, or that he received any of the money with my knowledge—although I do not believe for one moment that he ever made any such statements.

What I can testify to is that if any re-

ROOSEVELT REPLYING, EXPLAINS HIS THEORY OF PROPER CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

quest for funds was made from the Standard Oil Company, or if any funds were received from the Standard Oil Company, by Mr. Bliss or any one else connected with the National Committee in 1904, it was not merely done without my knowledge, but was done against my express direction and prohibition and in spite of the fact that I was assured that no such request had been made and that no such contribution had been or would be received.

His Letters to Cortelyou.

The following letters, the original of which are in my letter books, I will put before the committee when it requests them, explain themselves:

Oct. 26, 1904.

Dear Mr. Cortelyou:

I have just been informed that the Standard Oil people have contributed $100,000 to our campaign fund. This may be really untrue. But if true I must ask you to direct that the money be returned to them forthwith. * * * In returning the money I wish it made clear to them that there is not the slightest feeling against them, and that they can count upon being treated exactly as well by the Administration, exactly as fair as if we had accepted the contribution. They shall not suffer in any way because we have refused it, just as they would not have gained in any way if we had accepted it. But I am not willing that it should be accepted, and must ask Mr. Bliss to return it.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Oct. 27, 1904.

My Dear Mr. Cortelyou:

Supplemental to my letter of yesterday, containing my request that any contribution which the Standard Oil people may have made to the campaign be immediately returned, I wish to say that my judgment as to the propriety of this action is confirmed because of the fact brought into special prominence by the Standard Oil Company's publication in the newspapers, which I saw after my letter was written, and saw that much importance seemed to be attached to the political attitude of this company. Furthermore, in view of the open and pronounced opposition of the Standard Oil Company to the establishment of a Bureau of Corporations, one of the most important establishments of my Administration, I do not feel willing to accept its aid.

I request, therefore, that the contribution be returned without further delay. Of course, I do not wish any public statement made about this matter or to take any steps that would seem as if I would cast any reflections upon the Standard Oil people or their motives in making the contributions.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Telegram to Mr. Cortelyou Oct. 29, 1904:

Has my request been complied with? I desire that there be no delay.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Cortelyou Told Loeb 'No Contribution.'

Subsequent to this telegram Mr. Loeb, my private secretary, called Mr. Cortelyou up on the telephone, and later I did so myself. He notified me first through Mr. Loeb and then directly that no such contribution had been received or would be received. He has informed me within the last two or three days that his memory of the incident is precisely the same as my own—that on receipt of the communications from me he saw Mr. Bliss, showed him the letters and telegram, and that Mr. Bliss then told him that no Standard Oil money had been received and that none would be accepted.

Senator Quay died in the Summer of 1904. At the time of the gathering of the National Republican Convention that year there was much opposition among members of the Republican National Committee to the choice of Mr. Cortelyou as Chairman. Mr. Penrose was a candidate for the position, and it was reported to me that the members of the committee wished to choose him. This I emphatically refused to allow, insisting that Mr. Cortelyou should be chosen. I knew but little of Mr. Penrose at the time, and had no idea that his character was such as has since been shown to be the case, but I was not willing to have any man whom I did not personally know, and in whose probity I did not have entire confidence, as head of the committee.

Mr. Cortelyou was put on at my personal request. I put him on not only because I could count on his absolute and entire integrity, but because of his great executive ability. He ran the campaign almost without suggestions from me. I communicated with him occasionally by telephone, and generally in writing. Looking over the press copies of my letters to him, I find that I only occasionally dealt with subjects connected with the campaign. In two or three letters I called his attention to the Wisconsin situation, urging that we recognize the La Follette people, and stating that they seemed undoubtedly to represent the majority of the Republicans, and that the Spooner people should recognize this fact and not endeavor to get us to take part in a faction fight. I also on a number of occasions called his attention to Mr. Parker's assertions that he and I were engaged in a scheme for blackmailing corporations into contributing.

His Relations with Penrose.

His relation with Penrose I communicated on several occasions with Mr. Penrose, precisely as I did with other National Committeemen and Senators from the different States. On Nov. 9, immediately after the election, I received a number of telegrams and notes of congratulations. Among these was one from Senator Penrose. I answered:

My Dear Senator Penrose:

Upon my word, of all the phenomenal returns, the Pennsylvania figures are more phenomenal. I congratulate you and cordially thank you.

Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Relations with Penrose.

In all my communications with him before or after the election I spoke of contributions but once. This was in a letter to him of Oct. 28, 1904, in response to a request of his that I should retain in the service one of his henchmen named Bunn of the Philadelphia Post Office, who had been recommended for removal by the Civil Service Commission because of the collection of political assessments from among his subordinates in the Post Office. My letter ended as follows:

"I cannot accept the plea of ignorance of the law which Bunn makes, and I do not believe the plea of ignorance about the circular that he makes, and I have no alternative but to direct his removal. I suppose you won't like this, and I am awfully sorry, but I beg you to believe that if it were feasible for me to act in any other way I would do so, and it is only because I have no other alternative that I must remove Bunn."

Except on this occasion I never discussed with Mr. Penrose any questions concerning political contributions; and on this occasion I merely notified him that I was about to remove one of his henchmen for soliciting and collecting political contributions in violation of the law.

Denial of Parker's Charges.

As allusion has been made before your committee to Mr. Parker's charges, I herewith give you the statement that I made just before the election in 1904 on those charges. I call your attention to the fact that Mr. Parker's charges were not that contributions had been made by corporations; they were that corporations had been blackmailed into making these contributions and immunity promised if the contributions were made. Any assertion that I ever denied that corporations and individuals had contributed to the Republican campaign fund (and also to the Democratic campaign fund) is a falsehood. The following is a copy of the statement:

White House, Washington, Nov. 4.

Certain slanderous accusations as to Mr. Cortelyou and myself have been repeatedly made time and again by Judge Parker, candidate of his party for the office of President. He neither has produced nor can produce any proof of their truth; yet he has not withdrawn them; and as his position gives them wide currency, I speak now lest the silence of self-respect be misunderstood. Mr. Parker's charges are in effect that the President of the United States and Mr. Cortelyou, formerly Mr. Cleveland's executive clerk, then Mr. McKinley's, and my Secretary, then Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and now Chairman of the Republican National Committee, had been in a conspiracy to blackmail corporations, Mr. Cortelyou using his knowledge gained while he was Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to extort money from the corporations, and I, the President, having appointed him for this special purpose. The graveness of these charges lies in the assertion that the corporations have been blackmailed into contributing, and in the implication, which in one or two of Mr. Parker's speeches has taken the form practically of an assertion, that they have been promised certain immunities or favors, or have been assured that they would receive some kind of improper consideration in view of their contribution. That contributions have been made to the Republican Committee, as contributions have been made to the Democratic Committee, is not the question at issue. Mr. Parker's assertion is in effect that such contributions have been made for improper motives, either in consequence of threats or in consequences of improper promises, direct or indirect, on the part of the recipients.

Mr. Parker knows best whether this is true of the contributions to his campaign fund which have come through his trusted friends and advisers who represent the great corporate interests that stand behind him. But there is not one particle of truth in the statement as regards anything that has gone on in the management of the Republican campaign.

Mr. Parker's accusations against Mr. Cortelyou and me are monstrous, if true they would brand both of us forever with infamy; and inasmuch as they are false, heavy must be the condemnation of the man making them.

I chose Mr. Cortelyou as Chairman of the National Committee after having failed successively to persuade Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. W. Murray Crane, and Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss to accept the position. I chose him with extreme reluctance because I could ill spare him from the Cabinet. But I felt that he possessed the high integrity which I demanded in the man that was to manage my campaign.

I am content that Mr. Parker and I should be judged by the public on the character of the two men whom we chose to manage our campaigns; he by the character of his nominee, Mr. Thomas Taggart and I, by the character of Mr. Cortelyou. The assertion that Mr. Cortelyou had any knowledge gained while in an official position whereby he was enabled to secure, and did secure any contributions from any corporations is a falsehood. The assertion that there has been any blackmail, direct or indirect, by Mr. Cortelyou, or by me is a falsehood. The assertion that there has been made in my behalf and by my authority, by Mr. Cortelyou, or by any one else, any pledge or promise, or that there has been any understanding as to future immunities or benefits, in recognition of any contributions, from any source is wicked falsehood.

That Mr. Parker should desire to avoid the discussion of principles I can well understand; for it is but the bare truth to say that he has not attacked us on any matter of principle or upon any action of the Government save after first mis-stating that principle or that action. But I cannot understand how any honorable man, a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, can take refuge not merely in personalities but in such base and unworthy personalities. If I demed it necessary to support my flat denial by any evidence, I would ask all men of common sense to ponder well what has been done in this campaign by Mr. Cortelyou, and to compare it with what Mr. Parker himself did when he was managing Mr. Hill's campaign for Governor; and to compare what has been done as regards to the great corporations and moneyed interests under this Administration with what was done under the last Democratic Administration while Mr. Olney was Attorney General; I would ask all honest men whether they seriously deemed it possible that the course this Administration has taken in every matter, from the Northern Securities suit to the settlement of the anthracite coal strike, is compatible with any theory of public behavior save the theory of doing exact justice to all men without fear and without favoritism; I would ask all honest and fair-minded men to remember that the agents through whom I have worked are Mr. Knox and Mr. Moody in the Department of Justice, Mr. Cortelyou in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Mr. Garfield in the Bureau of Corporations, and that no such act of infamy as Mr. Parker charges could have been done without all these men being parties to it.

The statements made by Mr. Parker are unqualifiedly and atrociously false. As Mr. Cortelyou has said to me more than once during the campaign, if elected I shall go into the Presidency unhampered by any pledge, promise, or understanding of any kind, sort, or description, save my promise, made openly to the American people, that so far as in my power lies I shall see to it that every man has a square deal, no less and no more.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Differences with Harriman.

As an allusion has also been made to Mr. Harriman's testimony, I append a copy of a letter I wrote to the present Vice President on the subject:

The White House, Washington,

Oct. 8, 1906.

My Dear Sherman:

Since you left this morning I succeeded in getting hold of the letters to which I referred, and I send you a copy of Gov. Odell's letter to me of Dec. 10, 1904.

As I am entirely willing that you should show this letter to Mr. E. H. Harriman, I shall begin by repeating what you told me he said to you on the occasion last week when you went to ask him for a contribution to the campaign. You informed me that he then expressed great dissatisfaction with me and said, in effect, that as long as I was at the head of the Republican Party or as it was dominated by the policies which I advocate and represent he would not support it, and was quite indifferent whether Hearst beat Hughes or not, whether the Democrats carried Congress or not. He gave as a reason for his personal dislike of me partly my determination to have the railroads supervised and partly the alleged fact that after promising him to appoint Depew Ambassador to France I failed to do it; and I understood you to say that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise $250,000 for the Republican Presidential campaign which was then on.

Any such statement is a deliberate and willful untruth—by right it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the Presidential campaign of 1904; on the contrary, our communications as regards the campaign related exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. Higgins for Governor of New York, Mr. Harriman being immensely interested in the success of Mr. Higgins because he regarded the attack on Higgins as being really an attack on him, Mr. Harriman, and on his friend, Gov. Odell; and he was concerned only in getting me to tell Mr. Cortelyou to aid Mr. Higgins so far as he could, which I gladly did. He also (I think more than once) urged me to promise to make Senator Depew Ambassador to France, giving me in detail the reasons why this would help Gov. Odell by pleasing certain big financial interests.

I informed him that I did not believe it would be possible for me to appoint Mr. Depew, and furthermore expressed by surprise at his saying that the men representing the big financial interests of New York wished that appointment made inasmuch as a number of them had written to me asking that the same place be given to Mr. Hyde; and that as a matter of fact, while I was not prepared to announce any decision, I doubted whether I could appoint either Mr. Depew or Mr. Hyde to the place. As soon as Mr. Harriman heard that Mr. Hyde was a candidate, and had asked the names of his backers, he hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing Mr. Hyde and would be quite willing to support him; and though I understood that he still preferred Mr. Depew, he left me strongly under the impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Mr. Hyde, and was much discontented at my informing him so positively, not once, but repeatedly, that I did not think that I should be able to appoint either.

His and my letters now before me of the Fall of 1904 run as follows: On his return from spending the Summer in Europe on Sept. 20, he wrote me stating that if I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time either then or later, (he had been, as you remember, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, having voted for my nomination,) on Sept. 23. I answered this letter, saying:

"At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I should have liked to have discussed with you before putting it out."

Feared Trouble in New York.

On Oct. 10 I wrote him:

In view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York I should much like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here within a few days and take either lunch or dinner with me?

The trouble I spoke of had reference to the bolt against Higgins—that is, in reality against Mr. Harriman and Mr. Harriman's friend, Gov. Odell. A reference to the files of the New York papers at that time will show that there was a very extensive bolt against Mr. Higgins upon the ground that Gov. Odell had nominated him, and that he had in some matter favored Mr. Harriman overmuch, neither ground, in my judgment, being tenable. Mr. Harriman's backing of Gov. Odell and extreme anxiety that he should win out by securing Higgins's election was a matter of common notoriety and mentioned in all the papers, notably in The New York Sun. On Oct. 12 Mr. Harriman wrote me:

I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here, and intend to do so if any effort on my part can accomplish it. * * * I will take occasion the first of next week to run down and see you, and think by that time the conditions will be very much improved.

After receiving this letter I wrote Mr. Harriman the following letter, which I give in full:

[Personal.]

Oct. 14, 1904.

My Dear Mr. Harriman:

A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear Sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit causing me trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then, a few weeks hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign. With great regard, sincerely yours.

Motive for Seeing Harriman.

You will see that this letter is absolutely incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down to see me in my own interests or intended to make any requests of any kind for help from him. On the contrary, all I was concerned with seeing him was to know if I could be of help in securing the election of Mr. Higgins—a man for whom I had the highest respect and who, I believed, would be, as in fact he has been, a most admirable Governor.

Moreover, the following letter will show that Mr. Harriman did not have in his mind any idea of my asking him to collect money, and that, on the contrary, what he was concerned about in connection with my letter to him was the allusion I made to the fact that I would like to see him before I wrote my message to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign. His letter, which is of Nov. 30, runs as follows:

Dear Mr. President:

I just have had a telephone talk with Mr. Loeb, and requested him to give you a message from me.

I drew his attention to the last paragraph of your letter to me of Oct. 14 last, and explained that of course I did not want to make a trip to Washington unless it should be necessary; that the only matter I knew of, and about which I had any apprehension, and which might be referred to in your coming message to Congress, is that regarding the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and what the attitude of the railroads should be toward it.

I have many communications from many conservative men in the West, asking me to take the matter up, they having, which I have not, information as to what you propose to say in your message on that subject, and I am very apprehensive about it.

Mr. Loeb stated he believed that this part of the message should be sent to me, and I hope that he will do so. I sincerely believe it would be best for all interests that no reference be made to the subject, and in any event, if referred to, in such a way as not to bring about increased agitation. It is, as you well know, the conservative element, and the one on which we all rely, which is the most seldom heard from.

Yours sincerely,

Harriman's Railroad Interests.

This letter to me was crossed by one from me, which reads as follows:

[Strictly personal.]

Nov. 30, 1904.

My Dear Mr. Harriman:

Mr. Loeb tells me that you called me up to-day on the telephone and recalled my letter to you of Oct. 14, in which I spoke to you of a desire to see you before sending in my message, as I wanted to go over with you certain Governmental matters, and you added that you had heard that I referred to the Inter-State Commerce Commission; that you regretted this and wished I had left it out.

In writing to you I had in view especially certain matters connected with currency legislation, and had not a thought of discussing railroad matters with you. However, if it had occurred to me, I should have been delighted to do so; but, if you remember, when you were down here both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on Governmental matters. As regards what I said in my message about the Inter-State Commerce Commission, while, as I say, I should have been delighted to go over it with you, I must also frankly say that my mind was definitely made up.

Certain revelations connected with the investigation of the Beef Trust caused me to write the paragraph in question. I went with extreme care over the information in possession of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Bureau of Corporations before writing it. I then went over the written paragraph again and again with Paul Morton, who is of all my Cabinet the most familiar with railroad matters, of course, and with Root, Knox, Taft, and Moody.

It is a matter I have been carefully considering for two years, and have been gradually, though reluctantly, coming to the conclusion that it was unwise and unsafe from every standpoint to leave the question of rebates where it is now, and to fail to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission additional power of an effective kind in regulating these rates.

Let me repeat that I did not have this question in mind when I asked you to come down, but that I should most gladly have talked it over with you if it had occurred to me to do so; but, as a matter of fact, as you will remember, when you did come down to see me, you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked of little else, and, finally, that the position I have taken has not been taken lightly, but after thinking over the matter and looking at it from different standpoints for at least two years, and after the most careful consultation with Morton, Taft, Moody, Knox, and Root as to the exact phraseology I should use.

I do not send you a copy, simply because I have given no one a copy, not even the men above mentioned. It is impossible if I give out copies of any portions of my message to prevent the message being known in advance, and the three press associations who now have the message are under a heavy penalty not to disclose a word of it before the appointed time. Sincerely yours.

Harriman Anxious About Message.

On Dec. 2 he wrote me the following letter on the same subject:

Dear Mr. President:

I thank you for your favor of the 30th.

It was natural for me to suppose that railroad matters would be included in any discussion you and I might have before writing your message. I am of the opinion that an effective Inter-State Commerce Commission could regulate the matter of rebates and absolutely prevent the same without any additional power of any kind, and, as you say, Paul Morton is more familiar with such matters than any one else in your Cabinet, and I believe he will agree with me in this. I fear there has been a lack of co-operation.

During the enormous development of the last four years the railroads have found it very hard to keep pace with the requirements imposed upon them, and the so-called surplus earnings, as well as additional capital, have been devoted to providing additional facilities, and the bettering and enlarging of their properties, so as to give the increased and better service required of them. This work of betterment and enlargement must go on and is all important for the proper development of all sections of the country. There is little doubt that during the next decade every single track railroad in the country will have to be double-tracked, and provide enlarged terminals and other facilities, and any move that will tend to cripple them financially would be detrimental to all interests over the whole country.

I beg that you will pardon my not signing this personally, as I have to leave to catch my train for Arden, and have asked my secretary to sign it for me.

Yours sincerely.

I was unable to agree with Mr. Harriman's views on the matter, and left my message unchanged as regards the Inter-State Commerce law. (The rough draft of this portion of the message was completed in October before the election.) I had always discussed with absolute freedom all my proposed moves in the trust and labor matters with the representatives of the big combinations or big railroads, as well as with the leaders of the labor men, of the farmers' organizations, the shippers' organizations, and the like—that is, I had as freely seen and communicated with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill, and other railroad men, as I had seen and communicated with Mr. Gompers, Mr. Keefe, Mr. Morrissey, Mr. Morrison, and other labor leaders. Mr. Harriman had, like most of the big railroad men, always written me very strongly protesting against my proposed course as regards the supervision and control over big combinations, and especially over the big railroads—in a letter of his Aug. 19, 1902, for instance, he expressed the fear that a panic would follow my proposed action.

The Hyde Request.

It will be seen that the above correspondence is entirely incompatible with what Mr. Harriman now, as you informed me, alleges as to my having asked him to procure money or to subscribe money for the Presidential campaign. As for the Depew matter, he professed throughout to be acting in the interests of Gov. Odell, and, though Gov. Odell had been anxious that Mr. Depew should be nominated as Ambassador to France at a time when he was supporting Gov. Black for Senator, he had changed his mind shortly after the last letter to me, above quoted, from Mr. Harriman, and on Dec. 10 wrote me the letter I inclose, which reads in part as follows:

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt: A great many of our friends here in New York would be very much delighted and pleased if you could find it possible to appoint James H. Hyde as Minister to France. * * * Large business interests have given to him splendid executive abilities, and his association with so many prominent business men would be fitting recognition of the effective work done by them in the last campaign.

In addition to this, he has behind him, I am sure, the approval of Senator Platt and Senator Depew, and, so far as I can speak for the organization, I believe his appointment would be without question more satisfactory than any that could be made from New York at the present time.

Personally, I should appreciate your favorable consideration of this suggestion almost beyond anything else you could do for me. If you so desire, I shall be glad to come down to Washington and talk with you about it, but I believe there are others who are close to you and would feel just as I do, and I thought, therefore, that this letter would be sufficient as showing the attitude of the organization and myself personally upon this important appointment.

As you know, I was obliged to refuse the request of the New York financiers and of the Republican organizations of the State and city, not deeming it proper to appoint Mr. Hyde to the position he sought.

Harriman's Cynical Boast.

So much for what Mr. Harriman said about me personally.

Far more important are the additional remarks he made to you as you informed me, when you asked him if he thought it was well to see Hearstism and the like triumph over the Republican Party. You informed me that he told you that he did not scare in the least because these people were crooks and he could buy them; that whenever he wanted legislation from a State Legislature, he could buy it; that he could buy Congress, and that if necessary he could buy the Judiciary.

This was doubtless said partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a mere burst of bad temper because of his objection to the Inter-State Commerce law and to my action as President, but it shows a cynicism and deep-seated corruption which make the man uttering such sentiments, and boasting, no matter how falsely, of his power to perform such crimes, at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer or Haywood.

It is because we have capitalists capable of uttering such sentiments and capable of acting upon them that there is strength behind sinister agitation of the Hearst type. The wealthy corruptionists, and the demagogue who excites, in the press or on the stump, in office or out of office, class against class, and appeals to the basest passions of the human soul, are fundamentally alike and are equally enemies of the Republic. I was horrified, as was Root, when you told us to-day what Harriman had said to you. As I say, if you meet him you are entirely welcome to show him this letter, although of course it must not be made public unless required by some reason or public policy, and then only after my consent has first been obtained.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. J. S. Sherman, St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, New York.

Never Asked Harriman for Money.

This letter was written in Mr. Harriman's lifetime, and neither was contradicted then nor can be contradicted now. As hearsay testimony by Mr. Odell and Mr. Archbold about this letter has been admitted, I may mention the fact that Mr. Loeb, my then private secretary, heard my conversation with Mr. Harriman, and can testify about it. Mr. Harriman never even discussed with me giving anything to the National Committee, and I never spoke to him about it, or requested a dollar from him. He asked me to intercede with Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou to get money for him and Mr. Odell in their State campaign.

Mr. Loeb heard him make the request, as he was present during the conversation, and Mr. Loeb by my direction transmitted the request to Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou over the telephone, as I did myself later. In my letters to Mr. Cortelyou during the campaign the only allusion that I can find to campaign contributions is in one in which I tell him that I have heard a rumor that Senator Dick of Ohio has been collecting money from officeholders, and that if so, he must be warned to stop or he will get into trouble.

I communicated with Mr. Bliss very infrequently, and never made any allusions to contributions in any letter that I wrote him or any conversations I had with him. My main communications were with Mr. Cortelyou. From Mr. Bliss, as from Mr. Cortelyou, I received the explicit statement that no promise had been made and no obligation entered into directly or indirectly in connection with any contribution that had been received, or would be entered into in connection with any contribution that might be received in the future.

I never discussed the question of contributions with Mr. Perkins, save in connection with discussing the accusations brought before your committee. I have never, directly or indirectly, asked him for any contributions, and I did not, as far as I can remember, ask any human being for a contribution, either while I was running for President or for Vice President or during the recent primary or since the recent primary.

Mr. Archbold has alluded to his visit, made a year or so after the election, to me in company with Mr. Rogers, and questions have also been asked as to whom I communicated with about the Standard Oil matters, and who brought Mr. Archbold to see me. I would have seen Mr. Archbold or Mr. Rogers or Mr. Rockefeller or any one else at any time on their own requests; but I do not remember any of them making such a request direct.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Archbold made an appointment to see me through Mr. Root, who was then in my Cabinet. Mr. Root merely transmitted their request, and then informed them of the hour I appointed for the interview. He was not present at the interview. The subject of campaign contributiotns was not alluded to at the interview. Messrs. Archbold and Rogers, the former doing almost all the talking, stated they had come down in connection with the accusations made against the Standard Oil Company regarding rebates. I informed them that Mr. Garfield had informed me that he was about to report very strongly against the Standard Oil Company on this matter; and I referred them to Mr. Garfield, suggesting that they see him or Mr. H. K. Smith and go over the matter with them before coming to me.

Congressman Sibley Interceded.

Mr. Sibley, then a Congressman from Pennsylvania, called upon me once or twice to speak on behalf of the Standard Oil people and urge upon me that they were very good men and that their accusers were unworthy and misguided creatures; but he did not make any specific request about them, as far as I remember, nor arrange an interview for them; the only reason I remember anything about what he said was because, as he had been a Populist and as I had supposed that he was anti-corporation in his feeling, I was a little surprised at his turning up on behalf of the Standard Oil.

A couple of years later, when the Department of Justice was taking the preliminary steps for bringing suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, Senator Jonathan Bourne, on three or four occasions, brought Mr. Archbold in to see me. Mr. Archbold protested against the suits being brought and was anxious to see if it would not be possible to have them dropped. The following two letters to Senator Bourne were written by me after the first and last of these interviews and explain themselves:

Sagamore Hill, Feb. 23, 1908.

My Dear Senator:

I am sorry I could not see you today, but I do not like to see any one on Sunday on business if it can be avoided.

As to what you told me the other evening about the Standard Oil people, do remember that while any proposals they make will be considered in an entirely frank and honorable spirit, yet these proposals must be conditioned upon absolute obedience to the law and must be laid in detail before the Attorney-General and Frank B. Kellogg before it would be possible for me to express any opinion on them. I know you understand this, but I want you to be sure that the Standard Oil people do not misunderstand it, and do not get the impression that it was by my desire or by my initiative that negotiations have been entered into with them by you or by any one, or that there will be any failures to lay the matter in full detail before Mr. Bonaparte and Mr. Kellogg.

With regard, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Refers Standard Oil to Bonaparte.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 3, 1908.

My Dear Senator:

Mr. Loeb has transmitted to me your telephone message as to Mr. Kellogg submitting a written memorandum. My dear Senator, let me repeat in writing what I have said again and again to Mr. Archbold and to you and what I stated at much length in our interview of last Monday. In my judgment it is not only a waste of time but inadvisable to try to carry on the negotiations through you as intermediary.

Let the Standard Oil lawyers, any or all of them, as Mr. Archbold or Mr. Rockefeller or any one else may choose, decide as to the course they wish to follow, and then communicate direct to Mr. Kellogg or the Attorney General. I read you what Mr. Bonaparte wrote me, which I had previously read to Mr. Kellogg, and I furnished you with a copy of it. You now inform Mr. Loeb that this is not specific enough. It was not meant to be specific. It was not meant to show you. It was meant by Mr. Bonaparte to advise me as to what he and Mr. Kellogg thought was the proper course to follow. I read it to you so that you might understand what the attitude of the Department of Justice was, and when I read it to you I explained explicitly to Mr. Archbold and yourself what I have now put into writing above, namely, that it is undesirable to attempt to carry out negotiations through you, and that the proper person for you to communicate with was not me, but Mr. Bonaparte or Mr. Kellogg. Then an appeal can always be made to me; but obviously the first thing to do is to have the counsel of the Standard Oil communicate with the counsel of the Department of Justice, Mr. Kellogg, or with Mr. Bonaparte himself.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

I do not remember any other Senator or Congressman speaking to me on behalf of the Standard Oil people or arranging any meeting between them and me. But the events occurred from four to ten years ago, and it is utterly impossible for me to remember every conversation I have held upon the subject during that period or every letter I have written in which the Standard Oil Company was alluded to.

Mr. Hearst's Letters.

Mr. Hearst has published much interesting and important correspondence of the Standard Oil people, especially Mr. Archbold with various public men. I have in time past criticised Mr. Hearst, but in this matter he has rendered a public service of high importance, and I hope he will publish all the letters dealing with this matter which he has in his possession. If Mr. Hearst or anybody else has any letter from me dealing with Standard Oil affairs I shall be delighted to have it published; and if any one can suggest as to any letter I have ever written or received on the subject and will give me the approximate date, I will at once try to look it up, and if I can find it will publish it. The newspapers at the time of the passage of the Bureau of Corporations bill in February, 1903, contained full accounts of my publication of the telegrams of the Standard Oil people protesting against the bill.

I, of course, at that time had rather heated arguments with a number of the upholders of the Standard Oil people in this matter, but I have forgotten the details of them. All I know is that I got through the bill, and it was largely the publication I gave to these telegrams that enabled me to thus get it through.

This action, by the way, was taken eighteen months before the alleged conversation between Mr. Bliss and Mr. Archbold, so that the Standard Oil people must at the date of this conversation have been absolutely familiar with my attitude toward them; there was never any change in this attitude before or after election. I shall be delighted to answer in detail any question in my power to answer on this or any other matter.

I wish to emphasize the fact that the testimony of Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose in this matter is an attack on Mr. Bliss, who is now dead, and is also unwittingly the severest possible reflection on themselves, but it is in no sense any attack on me except in so far as they assert that the dead man said that I knew of his request for money from them. I do not believe that Mr. Bliss deliberately tried to blackmail the Standard Oil into contributing. But please keep in mind that this is an assault on Mr. Bliss and not on me. The letters of mine which are given above, and which were written as soon as I heard of the alleged contribution and the explicit assurance I received through Mr. Cortelyou from Mr. Bliss that no contributions from the Standard Oil Company had been or would be received, show beyond possibility of honest contradiction that if any such money was solicited or received it was against my explicit protest, and that I was assured that my protest had been and would be heeded.

Defends Mr. Bliss.

Now, a word as to Mr. Bliss. Mr. Bliss was a New York business man of stainless probity and integrity. He was Treasurer of the National Republican Campaign Committee when Mr. McKinley ran for President both times, and continued in that position while I was President. He never wanted anything for himself in politics; he never took office except under President McKinley, and then with great reluctance and at great personal sacrifice, and he left it as soon as possible; he never asked me for a favor of any kind, and all his public and private acts so far as I had knowledge of them were on the highest plane of just and honorable dealing.

One statement of Mr. Archbold I have no doubt is true. He testifies to "the expression of strong belief on his (Mr. Bliss's) part from what he knew and what he was told that Mr. Roosevelt would conservatively and fairly carry out the party pledges and would be fair in his treatment of the business interests; * * * that his policies would conserve the welfare of the country and the peoplel as a whole." This is what I had then said in public and in private again and again; it is an exact statement of what I had already done, what I intended to do thereafter, and what I actually did thereafter; it is the same statement that I am now continually making, and I shall live up to it in the future exactly as I have lived up to it in the past.

There is a further statement of Mr. Archbold's about Mr. Bliss that may well be in part accurate. He testifies that when he went to Mr. Bliss, after the Bureau of Corporations began to investigate the Standard Oil, and protested about it, Mr. Bliss said: "I have no influence at all with Mr. Roosevelt, * * * and I cannot help you in the matter at all."

Could Not Stop Trust Suits.

Neither Mr. Bliss nor any one else possessed any influence with me as regards stopping any investigation or any action whatever which after full consideration the proper Governmental officers deemed it right to take as regards any trust. But, as a matter of fact, no one ever asked me to take such action because of any contribution given or any favor of any kind rendered by any one, whether during the campaign or at any other time. All I was ever asked to do in any given case was to examine into the matter myself and see that there was full consideration of the facts, and Mr. Bliss never even asked me about the Standard and never in any way alluded to the Standard Oil Company to me, nor, indeed, so far as I remember, did he ever ask me anything in connection with any Governmental action or express to me regret or disapproval at anything I had done.

I, of course, cannot say whether he asked or received from Mr. Archbold the money that Mr. Archbold says he received; as alleged, it was given in currency, which would make it difficult to trace; I do not know why the accusation was not brought while Mr. Bliss was alive; he is now dead, and unable to refute or explain it, or to testify whether his signature is genuine should the missing receipt ever be produced.

I never heard Mr. Archbold's name mentioned in connection with Mr. Bliss. But a year or so after the election I heard a report that Mr. Bliss had accepted a contribution from Mr. Rogers, alleging as his justification (in view of his statement in answer to my request) that this was not money from the Standard Oil Company, but from Mr. Rogers personally, Mr. Rogers being an old friend and party associate of his. Whether this report was correct or not I do not know; but in connection with it my attention has been called to the following statement in The New York Herald, a paper bitterly hostile to me. It is in the issue of Dec. 24, 1911. The statement, which is as follows, purports to have been made by Mr. Bliss to a Herald reporter some months before his death:

What Bliss Told a Reporter.

In the first place, Mr. Harriman was entirely mistaken when he said that he got his information as to the danger in New York State from Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Harriman's recollection was confused. The information regarding the unsatisfactory condition in New York came to me as Treasurer of the committee. It was near the end of the campaign. Everything was satisfactory in the country except the New York situation, and the trouble there was the attack which was being made on Mr. Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor, because of the declaration that he was a friend of Gov. Odell and had been nominated by Mr. Odell at Saratoga.

The Republican National Committee had reached the end of its tether. Its finances were in bad condition, and at one time it appeared that the committee would have a deficit, as it had in 1892. The State Committee needed help, and it needed it urgently, and Mr. Cortelyou and I felt that we could do little more.

It was at this stage that Mr. Harriman and I met. I called on Mr. Harriman. Mr. Harriman did not call on me. Mr. Cortelyou was in Chicago about that time. When I had explained the situation, Mr. Harriman exclaimed: "You surprise me." Then, asking what he could do, he reached for the telephone, as he stated in the alleged Webster letter, to call up "a friend of Senator Depew." As a result of my call the money was raised. It was sent to the National Committee for a specific purpose, the needs of the State Committee, and was not accounted for in the National Committee fund. It was transmitted to the State Committee. Not a single check for any part of the amount so raised came from a corporation. The money all came from individuals. I personally at the time was able to raise perhaps $25,000, from four different persons, needed to meet the final needs of the National Committee.

In his statement in the alleged Webster letter, that Mr. Roosevelt asked him to raise money, Mr. Harriman was also mistaken. Then the President had nothing to do with raising any money. Not once in the conference of the committee was there any suggestion that he was doing it. The only thing that Mr. Roosevelt had to do with such matters was to issue orders that money was not to be accepted from this or that person. His orders were ignored, as it was recognized that this was something about which he must not interfere, and I brooked no interference.

Now, this is all there is to this business. Mr. Harriman certainly was interested in raising perhaps $200,000, not for the National Committee but for the State Committee; not at the request of President Roosevelt but at my request; not for the National ticket but for the State ticket, in which Mr. Harriman, as Gov. Odell's particular friend, was interested above almost any one else.

As to the talk about the Senatorship and the Paris Embassy, the President's letter to Mr. Sherman cleared that up. It is possible that Mr. James H. Hyde was one of the contributors to the State fund, but no contribution was made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. At that time, Mr. Harriman doubtless thought a great deal of Mr. Hyde. Later he became a member of the Frick Committee, which made a report on the Equitable's affairs, leading to the retirement of both Alexander and Hyde, and followed by the resignation of the Directors, Mr. Harriman and myself among them.

Finally, I will say that there never was conducted in this country, no matter what may be said, a cleaner or more honorable campaign than that made by the Republican National Committee in 1904. Certain rules, to the highest credit of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cortelyou and myself, were laid down, and they were rigorously followed.

Confidence in Bliss.

In view of this reported interview with Mr. Bliss, and of the rumors that I have already heard, I do not feel able to express an opinion as to whether or not he did, against my explicit directions and in spite of the assurance given me, receive any money from the Standard Oil people. But I do feel warranted in saying, from my own knowledge of Mr. Bliss and of his character, that he never made any proposition in the nature of blackmail, as Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose testify that he did, and I am absolutely confident that he would never have gone into any sheme looking to the receipt of campaign contributions in return for protection or favors to the parties contributing.

Evidently Messrs. Penrose and Archbold possess consciences so seared and dulled that they have no idea of the infamous nature of the charge they are making against Mr. Bliss. If he were alive to speak for himself I should have nothing to say about it unless called upon to testify by him and on his behalf; but inasmuch as he is dead, and as he was a valued friend of mine, and as I am in a position to testify as to his entire disinterestedness in political matters, I do not feel inclined to let these accusations rest.

Mr. Bliss was a lifelong and devoted member of his party. He was one of those men who in party organizations render invaluable service because they are willing to do irksome, disagreeable and laborious tasks which bring no reward, which are entirely thankless, but which it is indispensable to have done. Mr. Bliss was a much older man than I was. He always regarded me as a radical, but he always treated me with a friendly kindness and consideration which I never shall forget.

As I have said above, he was Treasurer of the National Campaign Committee in 1896 and in 1900, and continued as such during my campaign in 1904. In that campaign contributions were received not only from individuals, but from corporations, precisely as they had been received in President McKinley's two campaigns and in President Cleveland's last campaign, and I doubt not in many preceding campaigns.

Gifts by Corporations Then Legal.

There was then no law against corporations contributing, and in many cases the corporation that did so would itself advertise the fact to show that it was doing a patriotic duty. I well remember, for instance, the numerous appreciative comments by the New York newspapers on the fact that the old-established Chemical National Bank in the campaign of 1896 contributed to President McKinley's campaign fund.

Mr. Bliss not merely gave of his own money freely, but he contributed his energy, power of work, and administrative ability in a way that was quite beyond price. It would have been impossible to persuade Mr. Bliss for any reasonable sum of money, and probably not for a million dollars, to do the work which he did freely and without receiving a penny's recompense in campaign after campaign as Treasurer of the Republican National Committee. As I have above said, and as I wish to repeat, he never asked anything for himself. This I can testify to of my own knowledge for the seven and a half years that I was President, and I am equally sure that such was the case during the four years and a half that Mr. McKinley was President. He was accustomed always to give and never to ask or to get. He had nothing whatever to gain personally for his work. It cost him money, it cost him time and worry, and he had no particle of reward excepting the sense that he had done his duty—doing it in the way for which his qualities best fitted him—and had rendered to the best of his ability what he regarded as the highest service in his power to the American people.

I do not believe that any man who ever associated with Mr. Bliss can so much as imagine to himself Mr. Bliss as engaged in blackmail or as taking part in securing contributions from any man or any corporation with as a consideration, either expressed or implied, the understanding that such individual or corporation was to be given immunity from wrongdoing or being relieved from paying heed to the law.

Yet this is exactly the conduct of which Messrs. Archbold and Penrose accuse him. Mr. Archbold testified that Mr. Bliss asked him for a second and very large contribution from the Standard Oil people and told him he was making "a mistake" in not giving it, and that he went to Mr. Bliss to get him to interfere and put a stop to what Mr. Archbold regarded as the "Government attacks" on the Standard Oil. Mr. Bliss spoke to him so as to make the inference very plain that the trouble came because of his not having made that contribution. Mr. Archbold testified that the substance of the conversation was "that Mr. Bliss probably undoubtedly expressed himself that it would have been different if we had done as he wished us to do, and I myself have no doubt on that question."

This statement can only mean that Mr. Archbold had made his contribution in the hopes of getting some special consideration to which, as a matter of fact, he was not entitled, that he believed that if he had made the extra contribution he would have had this special consideration, and that Mr. Bliss thought so, too.

Testimony of Penrose.

Mr. Penrose testified that at the time when Mr. Archbold refused to make the contribution to Mr. Bliss he talked the matter over with Mr. Archbold; and his own statements are more direct and with less circumlocution than Mr. Archbold's. The questions and answers run as follows:

Question—Was anything said in this conversation about the probable attitude of Mr. Roosevelt and the incoming Administration? Senator Penrose—Mr. Archbold said to me, "I think our people are making a mistake. I think this will be the cause of trouble for us, our declination to make this further contribution."

Question—That is, Mr. Archbold made that statement? Senator Penrose—Made the statement to me; yes, Sir.

Question—Did you know at this time of this talk between Mr. Archbold and Mr. Bliss, wherein Mr. Bliss is alleged to have said to them, after he had learned that they declined to make any further contribution, that it would be a mistake for them not to make a further contribution? Senator Penrose—Only what Mr. Archbold told me about that interview. I told Mr. Archbold that it would be a mistake for them not to do it also, and he told me that it was a mistake.

Question—Why did you think it would be a mistake not to make it? Senator Penrose—Well, I thought the money was really needed at headquarters, and they would be expected to make liberal contributions, and that they might incur hostility in certain quarters if they did not do it.

Arraigns Senator Penrose.

Here Mr. Penrose says that he, a member of the National Republican Committee and a United States Senator, advised Mr. Archbold that it would be a mistake for the Standard Oil Company not to contribute and that if they did not make liberal contributions they might incur hostility in certain quarters.

Surely no more extraordinary testimony was ever submitted by a United States Senator under the impression that he was testifying in his own behalf. It embodies a far worse accusation against him than I ever should have dreamed of making. This language is precisely the language that might be used by a blackmailing police officer in a big city in advising the keeper of a law-breaking liquor saloon or a gambling house to contribute liberally, because otherwise he might "incur hostility in certain quarters." If this language were proved against the policeman he would be removed from the police force; and as it is submitted by the Senator, he should be removed from the Senate.

Senator Penrose's language is susceptible of but one interpretation. It was his belief that the Government would sell its protection and would blackmail those who did not buy protection, precisely as in the underworld of our great cities vice is blackmailed or protection to it is sold for a price. Surely there can be no two opinions among honest men that the man whose actions as Senator are thus described by himself is wholly unfit longer to be Senator. I do not wonder that Mr. Penrose championed Mr. Lorimer.

I call attention to the fact that the attitudes of Messrs. Archbold and Penrose in this matter are substantially identical. Apparently neither of them has any idea that it is wrong for the highest Government officials to blackmail corporations into subscribing to party campaign funds under penalty of being prosecuted if they fail to do so.

Senator Penrose testifies that he was ardently supporting me for President at the time when he thus advised the Standard Oil people that they ought to contribute to the campaign fund in order to avoid incurring the hostility of the Administration that he was attempting to put into power! I do not know whether to be more astounded at a United States Senator taking such a position or at the moral callousness of testifying to it in evident and complete ignorance that any culpability attaches to it.

A Word for Archbold.

Mr. Archbold's testimony also shows, not that he thought there was anything wrong in the effort of Mr. Bliss to blackmail him or of any one else to blackmail him, or anything wrong in his securing protection by contributing; but that it was wrong not to protect him from interference by Government officials with his unlawful acts in view of the fact that he contributed. Mr. Archbold had never before complained, as far as I know, about any public man. His complaint now is that he made an investment in a campaign fund under the impression that the Government would sell its protection, and that he failed to get the protection. Most certainly he did fail to get it; and I wish to repeat, inasmuch as Mr. Bliss is dead and cannot speak for himself, that I do not for one moment believe that Mr. Bliss gave any one reason to believe that he was then selling protection.

As for my own conduct, the actions I took speak for themselves. I never changed my attitude toward the Standard

Continued on Page 3.

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COLONEL TO ANSWER WILSON ON TARIFF

Replies to James Boyle by Admitting That He Caused the Spanish War.

JOKES AS HE CONFESSES

Says He Also Introduced the Serpent Into the Garden of Eden—Off To-day on Another Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—On the eve of his long Western trip Col. Roosevelt made it known to-night in the most definite terms that he would not let go unanswered the criticism of him by Gov. Woodrow Wilson in his address at Harrisburg, Penn., on Thursday.

During his Vermont trip the Colonel received only meagre reports of what Gov. Wilson said. To-day he carefully digested the address. He smiled grimly when he read that he had, according to Gov. Wilson, "proclaimed himself a convert to the protective policy," and thought that the "prize money received under that system by the manufacturers of the country was legitimate booty," and only objected because too much of this prize money remained in the hands of the officers.

"Not a word now, not a word," said the Colonel. Then he made it evident that if Gov. Wilson wanted the sword he should have it, and that anything he looked upon as misrepresentation on the part of the Democratic nominee would be answered.

Col. Roosevelt was in the best of humor to-day as a result of the hearty welcome he received on his Vermont trip. He had heard, he said, that many charges had been made against him while he was in Vermont.

One of them, he was told, was by James Boyle, Secretary to President McKinley, in which he said McKinley at one time stated he could have prevented the outbreak of the Spanish-American War had it not been for Roosevelt, who was then an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

"I suppose," retorted the Colonel, "that although I have carefully concealed it for a long time, I might as well now confess that I was the man who blew up the Maine; and I am ready to confess, also, that I introduced the serpent isto the Garden of Eden. What more can I confess?"

Next the Colonel was told that the charge was made in the Democratic Campaign Book that the Republican National Committee had received $10,000 from the United States Steel Corporation for the campaign of 1904, and the receipt received had been published.

"I have read that also," he replied. "When I first heard of it in Vermont I thought that it might be the contribution made by Mr. Carnegie, but now I see that it could not have been that. I never said the Committee never received any contribution from corporations. It probably received others. But I have no knowledge of this one, and at any rate it was perfectly proper. It is simply another attempt on the part of my opponents to harm the Progressive Party and they can't do it."

In response to the additional charges made by William Randolph Hearst, and the statement of John D. Archbold, active head of the Standard Oil Corporation, in an interview cabled here from London, Col. Roosevelt said that he had nothing to add to his letter to Senator Clapp, Chairman of the Senate Committee, investigating campaign contributions.

"I have answered every question which could be answered in the letter," said the Colonel. "There are charges which have been made five million times, and these I have already answered five million times. I think the letter covers the matter pretty thoroughly."

The Colonel also called attention to an interview with Jacob H. Schiff, in which Mr. Schiff had declared that he would vote for Gov. Wilson, as he considered a vote for President Taft the same as a vote for Roosevelt.

"I can see the attitude taken by Mr. Schiff and his kind very clearly," said the Colonel. "They know that President Taft has not a chance to win, and with them it is anything to defeat the Progressive Party. They will vote for Wilson because they want to do all that they can do to help Wilson beat me, and care not a whit whether the Republican or Democratic machine is in control for a term of years, as long as the Progresive Party does not get into power. They think that if Wilson is elected the Republican Party as at present represeated by the machine politicians, will be preserved."

Col. Roosevelt will motor to New York from Sagamore Hill on Monday, starting at 5:30 o'clock to catch the 8:03 train at the Grand Central Station for Hartford, Conn. From Hartford he will go to Springfield, Mass., and then jump to St. Louis, the first stopping place on his Western trip of six weeks.

ROOSEVELT THE USER OF "I."

Dr. Gunsaulus Raps Abuse of Pronoun in "Brutally Egotistical Way."

When the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Armour Institute, Chicago, assailed those "who use the pronoun I in a brutally egotistical way" in a forceful talk at the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday there were few in the congregation who did not think he had Col. Roosevelt especially in mind. Dr. Gunsaulus described how differently Christ used that word in His appeal ot the sinner. He said:

"I want you to withdraw your minds from the distractions of the world, and I want you to take what I say into your heart. Like Jesus of Nazareth I am seeking your heart.

"Probably now, more than any other time in the history of the world, do persons resent the use of the individual pronoun I. We are much more likely to sympathize with the man whose character is bright and beautiful in its helpfulness toward everybody, and whose total of life recognizes the best there is in him than we are the man who always takes the initiative and uses constantly the pronoun I. The latter is generally isolated in his grandeur of egotism and affectation of individual personality.

"Jesus says, 'Behold! I stand at the door.' Here we have the most consummate egotism and at the same time the most Heavenly self-abnegation the world has ever seen. It is different when the word comes related as it is when Christ utters it. By itself I seems august, domineering, majestic, lonely."

STILL A REGULAR DEMOCRAT.

Henry George, Jr., Denies Connection with Anti-Tammany Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Representative Henry George, Jr., has recovered from his illness sufficiently to depart to-morrow morning for his Summer home at Merrywold Park, Sullivan County, N. Y., where he will stay until he returns to New York to take part in the campaign. He said to-night:

"A friend has sent me a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 29. From that clipping I find that I am named as a member of the State Committee of the Empire State Democracy, an anti-Tammany movement, the first meeting of which was to have been held on Aug. 29 in New York.

"I know nothing about this except what appears in THE TIMES. I have not at any time participated in any such movement, nor have I contemplated any such participation. It would have been a matter of bad taste, if not of bad faith, since I have been elected to Congress from the Seventeenth New York City District on the double nomination of the regular Democracy and the Independence League, and the indications were before my illness that I was again to be nominated by both organizations in the new Twenty-first District. I since learn that I have been so nominated.

"I cannot understand how my name should have been used in connection with any so-called anti-Tammany movement, and I must content myself with merely making this disclaier."

It was officially announced by the Executive Committee of the Progressive Democrats of New York several weeks ago that Henry George, Jr., was a member of the committee. Later the announcement was made that Mr. George had resigned. Both statements were printed in THE TIMES.

FINE FIGHT PROMISED AMONG BULL MOOSE

Partisans of Hotchkiss and Colby, Gubernatorial Rivals, May Stir a Convention Riot.

GOOD, OLD-FASHIONED KIND

Prendergast Already Counted Out of the Running—"Original" Roosevelt Men and Others.

The Bull Moose State Convention, which opens at Syracuse on Thursday, is not going to be the tame affair it gave promise of being up to a few days ago, according to reports around headquarters, in East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday. Already several candidates for Governor, who have been quietly at work for themselves, are on the verge of conflict, and the proceedings at Syracuse, unless harmony is restored, may be an old-fashioned convention riot.

Controller William A. Prendergast, who nominated Col. Roosevelt at Chicago and who, it has been understood all along, was to be named at Syracuse as the party's candidate for Governor, has been practically eliminated from the race. It is said to be between William H. Hotchkiss, State Chairman of the Bull Moose Party, and Bainbridge Colby, who has been fighting the Colonel's battles since last Spring. Chairman Hotchkiss is accused of trying to build up a machine of his own to dominate the convention. Mr. Colby's friends are striving hard to head off Mr. Hotchkiss, and if they don't succeed by Thursday there is every indication that a pretty fight will develop upon the floor of the convention.

Chairman Hotchkiss went down to Oyster Bay yesterday to talk things over with the Colonel, and the conference will have an important bearing at Syracuse. Friends of Mr. Colby already have appealed to the Colonel for his support, and if they don't get it they will probably unite with the other candidates in a common effort to keep the nomination from going to Hotchkiss.

Mr. Colby has developed surprising strength among the Progressives in the State during the past few weeks, mainly because his friends have been working hard in his behalf. If the Colby programme goes through this is probably how the slate will be made up at the convention:

For Governor, Bainbridge Colby of New York; for Lieutenant Governor, Joseph Griffin of Syracuse; for Attorney General, Marvin K. Hart of Utica; for Secretary of State, Herbert Cook of Jefferson County; for Controller, Ernest Cawcroft of Chautauqua County.

The fight, if one develops according to prospects, will be between the Roosevelt admirers who came out for him when he first announced last Spring that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination and those who threw in their fortunes with him after he was defeated for the nomination. Hotchkiss is classed by Colby's friends as among the latter.

Mr. Griffin was one of the first to come out for Roosevelt last Spring, and he is said to hold that he is more entitled to the nomination for Lieutenant Governor than any one else. Mr. Hart took up the cudgels for the Colonel two years ago, when the chief of the Bull Moosers was making his convention fight on "Sunny Jim" Sherman. These two, with Cook and Cawcroft, are doing everything possible in their various districts to swing the Gubernatorial nomination to Mr. Colby.

The one man more than any other, however, who is working hard for Mr. Colby is Lucien Bonhour of Nassau County. Mr. Bonhour, it is said, will nominate Mr. Colby at Syracuse no matter what happens. Colby's friends are saying that he will have the support of three-fourths of the delegates from New York County and all the delegates from the Bronx, Richmond, and Nassau County, as well as the delegates from nine or ten counties upState.

If Mr. Colby's friends find that he can not win the nomination they will unite upon Judge Virgil Kellogg of Watertown or Oscar Straus, it is said.

DEAL WITH PROGRESSIVES.

Vare Brothers in Philadelphia Form an Alliance with Flinn.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The Vare brothers and the Republican leaders who followed them in the Mayoralty fight have made a working agreement with the Washington party leaders, as the result of which the brothers will not be opposed by the Progressives in the coming election.

State Senator Edwin H. Vare and Representative William Vare have formerly carried the downtown wards for the Republican organization with large majorities. That the Vares were not any too strong for Taft and the Republican Party has been manifest to politicians for some months. They went on record previous to the primary campaign as opposed to the renomination of Taft, and it required much diplomacy to induce William Vare to support Taft in the Republican Convention.

Since the conventions the Vare leaders have been talking in a friendly way toward the Roosevelt movement, and saying, without any hesitation, that sentiment for the ex-President was strong in the downtown districts. The fact that Representative Vare, Senator Vare, and all of the legislative candidates in the Vare wards were indorsed by the Washington party pre-emptors, stanch followers of Van Valkenburg and Flinn, convinces not only Republicans, but sincere Roosevelt supporters that a deal of some sort has been made bteween the Roosevelt leaders and the Vares. Without the tacit consent of the leaders, the Vares could not raid the Washington party.

SPRECKELS FOR WILSON.

Western Sugar Man to Organize Republican Voters in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Rudolph Spreckels of San Francisco, a member of the well-known sugar family of that name, has arrived in Chicago to organize the Wilson National Progressive Republican League, of which he recently was appointed President by United States Senator Gore, chief of the Democratic Organization Bureau.

"My mission in coming here is twofold," said Mr. Spreckels to-night. "I come as an admirer of and believer in Woodrow Wilson; to give him what aid and support I am capable of bringing to him in the Presidential campaign; as a sincere Progressive Republican, I also am determined to do everything within my power to preserve the party of Lincoln by an organization of all Progressive Republicans into an effective working force with which to continue the fight for Progressive principles within that party, now and after the coming election.

"The fact that the Progressive Republican voters of the Nation were able to elect almost enough delegates to the National Republican Convention to control the nomination is sufficient proof that the rank and file of our party is progressive, and leaves no honorable justification for Roosevelt's disloyalty to the party in leading his followers in a bolt which has resulted only in dividing the Progressive Republican ranks."

TO VOTE ON CONSTITUTION.

Ohio Will Decide For or Against 42 Amendments To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The voters of Ohio will decide on Tuesday whether the Constitution of the Buckeye State, adopted sixty years ago, shall be reconstructed. They will vote on forty-two proposed amendments adopted by the Constitutional Convention for submission for ratification.

It is admitted on every hand that the Constitution is out of date in many respects. The amendments provide for drastic reforms. It is doubtful if public questions ever wakened a greater degree of interest in the minds of the people than these have. The State has been flooded with literature for and against the various planks.

The most important amendments are the initiative and referendum, welfare of employes, change in judicial system, woman suffrage, primary elections, bond limit for municipalities, taxation, municipal home rule, and liquor licenses. Registration has been large in the cities, showing that the people are interested.

PROGRESSIVES MAY SPLIT UP VERMONT

Probable That the Election of Governor May Be Decided by the Legislature.

THE OLD GUARD IS WORRIED

Next Tuesday's Vote Will Foreshadow the Result of National Election in State.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 1.—With the casting of Vermont's vote Tuesday for five State tickets the political barometric reading for the National election in November may be taken. That the Republican Party will not have great cause for elation is a foregone conclusion. The Old Guard has been so thoroughly frightened, however, at reports brought to State headquarters of defections to the Progressive ranks that a vote for the Rev. Fraser Metzgar, the Progressive candidate for Governor, of less than 12,000 will be hailed with joy. Metzgar without doubt will poll about 15,000 votes, and as a result the election of Vermont's next Governor will be thrown into the Legislature.

That the Hon. Allen M. Fletcher, the Republican nominee, will be elected by the Legislature is a foregone conclusion.

The Republicans have been on the defensive throughout this unprecedented campaign. They started out on a high plane, with personalities eliminated and National issues ignored. Equalization of taxation was to be the big issue. The Democrats started their campaign with a denunciation of the railways for being exempt from taxation. Suddenly the Progressive, or Roosevelt, sentiment, blazed up with unexpected fury, fired by the brilliant Bull Moose orators.

Former Senator Beveridge cut a wide swath up and down the State, then followed Herbert Knox Smith, Pinchot, Judge Lindsey, Garfield, and finally the big chief, who in the last three days has addressed thousands of people. He has been told that his vote in November will be larger than that cast for the Progressive Party candidate for Governor on Tuesday.

Roosevelt sentiment has always been regarded as greatest on the east side, but the formation of Progressive clubs in Burlington, Middlebury, and Rutland has called attention to an unexpectedly large number of Bull Moosers on the west side. Here in Burlington the club has 700 members.

Mr. Fletcher, the Republican nominee, has been particularly unfortunate in having the Democratic orators persistently dwell upon his alleged failure to pay taxes commensurate with his great wealth. Mr. Fletcher was born in Indianapolis.

Some prophets place next Tuesday's vote as high as 70,000. The third party has not cut into the Democratic vote to any great extent, and Harland B. Howe of St. Johnsbury will probably receive 17,000 to 20,000. The Prohibition candidate, O. N. Smith of Morrisville, master of the State Grange, and Fred. W. Suitor of Barre, will divide 3,000 or more votes. The 15,000 that it is expected will be cast for Metzger will come almost directly from the Republican ranks. Fletcher will return surprisingly strong if he gets 35,000, and if he does he will escape the ignominy of carrying his election into the Legislature.

The opening of a campaign barrel between now and the time the votes are cast and the fact that the election machinery is entirely in the control of the Republicans and Democrats are factors that must be reckoned with.

The Progressives are unlikely to vote a straight ticket on account of personal friendship, and failure to mark their ballots correctly may be the cause of many being thrown out.

APATHY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Light Vote Predicted at the State Primaries To-morrow.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1.—Lack of contests for the head of the ticket on either the Republican or the Democratic side has lessened the interest in the annual primary election to be held throughout the State Tuesday, and a light vote is expected.

Franklin Worcester of Hollis will be nominated for Governor by the Republicans, and Samuel D. Felker of Rochester by the Democrats. For the Congressional nominations the Republicans will name the incumbents, Cyrus A. Sulloway of Manchester and Frank D. Currier of Canaan, and the Democrats will name, to oppose them, former Mayor Eugene E. Reed of Manchester and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff, all without opposition.

For minor positions there are several contests, largely between the so-called Progressives and Conservatives as two years ago. The Progressive Party does not take part in next Tuesday's primaries, but intends to place in nomination some candidates of its own and get them on the official ballot in November by petition.

VERIFIES STEEL TRUST'S GIFT.

Lindabury Told Stanley Committee About 1904 Contribution.

Further proof that the United States Steel Corporation did contribute $10,000 to Col. Roosevelt's campaign fund in 1904, as charged in the Democratic Campaign Book, was offered yesterday at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. The proof consists of a copy of the testimony of Richard V. Lindabury, special counsel for the Steel Corporation, before the Stanley Committee that the office records of the Steel Corporation showed that $10,000 had been contributed to the Republican National Committee in 1904. This is the statement given out at the Democratic Headquarters:

Col. Roosevelt is reported to have said at Brattleboro, Vt., first, that he did not believe the United States Steel Corporation had contributed $10,000 to his campaign in 1904, and later that the statement to that effect in the Democratic Text Book for 1912 must refer to Andrew Carnegie's contribution. George W. Perkins is quoted in the newspapers as having said he didn't recall the contribution.

Mr. Perkins testified before the Stanley Committee on Aug. 9 last. Congressman Beall of Texas was trying to get him to tell about certain practices of the New York Life Insurance Company as to political contributions. Richard V. Lindabury, special counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, objected to his answering questions along that line. Mr. Lindabury then said, (see Page 1,499, Vol. II., Stanley Hearings:)

"I have made some inquiry into this subject of campaign contributions by the United States Steel Corporation, and I find that it did make a contribution of $10,000 for campaign purposes in the year 1904. I do not know whether that contribution was to the National campaign or a State campaign, but there is a file in the office, which I recall having seen, which gives the whole transaction, and the papers show on their face that the payment was as a campaign contribution; and I will produce this to the committee as soon as I can communicate with the office in New York."

Whereupon Mr. Lindabury sent to the Stanley Committee the original receipt given by Assistant Treasurer C. H. Duell, as well as Chairman E. T. Stotesbury's acknowledgment, as printed in THE TIMES last Saturday.

MILES ASSAILS ROOSEVELT.

The General Calls Him a Pretender and Would-Be Dictator.

A letter written by Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, was made public by the Republican National Committee last night, in which the writer characterizes the political situation in the Republican ranks at the present time as "a struggle between constitutional government and communism for the gratification of the mad, selfish ambition of one man, who for years has been aspiring and intriguing to become a dictator."

Gen. Miles denounces Roosevelt as a "pretender, claiming honors which he never won, and depriving worthy and heroic men of just fame and the credit they had earned by noble deeds and great sacrifice." He further declares that the ex-President is undemocratic, inasmuch as "he did more than any living man to destroy and dismember three republics, and is now seeking to undermine the greatest republic in the world and establish for himself a dictatorship upon its ruins."

The General also describes the Colonel as a hypocrite, who "traveled all over the country denouncing corporations when he was daily using without payment private cars and trains of the corporations." As to the attacks upon trusts and monopolies made by the Bull Moose chieftain, Gen. Miles dismisses them as follows:

"Here is a man railing against the trusts, who when in office prosecuted only a few which he thought unfriendly to him, and protected the great majority and even helped to establish the most colossal trust in existence."

GOV. WILSON DEPARTS WITH LABOR SPEECH

When He Addresses Workers in Buffalo To-day He'll Combat Roosevelt's Policies.

GOES TO CHURCH TWICE

With 500 Others He Attends Service for Col. Alexander, Late of His Own Staff.

Gov. Wilson, accompanied by his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, and a number of his headquarters staff, left New York last night at 11:35 o'clock for Buffalo, where he is scheduled to make two Labor Day addresses. The Governor will take direct issue with Col. Roosevelt's labor policies on labor matters.

Gov. Wilson has been studying the labor question very intently. After all of his visitors had gone on Saturday night he talked to a stenographer for nearly an hour, and when the stenographer left he had an abstract in his notebook of the first of the Buffalo speeches.

"But I shall give out the copies of the speech," Gov. Wilson explained, "with the warning that I have a terribly poor memory and am likely to break away from the text of my speech at any point."

Gov. Wilson arrived in New York yesterday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, the purpose of their visit being to attend the funeral of Col. Archibald Alexander, a member of the Governor's staff, at Hoboken. Gov. and Mrs. Wilson arrived by boat at the foot of Cedar Street and took a taxicab for Hoboken. In the taxicab they were ferried over to the Lackawanna Railroad station, where they had lunch, going afterward to the Church of the Holy Innocents, where they joined 500 friends and relatives of Col. Alexander at the funeral services

From the church Gov. Wilson came to New York, while Mrs. Wilson returned to Sea Girt. At a penny-in-the-slot machine at a railroad station Gov. Wilson weighed himself and found to his surprise that he was ten pounds heavier than his previous best records. He tipped the scales at 177 pounds.

"And when the Baltimore convention met," he smiled, "I weighed only 167 pounds.

"Then you evidently haven't been doing any worrying since then?" a friend remarked.

"No, that's a fact; I haven't," said the contented candidate. He said that forty years after he was graduated from college he weighed only 155 pounds and reached the conclusion that he would never weigh more.

Gov. Wilson spent the afternoon at the University Club and attended the 4:30 o'clock service at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He took dinner at the University Club, and boarded his train for Buffalo at the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock. He retired immediately after boarding the train.

TURNS DEMOCRAT AT 100.

Illinois Centenarian, Fifty Years a Republican, Switches to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—On his hundredth birthday, Benjamin West of Belleville, Ill., has renounced his half-century allegiance to the Republican Party and announced that for the first time in his life he would support a Democrat for the Presidency.

To reach the age of 100 years is some distinction in itself. To change a political opinion that has been fixed for fifty years is equally remarkable. Benjamin West is older than any or all of the present political parties. He was an elderly man when he joined the Republican Party in the late fifties. Other parties had come and gone before its formation. The Whigs and the Free Soilers, the Anti-Masons and the Federalists were the parties of his early recollections. The party that he will support in the coming election is younger by far than himself.

CHAMP CLARK AT WALDORF.

Thinks Democrats Will Carry Maine and Vermont.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, was at the Waldorf yesterday and had a long conference with William G. McAdoo, Acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and other leaders. Mr. Clark had just returned from a campaign tour of New England, and he brought glowing reports of Democratic prospects in Vermont and Maine. He told Mr. McAdoo that he was satisfied the Democrats would win in both States.

Acting Chairman McAdoo tried to convince Mr. Clark that he ought to do a lot of campaigning in the East between now and election. The Speaker's time was pretty well taken up, however, with Western speeches, but he promised to come East to speak as often as he could. Mr. Clark returned to Washington last night. He will open the campaign in Kentucky at Lexington on Sept. 19.

Dollar Dinner to Wilson Sept. 4.

The committee of the Workingmen's Woodrow Wilson Club of New York City announces that the club's dollar dinner to Gov. Woodrow Wilson will be given Sept. 4 at 7 P. M., and that the club has the positive assurance from him that he will be present. The dinner will be at 210 East Eighty-sixth Street.

SPEAKS HOPE FOR TAFT.

Jersey's Republican Chairman Asks Voters Only to Do Their Duty.

Ex-State Senator Edmund W. Wakelee, recently elected Chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee, to succeed Senator Briggs, issued last night a statement of his views, in which he expressed his conviction that if the voters of New Jersey studied the issues and lived up to their responsibilities President Taft would be re-elected in Novemebr. He admitted that there was some ground for criticism that there had not been a wide enough participation in the councils of the Republican Party, but gave it as his opinion that this was not entirely the fault of those holding official party positions.

"Have the voters, engrossed in their daily affairs, taken as deep an interest in the machinery of politics as they should have taken?" he asks. "Under the more complicated methods which the new election laws provide, are the voters ready and willing to perform their full duty?"

ROOSEVELT REPLY TO PENROSE-ARCHBOLD

Continued from Page 2.

Oil Company in any shape or way. It antagonized me before my election, when I was getting through the Bureau of Corporations bill, and I then promptly threw down the gauntlet to it, published its different telegrams to Senators and Members of Congress, and forced the bill through in spite of it. I never suggested to any Government official to investigate it rather than any other trust.

The Bureau of Corporations and the Department of Justice both investigated it on their own accounts, and I acted on their reports and recommendations precisely as I acted in all other cases. My letters and telegrams about returning the Standard Oil contributions speak for themselves, and no honest man can misunderstand them. My subsequent actions also speak for themselves, and speak for themselves in the same tone.

Mr. Perkins's Interest.

In concluding I want to say a word about my connection with Mr. Perkins. I have known him for about fourteen years. I have never in my life, directly or indirectly, asked him for a contribution or asked him to assist me in any shape or way. He has always assisted me and backed me up of his own accord.

My acquaintance with him began when I was Governor. I have seen a good deal of him since, because from the beginning I found that he sympathized with most of the views I held, and he has grown to sympathize more and more as time went on. Until after the statement of Mr. Penrose in the Senate I never asked him if he had ever contributed to my campaign fund at any time, although I was morally certain that he had done so. During the past fourteen years, as far as I remember, he has but twice spoken to me of any matters in which he was interested. The first time was at the very beginning of our acquaintance, when I was Governor of New York. He then came to Albany and protested against my signing a certain bill for the limitation of the aggregate amount of insurance that an insurance company could assume, a bill which was being advocated by certain insurance companies and opposed by the one of which he was an officer. After investigation I came to the conclusion that his protest was just, and refused to sanction the bill.

Later a bill having a similar effect was enacted into law under the administration of Gov. Hughes and worked so badly that before Gov. Hughes ceased to be Governor a bill had to be passed to remove the unfortunate condition that the first law had created.

On the other occasion he came to me to ask that I consider the report of the Bureau of Corporations, as well as that of the Attorney General before taking final action in the Harvester Trust matter. On both occasions he came to me simply as hundreds of other men of every description have come to me. I listened to him precisely as I listened to other men—as I listened to Mr. Archbold, for example; as I listened to Mr. Pierpont Morgan; as I listened to Mr. Harriman; as I listened to the labor men on behalf of Messrs. Haywood and Moyer; in short, as I listened to every man who came to me on a case of any importance. I have myself but once asked Mr. Perkins for any favor, and that was a favor to the public, when I appointed him Chairman of the Palisades Park some twelve or thirteen years ago, when I was Governor of New York. I appointed him to this Chairmanship because I found that he was one of the rather limited number of men of large means who are anxious to do public service. He has spent an infinity of time and trouble about the park, and he has carried the preservation of the Palisades to a successful conclusion, doing a service for which not merely the people of New York but the people of the United States should be profoundly grateful.

In connection with this work of preservation of the Palisades he has himself contributed very heavily and has solicited and obtained from individuals contributions for that work for something like $2,000,000 which is certainly a larger amount of money than any one man ever solicited or obtained for any campaign fund. In addition to this, he has undoubtedly worked ten or twenty fold harder and given more time than he ever did in any campaign.

In addition to the statement already made by Senator Dixon, the Provisional Committee will speedily make public the statement of the moneys that were collected and spent in the primary campaign last Spring. Since the National Progressive Convention the New York Committee, as Judge Hotchkiss informs me, has spent about $9,000, with which the entire State has been organized, and the expenses of the National Convention at Chicago were some $17,000.

This brings me to the question of accepting contributions. It is no longer legal to accept contributions from corporations. Aside from this matter of corporations my attitude as to contributions now is precisely what my attitude was in 1904, and will not be changed.

I do not draw the line against size and never shall. The conditions I impose are that the contribution shall be received without any kind of promise or obligation, expressed or implied, being accepted only on the announced principle that the man making it has no end to serve except to assist the cause he is championing, and, second, that the money shall be spent in honest fashion and only for legitimate expenses. I have no sympathy with the proposals to limit contributions to $5,000 or $10,000 or any other sum.

If the virtue of a party is so frail that it will weaken if the contribution is over $10,000 it will also weaken if it is under $10,000. If money is tendered which should not be received, then, whether the sum be large or small, it is equally bad to receive it. It is morally as bad to solicit or accept $10 for improper reasons as $10,000. On the other hand, if a man who can afford it gives a large sum from worthy motives, and if this sum is properly spent, the transaction is entirely proper; just as much so as in the case of a man who can only afford to give a small sum.

Idealists Give Liberally.

To limit contributions to $10,000 will be no hardship to a reactionary cause, a cause championed by the enormous majority of the men who can each contribute such a sum. But we who fight for the cause of justice and fair dealing, for the cause of the people as a whole, have only a few supporters among the very rich. These few supporters are, from the very nature of the cause, idealists, men of the kind who when their interest is aroused, give generously and without thought of personal return, to parks, to playgrounds, or museums, or seaside nurseries, or hospitals, or social settlement work, or to any one of the numerous similar causes. When their sympathies are aroused for a movement like ours, these men are eager to contribute toward it with a like generosity, and with no thought of personal reward. I welcome their contributions when made in such a spirit. I am honored by their support, and receive it as freely and gladly as it is given; and I am proud of the fact that there are at least a few men of wealth who possess the far-sightedness and the generous understanding of the needs of the times which make them powerful champions of the cause of the American people.

As long as the expense of primaries and elections is left to be borne by private individuals instead of by the Government, and as long as there is no limit to the total fund which can be raised, then each contributor should be leift free to contribute according to his ability, if his motive is proper and is properly understood. Ten thousand dollars would be a wholly improper contribution for most men, and a reasonable, or even very small, contribution from certain other men, and any contribution if made or received in an improper spirit is itself improper.

Some Who Gave the Widow's Mite.

During the last four weeks a number of contributions have been sent to me personally. Among them were $10 sent to me by a woman who is a bookkeeper, $5 from a workingman, an Italian by birth, who told me that they represented two days' wages; $25 from a deep-sea fisherman, who wrote me it represented his profits on one trip and that later he would send me the profit on another trip; $1 from an old veteran in a soldiers' home, and $2.50 from a Scotch carpenter, who wrote me that he had not been long enough in the country to vote, but that he wished to help all he could in the Progressive movement; $10 from a brakeman, about $45 from a commercial traveler, who told me it represented 5 per cent. on his collections for a certain period; $500 from the mother of a family, which in this case, as I happened to know, meant using last Fall's dresses again this Fall; $1,000 from a business man in Chicago whom I did not personally know; $10 from a writer who had sold a poem on our movement for that amount, and, most touching of all, $10 from a mother whose 10-year-old boy had just died, because the boy had always admired me and read about me.

These are only examples, among hundreds of others of the same kind. Now I most profoundly appreciate all these gifts. I know that the men who give large sums will not mind my saying that it is some of these smaller gifts which have touched me most, and instead of feeling like refusing the big amounts given me by the few friends who can afford to give these large amounts, I have felt more like returning these little amounts, which I know mean so much real self-denial to the struggling men and women who send them.

I shall make precisely the same return to all who contributed, and that return is to serve the whole people by striving for social and industrial justice. As strength is given me, whether in or out of office, I shall do my best to help all our people by trying to convert into living realities the principles enunciated in the platform of the Progressive Party and in my own speeches. I shall make exactly the same return to the honest man, who out of his abundance contributes much, and to the other honest man, who out of his small means contributes the little that he can; and in each case the return will take the form, not of a special service to the man himself, but of service to the cause of all the people, by living up to the letter and spirit of every promise I have made and every promise that is contained in the platform on which I stand.

The men and women who, without hope of individual reward, contribute to our cause, whether money, effort, judgment, labor or speech, according to their several abilities—are idealists, who feel that they are engaged in a great crusade; I honor the man of wealth whose fealty to an ideal makes him freely spend his wealth to aid the cause of justice no more and no less than I honor his brother, who has no wealth and gives what he can in its place; my gratitude is as great to the one as to the other, and the only way I can, or shall try to show my gratitude toward either is by the service I try to render to the cause in which they both believe.

Friendly Help Appreciated.

We are anxious to have the help of the honest man of means, and we are no less anxious that this help shall be given in the open in the clear light of day. It is the invisible empire of wealth to which we object, just as we object to the invisible rule of the boss, and not the open stewardship of the elected servant of the people, whom the people can hold accountable for that stewardship. Any man of means who is with us is with us openly, and we recognize him openly; we recognize Mr. Perkins and Mr. Munsey precisely as we recognize Judge Ben Lindsey and Miss Jane Addams. We are deeply appreciative of the attitude of all four of them, and the only return any one of them wishes, or will receive, is our fidelity in carrying out the pledges to the whole people which we have publicly made. Mr. Perkins is not working in secret for a secret reward. His work is open, and he wishes no reward but the work itself. He is on the Executive Committee just as Judge Ben Lindsey is on the Executive Committee. During the primaries he contributed largely of his means, and still more largely of his time and executive and organizing ability. He will continue to give in the same fashion both money and work until Election Day, and not a dollar of his money and not a minute of his time will be used except in straightforward and honest fashion.

Judge Ben Lindsey has no money to give, he has the power to set vividly before audiences the causes for which we are fighting, and to carry conviction of his and our sincerity because of the life of service he has lived. Each man is now rendering to the cause with all his soul the service which he is best fitted to render. I am profoundly grateful to both; I am profoundly sensible of the service which each renders; and each expects from me nothing whatever save that I will honorably and in good faith do my part in carrying out our covenant with the people of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Hon. Moses E. Clapp, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

CORTELYOU IS NON-COMMITTAL.

Won't Comment on the Colonel's Statements to Senator Clapp.

When George B. Cortelyou was questioned last night at his Summer home in Huntington, L. I., concerning the fifty page letter written by Col. Roosevelt to Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, in reply to campaign fund charges made by Senator Penrose and John D. Archbold against the Bull Moose chieftain, he replied that he had no comment to make upon the letter. Mr. Cortelyou would not say whether or not he had seen a copy of the letter or whether he was familiar with its contents, including the statement that he had verbally denied to Col. Roosevelt that any contribution had been received from the Standard Oil Company in 1904.

FORGETS ARCHBOLD LETTER.

But Ex-Gov. Stone Says He Does Not Regret Morrison Appointment.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—Ex-Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania was not perturbed to-day when questioned regarding publication of the letters sent to him by John D. Archbold regarding judicial appointments.

"I was in no way influenced by those letters," said Mr. Stone.

In discussing Archbold's request that Judge Morrison of McKean be named to succeed Justice Mitchell on the Supreme bench, Mr. Stone said:

"Any letter from Archbold relative to the appointment of Judge Morrison would have been valuable to me, as Archbold is a native of Potter County, and is well informed regarding conditions there. He was in a position to indorse Judge Morrison. That he did, I am unable to recall, as several hundred letters reached me following Justice Mitchell's death, all urging the appointment of Judge Morrison.

"Justice Morrison was Common Pleas Judge of Potter and McKean Counties at the time of his elevation to the Supreme Bench by me. Prior to that he had been an able lawyer. He has proved a faithful and efficient official; indeed, he is so valuable that I have never regretted honoring him, and would appoint him again if the situation arose.

"That Mr. Archbold wrote me asking for a conference in the Morrison case is another matter which I am unable either to confirm or deny. As I said previously, Mr. Archbold may have made such a request, but I have no recollecion of our having met at the time.

"The letter of 1900, in which Mr. Archbold makes a plea in behalf of Judge Henderson, may have been received by me, but as to this I recall nothing now. As in the Morrison case, there were hundreds of letters received in which the writers urged the elevation of Judge Henderson. I named William P. Potter of Pittsburgh, so you can see how I was influenced in behalf of Judge Henderson. Some years later Judge Henderson was appointed to the Supreme Court, but I cannot recall whether he was chosen for this office during my term as Governor or while Judge Pennypacker was Governor."

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.

World Accuses Colonel of Adopting Cuttlefish Tactics in His Letter.

Here are editorial expressions of opinion on Col. Roosevelt's 18,000-word letter to Senator Clapp in regard to the Standard Oil campaign contributions and the charges made by Senator Penrose and Mr. Archbold before the Senate committee investigating campaign funds:

Open the Books,

[From The World.]

Theodore Roosevelt's letter to Senator Clapp, Chairman of the Senate Sub-Committee on Campaign Corbtiutions, is a masterly example of those cuttlefish tactics of which he has accused Senator Penrose.

He "squirts ink" to the extent of almost 18,000 words. But in all this inexcusable mass of weary verbiage, which no one knows better than he few newspapers can possibly print and few readers would have patience to toll through, there appears not one single ray of new ligat upon the contributions to Mr. Cortelyou's campaign fund of 1904 by trusts expecting favors from the Government. * * *

He attacks the vulnerable Penrose. He waxes pathetic over poor contributors of $5 and $10 to the Third-Term fund and intimates that it's a shame to take their money.

But he does not answer The World's Ten Questions. Under this is an answer: "There was then (1904) no law against corporations contributing."

Pious Self-Glorification.

From The Sun.

The interminable letter which Col. Roosevelt has intrusted to the sympathetic bosom of the Hon. Moses Edwin Clapp is at once defense, attack, abuse, pious self-glorification, edifying sermon. It clutters up a number of matters. It seems of be its purpose to mix old and new, and to rely as usual upon the virtues of Perfectus, who "has never done anything wrong." Through it all, and especially evident in the humble attitude toward Mr. Hearst, lurking with who knows how many more letters in regard to which it is impossible at present to produce the great moral alibi, is the sense of something in suspense of new old difficulties yet to be exposed, of censes yet to be necessary. The Harriman business is ancient, and it is easy to jump upon a dead man, but what still living and dangerous fire may yet be lurking under the treacherous ashes of Standard Oil burned even by a Wise Virgin? * * *

Secret work is so likely to come to light; and who can depend upon the permanent benevolences of fickle Brother Hearst?

**Not Sure About Standard O

GIRL A STOWAWAY TO NURSE FATHER

Missing Rachel Sayre Found on Porto Rican Boat Going to Sick Parent.

NOT ENOUGH CASH FOR TRIP

Mother's Fears for Her Safety Allayed by Wireless—Father Stricken by Fever.

Mrs. Henry L. Sayre spent a restless, worried morning yesterday in her apartment, at 514 West 136th Street, for her daughter Rachel had been missing for more than twenty-four hours, and Mrs. Sayre was alone. The girl had pushed back her breakfast almost untasted Saturday morning, and a little later had come into the kitchen with her hat on and the announcement that she was going downtown. When she did not come home Saturday night Mrs. Sayre was uneasy, but supposed that her daughter had been induced to spend the night with some friends, and that surely any minute word might come over the telephone telling her not to worry. But the word did not come and Mrs. Sayre did worry.

It seemed to her that she had never before so missed the two girls who had married and gone to homes of their own. She would have given anything if her husband were only in New York, but his work as a mining and civil engineer had kept him in Porto Rico in a climate where she could not live, and eight years had gone by since the last time it was possible for her to visit him. And now he was sick and alone down there. Some weeks before a message had come that he was down with the fever, and from then on a cloud seemed to hang over the little New York apartment.

The daughter, whose devotion to her big, gentle-voiced father never slackened, was beside herself with eagerness to start straightway for San Juan. She wanted to stay with him and nurse him and to read and talk to him through the long hours of convalescence.

Not Enough in Family Purse.

But Mrs. Sayre had been obliged to shake her head sadly. There was not enough in the family purse to send the girl down. Mr. Sayre was in good hands, she said, to comfort the daughter, but the daughter would not be comforted. For days she had grown more and more restless and depressed, and the memory of the wistful look that had haunted the girl's eyes made Mrs. Sayre pace the floor more and more nervously as she waited yesterday morning for some word that would assure her that Rachel was safe somewhere.

That was why she fairly ran to the door when the bell of the apartment buzzed about noon. A young man whom she had never seen before bowed his way in and seemed to be trying in a polite way to prepare her for some news. He must have been a little surprised at the little relieved laugh of understanding which greeted his announcement.

'Madam," the stranger said, "I represent the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, and I came up here to tell you about a wireless message just received at our office downtown from the San Juan, which sailed from here on Saturday for Porto Rico. This message—I'm not sure whether it's from one of our own operators or a message picked up along the coast and sent in—this message says that your daughter, Miss Rachel Sayre, has been discovered a stowaway on board the ship. The Captain has sent word that he found her on the San Juan when she was well on her way to Porto Rico. She is without money and without baggage of any kind."

Daughter Not to Be Balked.

So Miss Sayre had gone to nurse her father back to health. There wasn't any money in the family treasury to send her down in the regular way, so she chose the irregular. "Beating" her way might not have been the prescribed mode of travel for a convent-bred New York girl, but she was bound to go to her sick father.

It is Mrs. Sayre's guess that the attempt was made on impulse. Very likely when Miss Sayre left the apartment on Saturday morning she had no intention of taking ship for San Juan. Possibly she went to the pier to see if there was any way in which she could earn her passage, and possibly she merely went down to look at a ship that was sailing for the port of her desire. But there she was, and there was the boat that was going where she wanted so much to go. So she probably went aboard, and thought out the ethics and etiquette after the ship had put out to sea. It is probable that no very elaborate concealment was necessary, for ship's officers are not apt to see possible stowaways in young women who visit their craft. Miss Sayre provided a new chapter in the history of the port.

It was twelve years ago that Mr. Sayre went to Porto Rico to engage in certain mining enterprises in which he was interested. Mrs. Sayre and Rachel went with him to make their home in the island, but the climate was so at odds with Mrs. Sayre that this was given up, and for four years they contented themselves with annual visits to San Juan. Then there came a time when it seemed best to give these up. Rachel Sayre studied at a convent in Canada, and paints in water colors and oils.

100 AEROPLANES FOR ITALY.

People's Gift of Air Fleet Brings New Dawn in Aviation.

A new era in the manufacture of aeroplanes has dawned in Italy, writes United States Consul General James A. Smith from Genoa. This has been brought about, Mr. Smith says, by the recent organization of the National Aero League and the popular subscription of funds for the donation of a fleet of 100 aeroplanes to the Italian Government.

"At present," writes Mr. Smith, "there are about ten aeroplane factories in Italy. That of Ing. Giovanni Caproni & Co., at Vizzola-Ticino, near Gallarate, Lombardy, with offices in Milan at Via Morgagni 31, is said to employ about thirty-five workmen and can turn out at least one aeroplane a week. It is run in connection with an aviation school at Vizzola-Ticino, under the same management, and the factory has special facilities for repairing. This factory first built biplanes, but, after two years, the building of these was abandoned and the building of monoplanes started.

"Another prominent aeroplane factory in Italy is that of the Officine Asteria at Tesoriera-Turin, in Piedmont. The capacity of this factory is said to be about ten aeroplanes a month. Management of this is under the direction of Ing. Darbesio. This factory also has an aviation school in connection with it, at the same place, Tesoriera-Turin. Fabbrica Torinese Velivole is a prominent aeroplane factory in Italy, at Via Don Bosco 68, Turin, Piedmont. Its capacity is said to be about 10 aeroplanes a month. The other aeroplane factories in Italy are practically all in or around Milan. They are:

A. Ranza, Industria Aerostatica, (A. R. I. A.,) at Villapizzone; Cattorini & Co., Via Mazzini 2; Luigi Moioli, Via S. Gregorio 16, Via P. Verri 8; Mono & Co., (Officine Junior,) Foro Bonaparte 5; Officine Helios, Via Calabria 89; Officine Meccaniche Rebus, Strata Vercellese 200; Riunione Industrie Avio-Meccaniche, Via Torino 55.

"There are about nine schools of aviation in Italy at present. They are:

Società d'Aviazione Ing. G. Caproni & Co., at Vizzola-Ticino; Società Anonima d'Aviazione, at Taliedo, office at Via Marino 3, Milan; Prima Scuola Italiana d'Aviazione (Ing. C. Thouvenot,) Cameri (Novara;) Pasotti & Ravelli, Brescia; Scuola Centrale di Aviazione Militaire, at Aviano (Udine) Venetia; Scuola Militaire d'Aviazione, at Gallarate, Lombardy; Campo Sperimentale d'Aviazione Leonino de Zara, at Rovolenta (Padua;) Scuola di Aviazione Asteria, at Tesoriera-Turin; Stazione Sperimentale per Dirigibile, at Bracciane (Rome.)

GIFT TO PENROSE FOR NATIONAL USES

Mr. Archbold Says Balance After Pennsylvania Claims Was for National Committee.

"VIRTUE" TO GIVE THEN

Standard Oil Man Was the Life of the Majestic's Voyage—Goes to Visit His Daughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 1.—John D. Archbold and Mrs. Archbold arrived here on the White Star liner Majestic at midday to-day. They were met by their daughter and her party and went by automobile to her home at New Forest.

Judging from all accounts, Mr. Archbold was easily the most popular man on board the Majestic during the voyage. His light-heartedness helped to enliven what otherwise promised, according to several passengers, to be an exceedingly dull trip, inasmuch as there were fewer than forty first-cabin passengers aboard. He made friends with every one, and was keenly interested in the race between the Majestic and the American Line steamship St. Paul.

The latter left New York three hours before the Majestic, and it was a great race all the way across, the liners being close together all the time. The Majestic sighted the St. Paul at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, but took until 10 o'clock the following morning to get abreast. Then for forty-eight hours the vessels kept within sight of each other. The Majestic reached Plymouth two hours ahead, but the St. Paul beat the White Star liner into Southampton by half an hour.

In a further talk with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this morning Mr. Archbold made an explanation regarding the Standard Oil's contribution of $125,000 to the National Committee. He stated emphatically last night that the entire amount was given solely for National purposes, but when told this morning of Mr. Hearst's statement that he had Senator Penrose's letter acknowledging the receipt of $25,000, written on the Pennsylvania State Committeeman's paper and signed by him as Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Archbold stated that he had only given the money to Penrose for the use of National purposes, but with special reference to the claims of Pennsylvania, it being understood that any balance remaining unspent should go to the National Committee.

Mr. Archbold reiterated insistently, however, that he gave $100,000 outright as a contribution to the National Committee.

When asked if he recollected Senator Penrose's letter, mentioned above, Mr. Archbold replied that he could not be expected to remember everything, and "Hearst's thieves" prevented him from refreshing his memory by reference to his correspondence.

"But I do know," he continued, "the National Committee had our $100,000, and very glad they were to get it. You must remember that in those days it was no crime for a corporation to contribute to the party funds. Indeed, it was a virtue."

Finally, in reply to a question as to how the campaign contributions appeared on the Standard Oil books, he replied that they were listed as "expenses."

The arrival of the Majestic at Southampton to-day completed that vessel's two hundred and fiftieth round trip, making a total of 500 Atlantic crossings.

AVIATOR CODY A JESTER.

Drops Handbills from His Aeroplane Asking, "Is England Awake?"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—S. F. Cody, the aviator, is something of a humorist. He took flight on an aeroplane to-day, scattering handbills with the heading, "Is England Awake?"

The crowds who gathered them looked upon Cody's "All British" aeroplane as a tangible and flattering reply.

FRENCH HOSTAGES FREED.

Moroccan Pretender Said to Have Released His Nine Prisoners.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Gen. Lyautey, the French Resident Governor of Morocco, telegraphed the Foreign Office to-day that he had received reports from natives that El Hiba, the pretender, had handed over to Kaid El Glawi the nine Frenchmen who fell into his hands when he captured Marakesh, and were being held as hostages. The General's dispatch adds that the reports have not been confirmed, and should be accepted with reserve.

Kaiser at Sedan Day Service.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Accompanied by the Empress, Emperor William to-day celebrated the eve of Sedan Day by attending divine service, held in the open air in the Tempelhöfer Feld, where the great manoeuvres and reviews of the troops are held. Their Majesties had places in the centre of a huge square of troops and veterans and a vast concourse of people.

DEMOCRATS WAR IN NASSAU.

Candidate and Defeated Candidate Run as Independents.

War between the Tammany and anti-Tammany forces in the Democracy of Nassau County has begun afresh as the result of the defeat of Senator James L. Long of Oyster Bay in the county convention last week. Thomas O'Keefe, the anti-Murphy leader, was designated by the convention to succeed Long at Albany. The latter has filed an independent petition, and to offset the effect of this O'Keefe has also filed a petition as an independent candidate.

Lathrop Brown, who is against Tammany, was designated for Congress at a riotous convention last week in Mineola, where half the delegates left the hall. The Tammany forces held a second convention and designated Rowland Miles, a prominent lawyer, as their choice for the nomination. Miles, however, declined to accept the designation, declaring that the second convention was illegal.

THE TIMES'S DAILY CABLE DISPATCHES

CAR WENT OVER PRECIPICE.

Two Others Were Hurt When Mrs. de Funiak Was Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2.—Mr. Oliver, a member of the English-American automobile party whose car fell over the precipice in Zirlerberg Pas in the Austrian Tyrol and caused the death of Mrs. Frederick de Funiak of Louisville, telegraphs the following account of the accident:

"Garmisch, Bavaria, Sunday.—The car had been hired by Mrs. Mary Span, an American lady, with a house at St. Cloud, Paris. It had been used the last week in touring among the castles on the Austrian frontier.

"Friday's accident took place on the return to Innsbruck from Zirlerberg. At a very steep part of the road half way down the pass the car shot ahead without warning, zigzagged across the road, and in spite of the efforts of the chauffeur turned upside down, fell over the side of the cliff on to the road below, and overturned.

"When the car was righted ten minutes afterward it was found that Mrs. Frederick De Funiak of New York and Louisville was dead and her sister, Miss Browning, severely bruised. Mr. Garbett had a broken arm. Other members of the party, myself, and daughter, Mrs. Alfred Span, my grandson, and Dr. McCarison, were practically unhurt.

"Mrs. De Funiak's body was taken to Innsbruck. Miss Browning is in the General Hospital there, and Mr. Garbett was taken to the same town by Dr. McCarison in a borrowed carriage. I returned with the others to the Villa Bethel, Garmisch.

"The cause of the accident is not clear. The speed was not excessive at the time."

CANAL REPRISALS SOUGHT BY BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

tion of the tone of even some of the American papers which at the outset most strongly deprecated President Taft's policy.

"Why Not Fight?" He Asks.

In this connection an article contributed by Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," to The Daily Mail is of particular interest.

Mr. Angell's article is entitled "Why Not Fight?" and begins in this way:

"When Germany has:

(1.) "Sent us an ultimatum, offensive in form as in matter, summoning us on pain of instant war to submit the dispute concerning the Siamese boundary to the decision of a committee appointed by the Kaiser;

(2.) "Notified us that the acquisition by English companies or persons of real estate on any part of the coasts of Continental Europe, which could, in the opinion of the German Government, be employed for strategic purposes, would be regarded as an unfriendly act and a violation of the Hohenzollern Doctrine;

(3.) "Through the mouth of the Chancellor announced that the real motive behind the recent revision of the tariff of the German African colonies is the final annexation of British South Africa;

(4.) "Announced that the crew taken from a British ship recently wrecked in the North Sea will be detained by the German police in order that the German Government may make due inquiry into the negligent methods of the British Board of Trade;

(5.) "And finally notified us that rebellions having broken out among certain sultanated and khanates along the route of the Bagdad Railway, the German Government has decided to take the respective Khans and Sultans under its protection, acquire definitely the railroad zone along the whole length of the projected line, build such line, fortify its termini, arrange for the free transport of German goods over said line, the up-keep of which will be defrayed by added charges on British goods;

"And, further, that as most of these acts are in violation of existing treaties those treaties are henceforth considered null and void as contrary to the German Constitution, and that such of foregoing acts as violate in addition treaties of comity and civilized intercourse between nations shall be considered as covered by the Hohenzollern Doctrine aforesaid and which hereby is so extended as to cover them;

"When, I say, Germany has done these things, we shall then at last know what we are going to fight about, and an Anglo-German war would have infinitely greater justification and cause than most of the wars of history."

Not Even Thinking of Conflict.

"Well," continues Mr. Angell, "a far greater power than Germany is in a position to do us far more grievous damage with a large navy, and has according to the general English view, done all these things or the American equivalent for them during the last decade or so, (for, of course, the power in question is the United States,) "but we have not gone to war. We shall not go to war. We are not even thinking of war.

"And it is not because 'blood is thicker than water' that we submit to affronts from America, which, if committed by Germany, would make war inevitable. The reason we shall not go to war is because war would be ineffective. We could not impose our will by war."

Then Mr. Angell proceeds to develop the argument he has put forward in "The Great Illusion" as to the general ineffectiveness of war in modern days.

"One can quite well understand," said a leading English journalist to-day, "that the indignation which the conscience of Europe is feeling at America's bad faith may get on the nerves of the Americans who know anything of recent European history."

Point is given to the irony of this remark by the fact that the newspapers of Continental countries, which are much less affected than England by the Panama Canal question, are, generally speaking, more offensive in their comments than the British press, while the German press is held to be directed by a policy of trying to embitter the relations of Anglo-Saxon countries.

ASSAILS SPREAD-EAGLEISM.

French Writer Says We Used Monroe Doctrine in Panama for Our Profit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 2.—A remarkable contributon to the bitter Paris campaign against the Panama Tolls act is a long and exhaustive article signed "A Diplomat" in to-day's Information, an important financial organ, wherein the writer scathingly attacks the "spread-eagleism of the American people, the dishonesty of the Senate, and the casuistry of Mr. Taft."

"Since the day the American Government took up the construction of the canal," he writes, "its foreign policy has been dominated by the desire to obtain an unassailable supremacy in the eventual utilization of the canal. It was solely with this end in view that Washington separated Panama from Colombia, and that successive Presidents have so zealously and unscrupulously applied to the small republics of the Isthmus the famous Monroe Doctrine, which tends more and more to become an instrument of the policy of pan-Americanism, to some profit to the United States."

The writer reproaches American jurisprudence for not making a distinction between near and distant coastwise traffic, as does French law.

"For instance," he says, "a ship leaving New York for San Francisco via the Philippines would be classed as a coaster.

"Mr. Taft knows very well," he adds, "that by a cynical exploitation of the passions and prejudices of nationalism it is possible to sway American popular opinion, and fearing the effect of running counter to spread-eagleism, he ratified the act, which makes waste paper of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The President's memorandum was a pitiable expedient which reveals him in a still more unfavorable light."

In conclusion the writer says:

"This wetched episode sheds a glaring light on the inconveniences and perils of a Constitution which permits the chief of the State to ignore the highest duties of his office in order to serve personal ends. Such an incident won't improve the character of the demagogic struggle between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt and the coalitions whose puppets they are any more than will Senator Penrose's revelations on the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign funds.

"It is to be feared that this blow dealt at Great Britain's vital interests will shatter the good relations between the two powers, which, however cordial and enthusiastic they may seem, are only of recent date, and succeeded a state of tension sometimes menacing."

AUSTRIA BACKS BRITAIN.

Arbitration Idea Unripe if It Fails in Canal Issue, Says Paper.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The newspapers here are supporting the British view of the Panama Canal act. The official Freudenblatt says that if arbitration should fail in a case so peculiarly adapted to it, and between such friendly nations as the United States and Great Britain, it may be doubted whether the time is ripe for the arbitration idea.

Die Zeitung suggests retaliatory measures against the United States by European countries because of the alleged discrimination of the act in favor of American shipping.

POWERS' MEDDLING IS HASTENING PEACE

Italy and Turkey Eager to Reach Agreement to Balk Austria's Autonomy Plan.

PORTE STILL ASKS TOO MUCH

And Giolitti, Backed by All Italy and Aided by a Full Treasury, Insists on His Own Terms.

CHIASSO, Switzerland, Sept. 1.—The proposition of Count Leopold von Berchthold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, that autonomy be gradually given to all the European provinces of Turkey, has spurred on Turkey to hasten the unofficial negotiations for peace with Italy, which have been in progress in Switzerland between Turkish delegates and Pietro Bertolini, former Italian Minister of Public Works, and Guido Fusinato, who was an Italian delegate to the recent Peace Conference at The Hague.

The Turkish delegates to the peace "conversations" have repeatedly insisted upon the abrogation of the law, passed by the Italian Parliament in February, annexing Tripoli to Italy, even were such abrogation merely a matter of form, advancing the proposition that the government of Tripoli be intrusted nominally to a Prince appointed by the Sultan but chosen by Italy. Among those urged by Turkey for this office is Caraman Ali Pasha, a descendant of the ancient rulers of Tripoli, who is now Mayor of Tripoli, which is controlled by the Italians. But Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, has steadfastly refused to concede this point, as he has also done on the proposition that Tripoli be given to Italy, but that Cryanaica remain nominally Turkish.

Signor Giolitti asserts that the whole controversy between Turkey and Italy must be settled according to the desires and interests of Italy, or the war will go on. The Italian Premier's position now is even stronger than it was last year at the beginning of the war, as he is backed by the entire country and also has no opposition in Parliament. In addition, the Italian Army and Navy are in excellent condition and the financial situation in the kingdom is so good, after fourteen years of budget surpluses, that no loan would be necessary to carry on the war. This year a large amount is available for the war, and an equal surplus is expected next year.

A point on which the Italian and Turkish peace negotiators are agreed is that they will do their utmost to prevent intervention in the controversy between the two countries, as has several times been attempted. They argue that intervention would cost both Italy and Turkey dear, and the intervening powers would be animated by Bismarck's principle of the "honest broker."

Count von Berchthold's attempt to obtain autonomy for the European provinces of Turkey is thought a move for virtual intervention in European Turkey, which, if accepted, would put European Turkey, like Crete, practically under the tutelage of the powers, with a predominant Austrian influence, owing to Austria's frontage on the Balkan States. Naturally, Turkey opposes the proposition, and while Italy, as a member of the Triple Alliance, has adhered to it, she hopes that peace with Turkey will be brought about before the plan advanced by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister is ratified and put into force.

THOUGHT THEY SAW VIRGIN.

Miracle Seekers in an Irish Village Dispersed by the Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The reported miraculous appearance of the Virgin Mary in a house at Newry has been causing a great sensation there.

Crowds assembled last night, endeavoring to see the manifestation and the police were obliged to interfere.

Plaza Is President of Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Sept. 1.—Gen. Leonidas Plaza was to-day inaugurated President of Ecuador. He retains in office the Cabinet of Acting President Marin.

MORE MARINES TO NICARAGUA

The California Takes 800 from Panama— All Quiet in Managua.

PANAMA, Sept. 1.—The cruiser California sailed early this morning for Nicaragua, having on board nearly 800 marines, who came from Philadelphia on the transport Prairie to reinforce the American contingents which have been landed in the Central American republic from American warships.

MANAGUA, Aug. 31, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The Americans and Europeans in the beleagured capital are all safe, but nothing is known concerning the situation of those at Matagalpa and other places, which have not been heard from for ten days. At that time all was reported well with them, with the exception that one German had been killed at Matagalpa.

The wife of the British Consul General here, who is marooned at Jinotega, northwest of Matagalpa, got a letter through to her husband to-day. It was written a week ago, and said she was well. Nothing has been heard from several English women at Masaya since the trouble started.

The revolution has not affected Bluefields and other eastern coast points.

CHINA WILL KEEP TIBET.

Peking Government Said to Have Rejected the British Demand.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2.—The Chinese Government has handed a note to the British Legation, rejecting Great Britain's demands that Tibet be not incorporated into a province of the Chinese Republic, says The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent.

The same correspondent says that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, ex-Provisional President of the Chinese Republic denied in an interview that he was going immediately to the United States or Europe to raise a railway loan.

"I can do nothing in the money market until China has a stable Government," Dr. Sun is reported to have said. He insisted, according to the correspondent, that the removal of the capital from Peking was absolutely essential.

Mongolian Grounds at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—The Allan Line steamer Mongolian, which sailed from Glasgow Aug. 28 for St. John's, Halifax, and Philadelphia, grounded in the Mersey Saturday. She was refloated to-day and drydocked and found to have suffered no damage. The vessel will sail tomorrow. Her passengers are being accommodated at Liverpool hotels to-night.

B. Altman & Co.

DESIRE TO DIRECT ATTENTION TO THEIR VERY COMPREHENSIVE ASSORTMENTS OF

MISSES', GIRLS' AND BOYS' GARMENTS

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL AND GENERAL WEAR

THE SELECTION INCLUDES MISSES' AND GIRLS' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, SERGE AND WASHABLE DRESSES, SEPARATE COATS, TRIMMED MILLINERY, SASH AND OTHER RIBBONS; MISSES', GIRLS' AND BOYS' RAINCOATS, UMBRELLAS, SWEATERS, GLOVES, SHOES, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR; BOYS' SUITS, OVERCOATS, HATS, CAPS, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PAJAMAS, BATH ROBES, ETC.,

ALL AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

"BETALPH" GUARANTEED SILK HOSIERY

IN BLACK AND THE NEW COLORINGS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER IS SHOWN IN REGULAR STOCK AT THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE PRICES:

MEN'S SILK HOSIERY IN BLACK OR COLORS	$1.75 PAIR
WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY IN BLACK	$1.75 & 2.50 PAIR
WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY IN WHITE OR COLORS	2.00 PAIR
WOMEN'S EXTRA SIZE SILK HOSIERY, IN BLACK	2.50 PAIR

THIS HOSIERY WILL BE REPLACED IF UNSATISFACTORY AS TO WEAR.

SPECIAL SALES WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), CONSISTING OF

BLACK SILKS AND BLACK BROADCLOTH

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

Stern Brothers

have arranged for Tuesday, very Interesting Displays of their Latest Importations of

Autumn Trimmed Millinery

Street Hats, English Tailored Hats and Misses' and Children's Hats for School and Dress Wear.

French Dress Silks,
Colored and Black Dress Goods,
French Blouses and Dress Waists.

And in their Upholstery Departments a very Special Offering of

French Lace Stores and Panels

Values from $8.50 to 12.50, at $5.75, 6.50, 7.50 Each

From Tuesday, September 3d, open daily until 6 P. M.

West 23d and 22d Streets

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street

Advance Showing of Autumn Modes

Tailored Suits, Gowns and Outergarments

For Women and Misses

The earliest reproductions of accepted Parisian styles embodying all newest features and materials as shown by Paquin, Drecoll, Poiret, Bechoff David and Bernard

Tailored Suits in exclusive effects of plain and two-tone woolen Velour, Chamois Cloth, Eponge, Chevron and Broadcloth. Also Three Piece Suits of Crepe Meteor and Velvet.

29.75 37.50 45.00 59.75

Women's and Misses' Afternoon Gowns of Crepe Meteor and Charmeuse; copies of imported models in Black, Taupe and Navy

16.75 25.00 29.75 55.00

Women's and Misses' Street and Sport Coats in newest three-quarter and full length models of plain and double-faced materials and mixtures, Serge, White Polo Cloth and Chinchilla

16.75 19.75 25.00 29.75

BECKER'S LAWYER TO ATTACK INDICTMENT

Will Try to Show That Hart's Forced Testimony Made It Illegal.

PLOTTERS ESCAPE ARREST

Men Who Raised Vice Trust Fund, Watched by Detectives, Call Off a Meeting.

In preparing his case against Lieut. Charles Becker for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, District Attorney Whitman is devoting a great part of his time to plans to defeat John F. McIntyre, counsel for Becker, in the preliminary skirmishes of the trial. It has been known for some time that Mr. McIntyre would ask for a change of venue, and that, were this to be denied, he still counted on the difficulty in obtaining a jury, forcing Justice Goff to send the trial to another county.

It was learned yesterday, however, that Mr. McIntyre had in mind a much bolder attack than this. He intends, it is understood, to attack the validity of the blanket indictment which charges Becker among others with the murder of Rosenthal, on the ground that the name of John W. Hart is indorsed on the indictment as a witness and John W. Hart is one of Becker's counsel.

The point which it is understood Mr. McIntyre will make is this: That the very indorsement of Hart's name on the indictment is presumptive evidence that his testimony had an influence in bringing an indictment, and that this evidence was improper evidence since it related to the confidential relations of a lawyer and his client, and was given by Hart only on direct order of a Judge of General Sessions and when he had been threatened with proceedings in contempt of court.

It will be recalled that it was of his visit to the home of Harry Pollok that Hart was asked to tell, and that later developments showed him to have been conducted there by Lieut. Becker to get from Jack Rose an affidavit accounting for the $1,500 which Rosenthal declared he borrowed from Becker.

Plotters Escape Arrest.

It became known yesterday that the District Attorney had discovered a plot to discredit certain members of his staff who have been active in obtaining evidence against the Vice Trust and in investigating the connection of the police with the underworld. It was learned, too, that but for a mysterious tip which kept the plotters away from their usual meeting place every last one of them would have been arrested by Mr. Whitman's men.

The plan was hatched on Aug. 13, the day after Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith had made raids on eighteen of thirty-two resorts operated by the Vice Trust. The first meeting was held in a saloon in Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Street, and it was attended by most of the members of the trust, as well as by an ex-Assemblyman from an east side district.

At this meeting it was agreed to raise a fund to buy off the District Attorney's office, and, though the ex-Assemblyman argued that money would be of no avail, two members of the trust contributed $15,000, and at a subsequent meeting the next day it was announced that the proprietors of the vice syndicate, which operates hotels in the city, would guarantee a fund of $25,000. A prominent saloon keeper south of Fourteenth Street agreed to give $10,000, and thus the $50,000 fund was raised.

A meeting was held again on Saturday, Aug. 24, this time in a hotel in Twenty-seventh Street, not far from Broadway, and there an ex-Tammany leader is said to have joined the conclave. He joined with the ex-Assemblyman in the belief that members of the District Attorney's office could not be bribed, and then the plan was made to discredit them.

Names of the Men Known.

The ex-Assemblyman proposed that some false affidavits be sworn to, alleging that certain Assistant District Attorneys had accepted bribes in return for letting up on the prosecution of cases in which the Vice Trust was interested, and the ex-Assemblyman agreed to look over the records and get the minutes of a case in which there had been an acquittal.

He was to report on last Thursday, and on that day a meeting was held in a saloon in First Avenue, near the Fifth Street Police Station. Here, it is said, a Police Captain and two men attached to the staff of an east side Inspector were present. But the meeting was a failure, as the ex-Assemblyman had to report that he had been unable to get the minutes of any case against a disorderly resort where there had been an acquittal.

It was determined then to make the last effort to call off the District Attorney by the use of money, and a meeting was arranged for last Saturday afternoon, at which plans were to be perfected for the handling of the $50,000 fund. The District Attorney was notified of this meeting, and members of his staff were on hand in the neighborhood ready to arrest every one of the conspirators. But, though they waited all the afternoon, not one of the men put in an appearance.

It is understood, however, that the name of every man conderned in the plot is known to the District Attorney, and it is said that every one of them, including the ex-Assemblyman and the ex-Tammany leader, will be arrested when Mr. Whitman finds his murder cases in such position that he can devote himself to this other phase of the investigation.

FOUND GRAFT IN CHURCH.

The Rev. H. P. Vaughan Denounces the "Honest" Form.

At a well-attended meeting in the Labor Temple last night the Rev. H. P. Vaughan preached upon the subject of "Graft." He denounced so-called "honest graft," which he said was participated in by men who had no desire to be dishonest, but who lacked moral perception.

"A prominent churchman," said the speaker, "once came to me and asked my co-operation in securing the selection of a certain piece of property owned by his church as a public park. He admitted that the park was not needed in that particular locality, but explained that if the city could be brought to condemn that particular piece of property for park purposes it would bring a much better price than if it was placed on the market and sold to individuals."

Dr. Vaughan denounced as bad citizens those voters who kept improper officials in office because of National or religious prejudices. This class of voters, he said, was responsible for the conditions which existed to-day in this city.

JACK NORWORTH HOME AGAIN

Accident to Brother Brings Back Actor Who Went Abroad for Health.

Jack Norworth, the actor, who sailed for Europe three weeks ago on account of ill-health, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis because his brother had met with an accident. Otherwise, he said, he would have gone to Baden-Baden for his health. Mr. Norworth was met at the pier by his wife, Nora Bayes, and the two departed together in an automobile.

John Bunny, the 300-pound moving picture man, whose face is familiar to thousands of children in this country from coast to coast, also came back on the liner. He said that his weight saved his life on Tuesday, when the vessel shipped a huge sea which wrestled with him on the hurricane deck for a brief moment, trying to lift him over the rail, but finally went overboard again baffled, leaving the actor lying gasping on the deck.

NEWSMEN ENTER PROTEST.

Assail Service Board in Resolutions for Breaking Faith with Them.

The Newsdealers' and Stationers' Association meeting in the Lenox Casino at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue last night, to protest against the resolution in the Board of Aldermen and the resolution passed by the Board of Estimate relative to newsstand privileges, developed into a meeting of protest against the Public Service Commission.

In a resolution adopted the Public Service Commission was charged with bad faith in framing the contract between the city and the Interborough, which, it was asserted, tended to create a monopoly in the disposal of stand privileges for the Interborough Company.

It was said that in the contract there was a clause which gave the operating company the right to dispose of all stand privileges in the new Subway and elevated stations.

William Merican, President of the association, said:

"We are not here to protest against the resolution before the Board of Aldermen because we do not believe public opinion will allow it to pass. As to the resolution passed by the Board of Estimate, Borough President McAneny has given me some intimation that it will not be enforced for the present at least. If, however, it should be enforced, we will fight it not only in the City Hall, but in Albany.

Mr. Merican told how he had protested to Mayor Gaynor about provisions in the contract drawn by the Public Service Commission that were not satisfactory to the newsdealers. The Mayor, he said, saw the wisdom of his suggestions, and wrote to Public Service Commissioner Willcox about them. Mr. Merican said that Mr. Willcox and his lawyer, Mr. Butler, declared they would try to correct some of the things in the contract which were harmful to the newsdealers, but the Public Service Commissioner, he declared, had not kept faith with him.

"The newspaper business," said he, "has become an institution, and it is the duty of the city to have suitable places of distribution and places which are convenient to the public. The Interborough Company should have only the privilege of regulating its traffic, and not a voice in the disposal of stand privileges."

Alderman Samuel Marx of the Seventh Assembly District declared that the only way for the newsdealers to meet the situation which confronted them was to band together and arouse public sentiment in their behalf.

NEW RIFT FOR STECK FAMILY.

Now It's the Broken Engagement of Mrs. Kirkman's Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Close upon the heels of the report that Mrs. George W. Kirkman had left her husband to whom she was secretly married in July, not long after her divorce from Walter Phelps Dodge, came the announcement this evening that Clarence B. Fisher, a prosperous young resident of Asbury Park, had broken his engagement with Edna Steck, a sister of Mrs. Kirkman and daughter of Edward Milton Steck of Philadelphia. Kirkman and Fisher are great chums and when they became engaged to the sisters earlier in the Summer, the original plans called for a double wedding. Mr. Fisher himself gave out the news that he and Miss Steck were not to marry after all.

He explained that his name had been mentioned in the explosion which parted the Kirkmans, and he was not pleased.

"I am not concerned," he said, "and what is more, I do not intend to be. I'm awfully sorry for George, and am going to do all I can for him."

It is reported here that Mrs. Steck, incensed at the stories told by her weeping daughter, is keeping Mrs. Kirkman sheltered from the importunities of her husband, whom she describes as eager for reconciliation. According to this report, Mrs. Steck said that the Kirkmans had lived together only three days when the bride fled, overcome at discoveries that she had been misled.

HOME FOR HEBREW LORE.

Started When a Male Heir Came to Isaac Livingston.

A new four-story brick and granite building dedicated to the study of the Hebrew tongue and rabbinical lore was formally opened yesterday in Stone Avenue, near Pitkin Avenue, Brownsville. The new institution, which will accommodate 2,000 students, is known as the Brownsville Talmud Torah.

The formal opening of the building followed a vow made by Isaac Livingston, a wealthy Hebrew of Brownsville, that he would give $1,000 toward the erection of a building to house a school for the faith of his ancestors if he should be blessed with a male heir. Shortly after Mr. Livingston made this vow, which was announced publicly, a son was born to him. The son, a curly-headed boy of 5 years, participated in the exercises yesterday, handing his father's check for $1,000 to Commissioner Jacob Barondess of the Board of Education, who presided at the ceremonies. The building cost $100,000, which was raised by subscription.

ST. PAUL TO HONOR HILL.

Prominent Railroad Men to Attend Birthday Dinner on Sept. 16.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—The dinner to be given by St. Paul citizens to James J. Hill on his 74th birthday, Sept. 16, promises to result in the largest gathering of prominent railroad men ever held in the Northwest. President Underwood of the Erie Railroad has wired to the committee that no matter where his business or other engagements may call him, he will be in St. Paul to attend the dinner.

Mr. Hill yesterday received a striking letter from a friend in New York, which said:

"I do not believe that any one in St. Paul or elsewhere has cause to hold the name of James J. Hill in higher esteem than the writer, and I shall embrace the opportunity to make the trip from New York to emphasize by my presence at this dinner my personal esteem."

THREE KILLED BY TRAIN.

Runs Down New Yorkers on Trestle Near Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Three persons were killed and another was probably fatally injured this evening by being struck by a freight train on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad while walking over a single-track trestle over Esopus Creek between this city and Hurley.

The dead are Mrs. Walter English, Harry English, her son, 20 years old, and Leroy McMullen, 25 years old, all of New York City. Miss Maud McMullen, a sister of Leroy McMullen, was fatally injured, it is believed.

The party had been to Hurley during the day visiting friends. On their return, they missed their train at Hurley and decided to walk to Kingston to take a train to New York. When in the middle of the trestle, which is 125 feet long, a freight train came along. Mrs. English and Miss McMullen jumped into the creek, twenty-five feet below. McMullen and Harry English were struck by the train and killed.

Mrs. English met death by drowning. Miss McMullen was rescued from the creek and taken to the Kingston Hospital, where it was said she would probably die.

Night Court in New Quarters.

The Men's Night Court was held last night for the first time in its new quarters in the eWst Side Court Building, Fifty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue. Magistrate Appleton presided. Two of his clerks, who were found transferring the records, were placed under arrest by a patrolman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and were walked several blocks in custody before they convinced the policeman of their identity.

'KID' M'COY IN CELL SPARRED WITH VERSE

Ex-Fighter, Back from England, to Sue Belgium for $250,000 for False Arrest.

DIDN'T ENJOY JAIL STAY

Thurn and Taxis Jewel Robbery Charges Ruined His European Business, He Says.

"Kid" McCoy, the former pugilist, who is now known as Norman Selby, the New Life exponent, returned yesterday from Southampton on the American liner St. Louis, after being incarcerated in Brixton Jail, London, on a charge made by the Belgian police connecting him with the disappearance of the Princess of Thurn and Taxis's jewels from a hotel at Ostend.

The former fighter did not seem enthusiastic to discuss his brief stay in the English prison, except to say that it was the fault of the Belgian detectives and not the Scotland Yard men. He found time to write a ballad of Brixton Jail, and said it was different to the one written by Oscar Wilde. Those who had read them both agreed with him.

Here are Mr. Selby's verses, of which he entertains no mean opinion, despite their shortcomings in the matter of scansion:

BALLAD OF BRIXTON JAIL.

Kindness seeds are sown by deeds,
Cultured by Love's affection.
Nature's arm protects from harm
All those who need protection.

Love's bright charm allays all alarm
And strengthens the will of the mind,
So when in doubt turn things about
And view them from behind.

Let reason's bright light
Guide desire and appetite.
Should happiness be your goal
Don't scater to the wind
The thoughts of your mind,
They that come from your soul.

Mr. Selby also wrote an essay on the benefit bound to result from scattering little seeds of kindness along life's rough hewn path. In an interview with the reporters regarding his troubles abroad he said:

"I did not know that there was such a person in the world as the Princess of Thurn and Taxis when I went to Ostend to spend the week-end, and I did not know she had been robbed of her jewels when I left the hotel to go to the steamboat for Dover.

"I was the most surprised man you ever saw when I was arrested in the Strand just after leaving the Hotel Cecil on my way to my office. After I was locked up in Brixton Jail only my wife was allowed to see me, and that but once a day. Two days later she left for Paris with my seven-year-old daughter to avoid the scandal caused by my arrest. At the end of ten days, when the extradition papers arrived from Belgium, I was brought up in Bow Street Police Court before the Chief Magistrate, Sir Albert de Rutzen, who ordered my release on the ground that there was no evidence to show that I had been connected with the jewel robbery, and that he was surprised a warrant had been issued in the case.

"I have instructed my solicitor, Sir Charles Russell, to commence suit against the Belgian Government for $250,000 for my wrongful arrest, which has ruined my European business, so that I have had to close up my London office and come back to New York to live.

"The Belgian detectives connected me with the robbery because I was in the hotel at the time and had left that morning by the Dover steamboat. Mrs. Selby and her daughter are still in Paris."

CHURCH CHOIR ON A STRIKE.

Old St. Mark's, in Chicago, Holds Service Without Music.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The choir of St. Mark's Episcopal Church went out on strike this morning because an increase of salary was refused to a fellow-member after long and faithful service.

St. Mark's is the oldest Episcopal Church in Chicago, and this was the first occasion in its history that service has been held without music. The strikers posted pickets outside the sacred edifice, and were successful in preventing other members of the choir from entering the church. Thirty out of forty-five members of the choir struck, and at this morning's service only fourteen boys and no soloists were present.

The trouble started last week when the increase was refused to William J. Coxe after twenty-two years of service. Because of the fact that the success of the choir had been the result of his efforts largely, the choir boys determined to walk out unless the request of the tenor soloist and assistant choirmaster was met. When it was openly rejected in public, before all of the boys, the drastic measures were taken by the choir as a whole.

CAPTURES A SEA TURTLE.

Luna's Elephant Keeper Finds a Zoo Exhibit in the Breakers.

Paul Schwartz, Luna's elephant keeper, who has "Judie" as his especial ward, was walking along the Coney Island beach yesterday morning before the excursionists had come, when he saw a large black and yellow mass tumbled in the heavy surf, apparently at the mercy of the waves. He finally identified the thing as a sea turtle. Crying to life guards who were stationed near, he rushed into the surf and grasped hold of the shell. Two life savers ran down the beach and joined him in the struggle. With ropes the seafarer was brought safely to dry land and thrown on its back after a violent combat.

When the captors tried to move the turtle they found it was too heavy, and were forced to call to their aid a beach wagon. In this the turtle was taken to Luna Park and put in the "Coal Mine" till a more suitable pool could be made for it. It weighed 105 pounds and measured across the back shell two and a half feet. The colorings were a mottled brown on the shell, with brilliant yellow stripes on the head. Since turtles of this size and description are not natives of New York waters, it is thought that it must have escaped from some other Zoo and will be reclaimed as soon as its whereabouts become known.

In the afternoon a short runway was built for the turtle, and Sam Goldstein, Luna Park's midget policeman, deserted his donkey and took the turtle as a mount. Three times he rode it up and down the course, but was finally thrown when the turtle rolled over on its back.

CAN TELL DEFECTIVE RAILS.

Scientists Will Give Results of Extensive Experiments.

One of the most important features of the sixth annual congress of the International Association for Testing Materials, which will open to-morrow at the Engineering Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Street, will be the discussion of ways and means in which to determine when steel rails are defective. Details of interesting experiments which have been conducted by the most eminent chemists, physicists and metallurgical experts in the world will be related in a series of scientific treatises. Several hundred persons have lost their lives in the United States alone during the last six months in railway accidents, the greater percentage of which were caused by defective rails.

Ernst Reitler of Vienna, the Secretary of the Congress, predicted yesterday that the session would prove of immense advantage to civilization in the prevention of disasters.

"It had always been supposed," he said, "that the hardness of steel had something to do with its strength, but we have found out that it hasn't. In our study of iron, steel and other metals we are finding out the constitution of materials, and in this way hope to establish standards of safety so that some of the dreadful disasters may be avoided in the future. In studying the constitution of materials we have found a valuable aid in metallography, which means taking a section of the material to be tested, polishing it and etching it with acid. Then we study it through the microscope. By the aid of this branch of science we are able to tell whether or not the metal was overheated in the making or whether it was chilled. If we could get an iron wheel 2,000 years old we could learn by this process the entire biography of the metal."

PLAN BUREAU FOR EMIGRANTS

Judge Sanders Back After Conferences in Europe.

Judge Leon Sanders arrived yesterday on the St. Louis from Europe, where he had been to inquire into the conditions of Jewish emigration to this country. During his stay there he had conferences in London with Lord Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. Greenburg, editor of The Jewish Chronicle, and Israel Zangwill; with Max Nordau in Paris, and Dr. Paul Nathan and Dr. James Simon, President of the Deutscher Hilfs-Verein in Berlin.

As a result of these conferences Judge Sanders said it had been decided to establish an international bureau to aid Jewish emigrants in Europe in giving them correct information of the conditions of labor in the United States and to dissuade those from emigrating who had no chance of gaining admission to the country. The Judge said that he had pointed out at the conferences the necessity of sending the emigrants to the West and avoiding the congestion of the big cities.

Irish Volunteers in Sham Battle.

The two battalions of the First Irish Volunteers in camp at Rosedale, Queens Borough, will engage in a sham battle this afternoon. A brook runs through the grounds, and this leads to the city water works. The defenders will be stationed at the water works. Bridges will be constructed over the brook by the attacking party, but if marked with chalk by the defenders the bridges will be considered destroyed. This evening there will be a dress parade, and the flag will be lowered at sundown.

Trailed by Police and Shot Dead.

BOWERBANK, Me., Sept. 1.—When Wilis Tompkins, who was surprised at his campfire in the woods here, to-day by the police, pointed a rifle at his pursuers, they shot him dead. Tompkins was wanted on a charge of breaking and entering, and had been trailed through the woods since Wednesday.

ADVANCED CHURCH UNION.

World Conference May Come Here, Returning Delegates Say.

A deputation from the Protestant Episcopal Commission dedicated to the task of organizing a world conference on the faith and order of the Church of Christ is back in this country after a series of conferences with representatives of the Anglican communion in the British Isles, feeling that much progress in the work had been made and that a few days spent under the same roof and around the same table were worth more than months of correspondence.

The deputation was made up of the Rev. Dr. Vincent, Bishop of Southern Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Bishop of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Hall, Bishop of Vermont, and the Rev. Dr. Manning, Rector of Trinity. The most important discussion was at Lambeth Palace with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and a notable gathering of English Bishops. Among other things, it was decided that the committee of the Church of England should "markedly hold itself in readiness to confer with such bodies or committees as may be appointed in the non-Episcopal Churches, or, if so be, with those who might represent the Roman or Eastern Churches."

The probability that the conference would be held on American soil was emphasized. No such suggestion was made by the conferrees from this country, but the Archbishop of Canterbury gave it as his opinion that it would be well for the planners to keep in mind the American origin of the idea and the "possibility or probability" that it would be held here.

The conferences in Ireland and Scotland gave the deputation assurance that there would be full co-operation from the churches in those countries.

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POST OFFICE PUTS IN A LONESOME SUNDAY

Only One Window Open for Stamps Under the New Rule of No Mail.

ALL CARRIERS HAVE DAY OFF

Hotels and Newspapers Get Their Letters by Special Arrangement —Closed To-day, Too.

Under the provisions of the new postal law which became effective yesterday, there was no Sunday delivery of mail with the exception of special delivery letters. For the first time in a decade business men who were in the habit of getting their mail Sundays were shut off from this privilege. Even those who rented boxes in the General Post Office were no better off, as mail was not distributed there either.

All of the general delivery windows were closed and only one window was open on the Broadway side of the General Post Office for the sale of stamps.

"Under a special ruling of the department," said Assistant Postmaster A. W. Wicke, "it has been decided to permit newspapers and hotels to get mail by special arrangements, but there will be no deliveries. The newspaper mail and that addressed to hotels will be assorted and prepared for handing to messengers sent to the Post Offices with orders for it, or placed in leased boxes."

Where the Monday following comes on a holiday, as to-day, the delay will cause some inconvenience and it will give a lot of work to the postal employes on Tuesdays. To-day there will be two deliveries in the wholesale and business districts, at 8 and 9 A. M. In the Bronx there will be the usual first delivery and a second at 9:30 between Harlem River, 187th Street, and Jerome Avenue to Bronx River, and one delivery in all other points in the Bronx. Two deliveries will be made throughout Manhattan, at 7 to 9:15 A. M. At Pelham and Pelham Manor there will be the usual first delivery only. All the offices will close at 10 A. M.

Collections of mail matter were made as usual, and all outgoing mail was dispatched, but not more than half of the 1,000 employes in the General Post Office were on duty yesterday. All the carriers, who usually worked from one to four hours Sundays in "setting up" mail matter, got the day off, and will not work Sundays hereafter. They will report for work a little earlier Mondays, to do their work preparatory to going over the routes. All the window men had a holiday. Clerks and mail sorters were at work in the big offices as usual.

The change will not accomplish anything of importance in the line of economy, it is said, and is intended chiefly to provide better working conditions for the employes. Each man will have at least one day off each week. It will enable the Post Office Department to adjust business so that it will conform to the new eight-hour law to go into effect March 1. Under the new rules many employes will be excused from Sunday work altogether, while those who have Sundays off will take the places of others on weekdays. It will probably be necessary to increase the force in distributing offices to meet the new order.

NEW RULE HITS SOCIETY.

Post Office No Longer Sunday Meeting Place in Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 1.—A Sunday custom of many years for the cottagers to call at the Post Office for mail after services in the churches has been broken by the new postal regulations.

Lenox was the only small town in the Berkshires having a Sunday delivery, and the Post Office had become a meeting place for many of the cottagers and their guests on Sunday morning. Some uninformed cottagers were sorely disappointed to-day in not being able to receive mail. Many special delivery letters were received, and the prediction was that this form of delivery would be generally used hereafter for letters likely to be received in Lenox on Sunday.

LIKES NEW POSTAL LAW.

Postmaster Baker of Baltimore Says It "Works Like a Charm."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—"It works like a charm," said Acting Postmaster Baker this evening on the effect of the Congressional order forbidding Sunday delivery of mails.

Contrary to expectations there was no extraordinary flood of special mail, which was the only delivery continued as usual. There was not a very large demand here for that class of permissible delivery entitled "important mail."

"Important means important, and we would have to be assured that the communication was a most essential one before taking the trouble to open the packet from the place mentioned," said Mr. Baker. "Finding such a piece of mail might be a very lengthy and tedious operation."

Garage Man In Burning Oil Shower.

A five-gallon can of gasoline exploded yesterday afternoon in the cellar of the International Garage, 252 West Fortieth Street, and the only man who was down there at the time, Frank Sheldon, the manager, was severely burned. He was standing over the can at the time, and his clothing was covered with burning oil. The flames took effect on his arms, legs, and body. Employes heard his screams of pain and ran down stairs. An automobile was put into commission as an ambulance and Sheldon was hurried to the Roosevelt Hospital. There he was treated by Dr. Whitman, who said that he would recover. The fire did no damage.

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MORE MONEY FOR POSTMEN.

42,000 Rural Letter Carriers to Have Their Salaries Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Forty-two thousand rural letter carriers will get a salary raise on Sept. 30. The postal appropriation act provides for this boost on that date and Postmaster General Hitchcock has already issued orders putting the promotions into effect.

"The compensation of the carriers on standard routes averaging about twenty four miles in length, of which there are about 30,000, will be increased from $1,000 to $1,100 a year, with proportionate increases for carriers on shorter routes. The Postmaster General's orders will involve additional expenditures of about $4,000,000 a year. This is the second general increase in salaries that has been made during the present administration, an advance from $900 to $1,000 a year, for standard routes, with proportionate increases on shorter routes, having been authorized in 1911.

"When the rural delivery system was started sixteen years ago, the carriers were paid only $200 a year. On September 30 they will receive five and one half times that amount, and their aggregate annual salaries will exceed $40,000,000. The general increase in salaries that is soon to take effect will prove to be most timely since it will give rural carriers ample compensation to cover any additional burden that may be placed on them by the establishment of the parcel post system, which becomes operative on January 1, 1913. Mr. Hitchcock has also directed that rural carriers shall receive the same consideration in the matter of leave of absence as is enjoyed by city letter carries and Post Office clerks. On the completion of twelve month's service they will be granted fifteen days annual leave with pay.

NEW LINE TO PUGET SOUND.

Move In Contest Between England and Japan for Pacific Trade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The latest phase of the trans-Pacific freight business contest, particularly from India by way of Hongkong, which has been agitating the shipping world for more than a year, is a new line from Calcutta to Puget Sound via Hongkong, to be established by the British India Navigation Company. This company has recently established a new service between Burma and Japan. Now it contemplates reaching across the Pacific to the Puget Sound region, and its plans include the immediate construction for the new trans-Pacific service of four new vessels of about 10,000 tons each.

Particulars concerning this important new trans-Pacific line have been received by the Bureau of Commerce and Labor in a report from George W. Anderson, American Consul General at Hongkong. Mr. Anderson points out that the rivalry between British and Japanese interests for trans-Pacific traffic is becoming very interesting. He reports that the new line is being established in direct opposition to the Japanese line established a year ago between Japan and Calcutta and that the contest for this trans-Pacific traffic is now assuming an acute form. On July 1 the British company financed its new development by issuing in London $4,866,500 4½ per cent. debentures at par.

The Japanese line is supported by Government subsidies and other Government aid. It announces its determination to fight the contest to a finish and indicates its intention to place two more steamers, purchased recently in Japan, on the Calcutta service.

In the opinion of Consul General Anderson one phase of the relations of Japanese and other steamship lines in the Far East likely to have early important developments is the proposal urged by British lines to pass a British act prohibiting the vessels of all nations which shut British vessels out of the domestic or coasting trade, from carrying goods or passengers between British colonial or other British ports. Eighteen months ago Japan shut out all non-Japanese ships from the trade between Japanese ports.

An interesting phase of the contest is the announcement that the Tokio Kishem Kaisha is about to add three new steamers to its line between Hongkong and the West Coast of South America. The exportation of nitrate from Chile to Japan has now reached 30,000 tons annually, and the trade in both directions is so heavy that vessels now on the run cannot handle the traffic.

REFUND BY MONEY LENDERS.

Philadelphia Police Recover $4,644 from Frightened Usurers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—As the result of a crusade by the Police Department of this city against money lending concerns charging excessive interest, $1,113 was refunded during the month of August by various companies to persons who complained of having been overcharged.

Since May 1 last the police have collected $4,644 from the usurers and returned it to the borrowers. Fear of prosecution and exposure of their names, the police say, is the reason for the proprietors of the companies refunding the money on demand.

ROBBED AT COUNTRY CLUB.

Artist McNamara Loses Watch and F. V. Canning a Diamond Pin.

Members of the Douglaston Country Club are discussing the presence of an unsuspected "Raffles" at a reception and vaudeville entertainment at the clubhouse last Thursday night. More than a hundred guests attended, and a number of newspaper artists took part in the entertainment. Among the latter were T. A. Dorgan, who signs himself "Tad," and Tom McNamara.

Late in the evening Mr. McNamara discovered that he had lost a gold watch valued at $250. He told some of the members of the committee in charge of the affair, and learned that he was not the only one who had been robbed. Franklin V. Canning, a broker with a Summer home at Douglas Manor, was another victim. Mr. Canning complained that somebody had taken from his cravat a diamond stickpin valued at $700. An investigation was started, but so far it has been without success.

TRAILING CORONA MAIL THIEF.

Postal Inspectors Find Letters He Opened and Expect to Get Him.

Post Office Inspectors were in the Corona section of Queens yesterday following up complaints made pretty generally of late by business men of that section that checks and valuables which they have inclosed in letters have never reached their destination.

The first actual clue was found Saturday, when a number of opened letters in which checks had been inclosed and which had been sent by a large firm in the district were found in a vacant lot with the checks missing. They expect to make an arrest soon.

Dr. Tong Died of Natural Causes.

Coroner Hellenstein said last night that Dr. Timothy P. Lehane of his office, who had investigated the death of Dr. F. F. Tong, of 551 West 149th Street, had reported that the death was due to natural causes. There will be no autopsy and Dr. Tong's body will be delivered to friends for burial. Dr. Tong was found dead in his apartment on Saturday, and it was at first thought that he might have been killed. He was a prominent member of the Young China Association.

Gambling Charge Against Her Fails.

In the Harlem Court yesterday morning Magistrate Corrigan discharged Leah Levine, the woman for whom he had issued a warrant in a charge of common gambling. The woman, who gave her address as 109 Lenox Avenue, was arrested Saturday in a raid on an alleged gambling resort in the rear of a Lenox Avenue cigar store. Twenty men were found in the place. They were not molested.

ZOO PYTHON YIELDS TO MUSIC AND MILK

Its Desire to be Warm Was Getting to be Uncomfortable for Keeper Snyder.

REALLY A "TIGHT SQUEEZE"

Until, Fortunately, Along Came a Man Whistling a Tune, and It Relaxed Its Hold.

A whistled tune and a bottle of milk were instrumental in saving Charlie Snyder, keeper in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, from serious injury in the embrace of a giant python. The story of his narrow escape a few days ago was told yesterday by the keeper as he sat in the little room behind the snake inclosures in the reptile house. For many days the great python, the largest in the collection, had been ill, and Snyder took him from his inclosure and placed him in the room to the east of the exhibition hall of the reptile house. This is a sunny room, in which reptiles are placed for treatment and recuperation. His companions were a number of lizards and a few giant turtles, which are not on the python's regular bill of fare.

Charlie Snyder took upon himself the treatment of the big python, and soon established a pleasant relationship between himself and the twelve-foot reptile. Contrary to the accepted belief, the snake became such a good friend of Snyder that it always appeared genuinely glad to see him, so the keeper says, and he got to call the snake Pal. It was really this good feeling between snake and man that Snyder believes was responsible for the strange happenings in the reptile house.

When the python, which had been moving sluggishly about in the inclosure, refused several choice dead rats, Raymond Ditmars, the curator, tried a very fine chicken as an inducement. The snake refused the delicacy, and so Mr. Ditmars decided that the python was sick and needed special attention. It was then removed to the recuperation room, and Charlie Snyder was assigned to watch it and prescribe treatment.

Snyder brought the reptile through the crisis of its sickness, and completely won its friendship. The snake had the run of the reptile house, for Snyder believes in kindness to snakes as to all other animals, and he is proud of the fact that he has been able to handle the most poisonous of his charges without attack.

Snyder was sitting in the recuperating room on Saturday morning. It was rather cool, and he noticed that his charge was restless. He turned to watch one of the lizards, and failed to see that the great python had pulled its length from between an opening in the frail partition which protected it from the inquisitive lizards and was slowly and quietly moving across the floor to where he sat.

"The first thing I knew of the movements of the snake," he said yesterday, "was when with a quick movement the python began to coil up about my leg, pinning me to the leg of the chair. I tried to move, but it seemed to alarm the snake. It continued its upward movement until it wrapped its length about my waist, pinning one of my arms to my side.

"I knew in a moment what had happened, for I had seen the same thing many times in India. The snake was not moved by any evil intent, but was simply seeking the warmth which my body furnished. With my leg fast to the chair and my arm pinned to my side I did not dare move. The snake's head was dangerously near, and by glancing sideways I could see its fangs darting in and out. So I sat perfectly still."

The great snake tightened its coils about the keeper's body. Suffering greatly and daring not to move, the keeper felt the pressure of the snake's coils until he thought the bone in his leg would be broken and his ribs caved in. With his free hand he quietly gripped the side of the chair and tried to keep from crying out.

This was his situation when faintly there came to his ears the sound of a keeper whistling "Keep a Little Cozy Corner in Your Heart for Me." The snake heard the sound and lifted up its head and began swaying in time to the music.

"I can't begin to tell how I felt at that time," said Snyder. "I knew that if the snake coiled tighter it would probably injure me severely, and already the clasp was so tight I could scarcely breathe."

Back and forth swayed the snake, and when finally the keeper appeared through the open door he did not notice the predicament of his superior, and Snyder did not dare to call out.

"I knew," he said, "that if the man stopped whistling the snake would go back to the business of getting warm by coiling tighter about me."

The keeper did not stop whistling, and while the snake listened it caught sight of an open glass bottle of milk the keeper carried. The sight of the milk was enough to start the snake uncoiling, and it began gliding after the milk carrier. Once free from the attention of the snake Snyder called to the keeper, and the latter, who was about to pour out a bowl full of milk for a sick lizard, promptly set it down for the python.

"The fondness of pythons for milk is notorious," said Snyder in telling his story. "A python will follow a bowl of milk for miles, and then be perfectly satisfied with the milk as a reward for its journey. In India sometimes the natives in traveling through the forests carry a torch ahead for fear of wild animals and one man will bring up the rear carrying a bowl of milk. In this way they sometimes enter a town followed by half a dozen pythons, as they say in India, 'wagging their tales behind them.'"

After the chapter of snake life Snyder departed quickly to feed the crocodiles.

Preparing Young Men for Missions.

The Cardinal's Seminary will begin its second term this month. Two graduates from the Little Seminary at Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue will be among the students. The institution will prepare young men for mission work in foreign countries. The Rev. Thomas A. Price and the Rev. James A. Walsh are the directors.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oklahoma, and Colorado—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Generally fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday.

Ohio—Probably fair in southern, local showers in northern portion Monday. Tuesday fair; light to moderate southerly winds, becoming variable.

Indiana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not quite so warm Tuesday in northern portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Illinois—Fair Monday, probably preceded by local showers in extreme northern portion. Tuesday fair; not quite so warm in northern portion; light to moderate southerly winds, becoming variable.

Lower Michigan—Local showers Monday. Tuesday probably fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Local showers Monday. Tuesday probably fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Wisconsin—Unsettled and somewhat cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Minnesota—Fair Monday; cooler in southern portion. Tuesday fair; light variable winds.

Iowa—Probably fair and not quite so warm Monday. Tuesday fair.

Missouri—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not quite so warm in northwest portion.

North and South Dakota—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled.

Nebraska and Kansas—Probably fair and not so warm Monday. Tuesday fair.

MIMIC BATTLE ON WABASH.

Centennial of Attack on Fort Harrison to be Celebrated.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 1.—The centennial of the "Battle of Fort Harrison" will be celebrated here Tuesday and Wednesday with a mimic reproduction of the attack on a fort on the banks of the Wabash. Wednesday afternoon a monument will be unveiled at the site two miles above the city, which was known as "Terre Haute" far back in the century preceding 1812 by the French traders.

President Taft had tentatively promised to be present, but the prolonged session of Congress changed his plans. Former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks will deliver an address. The mimic attack, with an elaborate fireworks display, will be at night.

Fort Harrison has a unique place in history aside from the fact that it maintained an open country for settlement. Gen. William Henry Harrison built it on his way to Tippecanoe in October, 1811. At the time of the attack in September following it was under the command of Capt. Zachary Taylor, afterward Gen. Taylor, old "Rough and Ready" of the Mexican war. In 1840 Gen. Taylor was elected President and died in office. A grandson of the first became President in 1888. Gen. Benjamin Harrison. A son-in-law of the second became President of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis. Another army officer, once in command at Fort Harrison, gave his name to Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

The establishment of a fort two miles above the present city of Terre Haute on the banks of the Wabash gave the blue grass to Kentucky, for which now that State is famous. In turn Kentuckians, headed by two of the famous family of Bullitt, formed the Terre Haute Town Company in 1888 to lay out the place. The mounted riflemen with Gen. Harrison on the way to Tippecanoe and later a regiment which came to the rescue of Capt. Taylor, grazed their horses on what is now known as Fort Harrison prairie, and they took the grass seed back to Kentucky. Henry Clay wrote in 1840 verifying that report, and the late John Collett, State Geologist, after thorough investigation, made official report that it was a fact.

SYNAGOGUES FOR HOLIDAYS.

The Kehillah Arranges to Care for All New Year Worshippers.

The Kehillah, or Jewish Community of New York, has made arrangements to use a number of provisional synagogues for the coming high Jewish holidays, as has been its custom in previous years. This provision is in order to accommodate the large number of Jewish worshippers that will crowd all existing synagogues on the Jewish New Year, Sept. 12 and 13, and Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, Sept. 21, and thereafter on the Feast of Tabernacles, Sept. 26.

The Kehillah will have six provisional synagogues, and will distribute among the poor of the city tickets which it will purchase from regular downtown synagogues. The provisional houses of worship will be in the following buildings: The Young Women's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and 100th Street; Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood, 157 East Ninety-fourth Street; Hebrew School, 286 Second Avenue; Palace Hall, 466 Rockaway Avenue, East New York; Sisterhood of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis. Another army officer, once in command at Fort Harrison, gave his name to Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

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THREATENED CARMAN'S RUSE

Motorman Slips Off Uniform and Returns to Save Child's Body.

Mrs. Santa Localinto of 2,888 Jerome Avenue stood at a front window of her home yesterday morning and looked on while her little daughter Angelina, 4 years old, was crushed to death by a Jerome Avenue trolley car. William Mulrooney of 762 German Place, the motorman, saw the child and put on the brakes while the mother shouted from the window. The child became confused and stood still in the centre of the track. The car struck her and pinned her body down.

A crowd of about 200 gathered quickly and the frantic mother seemed to inflame them. Threats began to be made against the motorman. Observing the temper of the crowd, Mulrooney slipped into a nearby hallway and took off his coat and cap. Leaving them in the hall, he came out bareheaded and coatless and set to work to extricate the child's body.

Volunteers came forward and the car was lifted so the body could be taken out. The ambulance surgeon said that death must have been instantaneous.

NEW SUBWAY WORK GOING ON RAPIDLY

Acting Chief Engineer Ridgway Reports How Far Along He Is on $62,000,000 of Contracts.

TWO LINES ALMOST DONE

These Are Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, Costing $16,000,000, and Centre Street Loop, $11,000,000.

What has been accomplished to date in new subway construction is set forth in a report just made to the Public Service Commission by the Acting Chief Engineer, Robert Ridgway. The report shows that of the dual system of rapid transit there is now under construction thirteen and one-half miles of four-track subway in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn under contracts aggregating about $62,000,000. About 5,000 men are at work daily on this construction.

The work on the Lexington Avenue Subway represents about eight miles of four-track road under contracts costing $35,531,291; the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn, four miles of four-track road costing about $16,000,000, and the Centre Street Loop Subway in Manhattan, one and one-half miles of four-track road costing about $11,000,000. The Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn and the Centre Street Loop are nearly completed. Work on the new Municipal Building delayed the completion of the loop at its southernmost end.

An entirely new method of underpinning buildings by means of iron pipes filled with concrete is being used in the Lexington Avenue work, where a subterranean stream of water has been discovered near Fifty-ninth Street. On Section 2 of this line excavations between Mail and Chambers Streets and at Worth and White Streets are going on rapidly. The work of by-passing gas mains above the east sidewalk in Broadway is being continued over the southerly half of the contract. About 8 per cent. of the total value of the work was completed at the end of July.

On Section 2A, the contractor was directed on July 24 to go on with the work under the roadway, and between Walker and Howard Streets, including the Canal Street station on the Broadway line and the Broadway station on the Canal Street line immediately underneath. The work will cost $912,351.

On Section 3, in Broadway, between Howard Street and a point midway between Houston and Bleecker Streets, with a station at Prince Street, excavation work and underpinning of buildings are progressing. About 14.1 per cent. of the total value of this work, which will cost $2,295,086, was completed at the end of July.

On Section 8, in Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-seventh Streets, work is in progress at seven points, from all of which excavation work is being rapidly pushed. A new shaft has been opened at Fifty-seventh Street, and will be sunk to a depth of seventy feet to the bottom of the lower deck tunnel, and from this shaft the tunnel will be driven north at the same time that the work on the upper deck is going on. It was near here that the underground stream was found. It is believed to be due to a pond which existed in the early days at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The excavation for the upper deck has been practically completed from Forty-sixth to Sixty-sixth Street, and the construction of the reinforced concrete side wall has been commenced.

On Section 9 in Lexington Avenue from Sixty-seventh to Seventy-ninth Street, with stations at Sixty-eighth and Seventy-seventh Streets, the work is in progress at four points. The excavation work is about 21 per cent. completed.

Work is also reported as moving forward on Section 10 in Lexington Avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-third Street, with a station at Eighty-sixth Street; on Section 11, from Ninety-third to 106th Street, with stations at Ninety-sixth and 103d Streets; on Section 12, from 106th to 118th Street, with stations at 110th and 116th Streets; on Section 13, from 118th to 120th Street, with a station at 125th Street; Section 14, from 129th Street north to and under the Harlem River to a point near the intersection of Park and Mott Avenues, the Bronx, where there are no stations, and on Section 15, in Mott Avenue, from 138th Street north to about 157th Street, and east under 138th Street to Alexander Avenue.

Construction work on the Fourth Avenue subway, Brooklyn, which is nearly completed, extends from the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge through Flatbush Avenue extension, Fulton Street, Ashland Place and Fourth Avenue to Forty-third Street, Brooklyn. Contracts were let in six sections. Normally a four-track structure, there are eight tracks in places where future connections are provided for. There are eight stations, all designed to accommodate ten-car trains.

Under the dual arrangement the subway is to be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to connect its South Brooklyn lines with Manhattan via Manhattan Bridge and a tunnel connection via Montague Street. Plans are under way to extend the southern terminus to Eighty-ninth Street, with provision for a spur to Staten Island.

QUEENS SHERIFF ASKS MORE.

Would Increase Salaries of Employes About $9,000.

Sheriff Thomas M. Quinn of Queens County has just transmitted to the Board of Estimate suggested increases in salaries from $17,800 to $26,500. The increases asked are for the Under Sheriff and counsel from $2,500 a year to $5,000 each, and Deputy Sheriffs want increases from $1,500 to $1,850.

The Warden of the County Jail has been receiving $1,200 a year, but he thinks he ought to receive $2,000; the keepers have been receiving $1,000 a year, and they want $1,200. A new official is asked for with the title of Deputy Warden at a salary of $1,500 a year.

The total estimated cost of the office for the next year, according to Sheriff Quinn, is $69,147, while the cost for the present year has been $56,000.

Bubbling Cups at the Fountains.

Commissioner Charles B. Stover has directed Superintendents of Parks in Manhattan and Richmond to turn up the faucets on the drinking fountains so they will fill very much like bubbling cups. The Health Department ordinance prohibiting the use of the common drinking cups left the hydrants without any cups and the faucets turned down, and most people went without water. It is also suggested that every church, mission house, and Y. M. C. A. building shall have drinking fountains next Summer for the passers by. The bureau suggests that such fountains will do more to fight and reduce the saloon habit than lectures on temperance.

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Another saving—you don't have to hunt time tables. Your watch is your time table, as trains leave Liberty Street every hour on the hour. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23d Street.
7 A. M. TO 10 P. M. AND AT MIDNIGHT WITH SLEEPERS.
Splendid Service—Hard Coal—No Smoke

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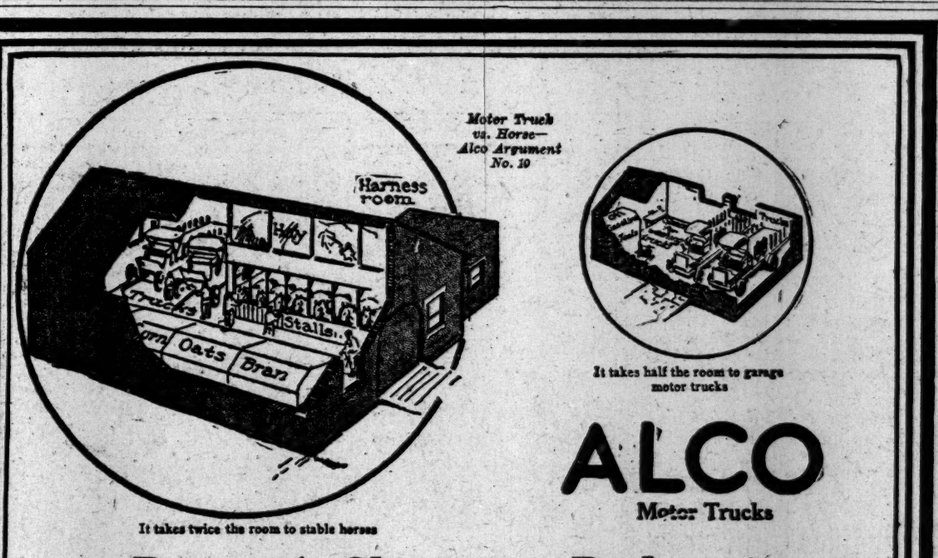

Rent—A Chance to Reduce it 50 Per Cent

Horses and horse equipment such as wagons, harness, feed bins, etc., require twice the stabling space as Alco motor trucks.

Moreover, horses must be stabled somewhere near where the day's work in the delivery of goods begins.

Rent thus is an important item in horse costs.

Alco motor trucks may be housed or garaged in the outlying portions of the city, for they do not tire in travelling a distance to begin the day's work. An Alco truck may travel five miles from garage to store or warehouse in the morning before delivery begins.

Rent in the outlying districts, as everyone knows, is much cheaper.

It is easily possible to cut down rent 50 per cent by using Alco trucks.

Call Columbus 5300 if you are interested and our Cost Bureau will get in touch with you.

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Builders of Alco Motor Trucks, Alco Motor Cars and Alco Taxicabs
Asbury Park, N. J.—Mark Guy, 22 Main Street.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Erwin M. Jennings Co., 277 Fairfield Ave.
Hartford, Conn.—Buick Garage Co., 356 Main Street.
Newburgh, N. Y.—Youngs & Company, 249 Grand Street.
New Haven, Conn.—W. A. Maynard Company, 43 High St.
Trenton, N. J.—John L. Brock, Canal Street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Longstreth Motor Car Co., 257 N. Broad St.
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Capital, $50,000,000
Movers of the World's Goods since 1835

Sonny! Your father and Rogers Peet have a holiday to-day.

Your new school outfit must wait till to-morrow, along with that bargain I'm to get in a suit at $15.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

The Chairman recommends mild, mellow and delicately flavored whiskey.

Burke's ★★★ Irish Whiskey

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Pacific Coast and Return $95.50
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Cole, 1911 fore-door touring car; Cole 1911 tor-pedo ton-neau; both in excellent condition; fully equipped; just rebuilt and painted; backed by the same guarantee adopted by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers for new cars. Colt-Stratton Company, Broadway, at 68th St. Telephone 6000 Columbus.

1910 Renault, 25-35; American special; small Rothschild limousine; car is in good condition and a bargain at $2,000. For further particulars and demonstration address P. O. Box 504 Roslyn, L. I., or call Roslyn 160.

Bargain.—Overland runabout; looks like new; Zelle touring car, run less than 2,000 miles; both cars guaranteed; bring an expert and examine them; easy terms. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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100 cars, bodies, delivery wagons, all prices; we buy cars and bodies; spot cash. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

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THE PACKARD GARAGE CO.
Have reduced prices on Packard touring and closed cars, 1910-1911 models, to $4 per hour.
CONEY ISLAND, CITY ISLAND, TRAVERS ISLAND, AND HUNTER'S ISLAND.
4 HOURS, $15.
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For Hire—New cars; Packards, seven-passenger touring; special rates for monthly service during Summer; we send cars everywhere. Universal Taximeter Cab Co., 159 East 53d St. 'Phone Plaza 2100.

Packard 7 touring; $3 hour; Coney Island return $12; cheap monthly; help defray owner's expenses. Frank, 139 West 55th St.; Columbus 6720.

Elegant 7-passenger Peerless and Packard cars, special monthly rates. Curt Schmidt, Riverside 4537.

Beautiful new Panhard town car, $125 weekly. Curt Schmidt Auto Renting Co., Riverside 4537.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

For Hire—Packards, $3 to $6 per hour; excellent service; experienced drivers. 3267 Columbus.

For Hire—Packards, $3 to $6 per hour; excellent service; experienced drivers. 3267 Columbus.

ELEGANT 5-passenger touring car; owner drives; very reasonable. 'Phone 1420 Riverside.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

OUR 1912 demonstrating car is for sale. This car listed at $2,500.00. It is in wonderfully fine mechanical condition and will be fully guaranteed for one year. A ride in this car will convince any one that it is a bargain. Price $1,400. The tires are practically new, and the car is equipped with an extra and rim.
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RENEWED Peerless CARS.
These cars have been rebuilt in our own shops, are factory guaranteed and represent the same comparative value as a new Peerless. They will give greater service than a new car at the same price.
Call or write for Booklet describing various models.
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ALL MAKES Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.

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ST. LOUIS AGAIN DOWNS CHICAGO

Cubs Drop Another Peg in Championship Race—Archer Out of the Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Chicago lost another half game in the pennant race to-day when defeated by St. Louis, 5 to 3, in the final game of the series here. New York and Chicago are now separated by a margin of five full games.

Not only did the locals lose the game, but they suffered the additional loss of Jimmy Archer, the best backstop on the team. In the ninth inning Archer was sent in to bat for Reulbach. He swung hard and grounded to Mowrey, and before he could steady himself he turned on his knee and fell. Time was called, while several doctors were summoned from the stand.

Archer was then carried across the field to the clubhouse, and it was said that his knee was badly wrenched and that he probably would be unable to play again this season.

The visitors had little trouble bunching hits off Leifield, and won easily. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3
Magee, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Mowr'y, 3b.	3	2	1	0	5
Kon'tc'y, 1b.	4	2	2	19	0
Evans, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Hauser, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Oakes, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Wingo, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Harmon, p.	4	0	0	0	5
Total	35	5	10	27	17

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sheck'd, lf.	5	0	1	4	0
Schulte, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Tinker, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Zim'm'n, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Miller, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	10	2
Evers, 2b.	3	0	1	4	3
N'dham, c.	2	1	1	4	1
Cotter, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Leifield, p.	1	1	1	0	1
Madden, p.	0	0	0	0	1
R'lbach, p.	0	0	0	1	1
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
†Goode	1	0	0	0	0
‡Leach	1	0	0	0	0
§Archer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	27	15

*Batted for Leifield in fifth inning.
†Batted for Needham in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Madden in seventh inning.
§Batted for Reulbach in ninth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Huggins.

St. Louis	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Evers. Three-base hits—Konetchy, Leifield, Schulte. Hits—Off Leifield, 9 in 5 innings; off Madden, none in 2; off Reulbach, 1 in 2. Sacrifice hit—Hauser. Stolen bases—Huggins, Sheckard, Oakes, Evans. Double play—Hauser and Konetchy. Struck out—By Leifield, 1; by Harmon, 1; by Madden, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 3; off Leifield, 1; off Reulbach, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Owens.

Reds Take Two from Pirates.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Cincinnati won both games of a double-header from Pittsburgh here to-day, the first by a score of 2 to 1, and the second 11 to 6. Both Moore and Suggs were effective in the first, while Camnitz pitched well until the ninth, when he was hit just enough to allow the winning run to score. In the second game Pittsburgh outhit Cincinnati, but their hits were not effective in the pinches. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	4	0	1	5	1
M'sans, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Hoblitz., 1b.	4	1	2	10	1
Mitch'll, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Phelan, 3b.	4	1	3	0	4
Grant, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Egan, 2b.	2	0	0	4	1
Clarke, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Moore, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Suggs, p.	1	0	1	0	0
†Bates	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	9	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Donlin, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Hofm'n, cf.	4	0	3	3	1
Wagn'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	6
Miller, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Butler, 2b.	2	0	0	2	1
Gibson, c.	4	0	3	3	1
Camnitz, p.	4	0	0	1	3
Total	33	1	9	*26	14

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Moore in the seventh inning.
Errors—Wagner, Camnitz.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gibson, Hofman. Three-base hit—Hofman. Struck out—By Moore, 2; by Camnitz, 1. Double play—Bescher and Egan. Bases on balls—Off Camnitz, 2; off Moore, 3. Sacrifice hits—Egan, Grant. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Stolen bases—Miller, Hoblitzel. Hits—Off Moore, 5 in seven innings; off Suggs, 4 in two innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	3	3	2	3	0
M'rs'ns, cf.	5	2	2	2	1
Hob'z'l, 1b.	5	1	2	8	0
Mitch'll, rf.	5	0	1	2	0
Phelan, 3b.	5	1	2	1	1
Grant, ss.	3	2	2	5	5
Egan, 2b.	1	0	0	3	2
McLean, c.	2	0	1	2	0
Clarke, c.	0	1	0	1	0
Doak, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Donalds, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	2
†Severoid	1	0	0	0	0
‡Bates	1	0	1	0	0
§Esmond	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	11	13	27	14

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2
Donlin, lf.	5	2	1	2	0
Hofman, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
H'd'cks, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	5	0	4	1	7
Miller, 1b.	5	0	3	12	0
Wilson, rf.	5	1	2	0	0
Butler, 2b.	3	0	2	3	3
Simon, c.	4	0	2	2	3
Cole, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*McCarthy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	6	17	24	15

*Batted for Cole in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Doak in the second inning.
‡Batted for Donalds in the sixth inning.
§Ran for Bates in the sixth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Cole.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	.	—11
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6

Two-base hits—Marsans, Hoblitzel, Miller. Three-base hit—Donlin. Sacrifice hits—Egan, (3,) Butler. Stolen bases—Phelan, Byrne, Bescher, (2.) Hits—Off Doak, 4 in two innings; off Donalds, 7 in four innings; off Benton, 6 in three innings. Struck out—By Cole, 3; by Donalds, 1; by Benton, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cole, 4; off Doak, 1. Passed ball—Simon. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 6. Double play—Grant and Egan. Hit by pitcher—By Cole, (Bescher.) Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence Defeats Newark by Bunching Hits.

Owing to the weather conditions yesterday at Newark only one of the two games scheduled between Newark and Providence could be played. It resulted in a victory for the visitors by a score of 5 to 1. Both teams played splendid ball, but the locals were unable to solve Bill Bailey's curves, hence their defeat. Cy Barger, the former Superba, proved easy picking for Wild Bill's aggregation, especially in the sixth inning, when four singles in a row gave them two runs and sewed up the game. Both teams left for Providence after the game, where they play a double-header as a Labor Day attraction. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Platte, rf.	5	1	0	1	0
Lath'rs, 1b.	5	1	3	8	0
Shean, ss.	5	0	1	0	2
Street, c.	4	0	0	7	1
Baum'n, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3
Mitchell, lf.	4	1	3	2	1
Atz, 2b.	4	2	1	5	3
Gillespie, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
Bailey, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	36	5	12	27	11

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tooley, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
Collins, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Bern'd, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
*McCarty	1	0	0	0	0
Sw'cina, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
W.Zim'n, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
G'gnier, 2b.	4	0	1	3	5
E.Zim'n, 3b.	2	0	1	3	1
Smith, c.	3	0	1	4	2
Barger, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Enzmann, p.	0	0	0	0	2
†Vaughn	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	27	17

*Batted for Bernard in ninth inning.
†Batted for Barger in eighth inning.
Errors—Swacina, Collins.

Providence	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—5
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Gagnier. Sacrifice hit—Bailey. Stolen base—Lathers. Bases on balls—Off Barger, 2; off Bailey, 3. Struck out—By Barger, 2; by Bailey, 7. Hits—Off Barger, 10 in 8 innings; off Enzmann, 2 in 1 inning. Passed ball—Street. Double play—Gagnier, Tooley, and Swacina. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Providence, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Guthrie and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

State League.

At Utica—Utica, 3; Elmira, 2.
At Syracuse—Binghamton, 9; Syracuse, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 1; Troy, 0.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 3; Scranton, 2.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Columbus, 6; Indianapolis, 1.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Kansas City, 2.
At Toledo—Toledo, 8; Louisville, 5. Toledo, 6; Louisville, 4.
At Minneapolis—St. Paul, 3; Minneapolis, 2. Minneapolis, 11; St. Paul, 2.

Connecticut League.

All games postponed; rain.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Montgomery, 4. New Orleans, 3; Montgomery, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 8; Birmingham, 2.
At Memphis—Nashville, 2; Memphis, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburgh, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 7; Detroit, 6. (10 innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 5; Newark, 1.
Jersey City-Baltimore—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P.C.
New York	82	36	36	.695
Chicago	79	43	32	.648
Pittsburgh	71	52	31	.577
Philadelphia	59	60	35	.496
Cincinnati	58	65	31	.472
St. Louis	55	69	30	.447
Brooklyn	44	76	34	.367
Boston	37	84	39	.306

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P.C.
Boston	87	37	30	.702
Washington	77	49	28	.611
Philadelphia	73	50	31	.594
Chicago	62	61	31	.504
Detroit	57	70	27	.449
Cleveland	54	71	29	.432
New York	45	78	31	.366
St. Louis	43	82	29	.344

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	81	52	.609
Rochester	76	55	.580
Newark	66	65	.504
Baltimore	64	65	.496
Buffalo	60	67	.473
Jersey City	61	72	.459
Montreal	60	72	.455
Providence	56	76	.424

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston, A. M. and P. M.
Brooklyn at Phila., A. M. and P. M.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, A. M. and P. M.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, A.M. and P.M.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York, 2 games, P. M.
Phila. at Washington, A. M. and P. M.
St. Louis at Cleveland, A. M. and P.M.
Detroit at Chicago, A. M. and P. M.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Balt., A. M. and P. M.
Newark at Providence, A.M. and P.M.
Toronto at Rochester, A. M. and P. M.
Montreal at Buffalo, A. M. and P. M.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Secures Ten-Inning 7-6 Victory Over Detroit.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—Two wild pitches by Jean Dubuc gave Chicago a ten inning victory over Detroit this afternoon, 7 to 6. Dubuc came on in the ninth inning, with the visitors leading, 6 to 5, one out, and runners on first and second. He walked Barrows, then issued a wild pitch, letting in Lord with the tying run. Benz replaced Walsh, who slipped in the ninth, and held Detroit safe through the tenth. A pass to Rath, who stole after two were out in the tenth, linked with Mattick's single and another wild pitch, sent Rath home with the winning run. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	5	3	2	2	3
Mattick, cf.	6	1	2	0	0
Lord, lf.	4	3	3	1	0
Collins, 1b.	4	0	3	11	1
B'rows, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Zeider, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Weaver, ss.	3	0	2	4	2
*Easterly	1	0	0	0	0
John'n, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	10	5
Walsh, p.	3	0	0	1	4
†Bodie	1	0	0	0	0
Benz, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	7	13	30	17

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf.	4	2	2	2	0
Cor'den, 3b.	4	2	1	3	2
C'wford, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Cobb, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Louden, 2b.	5	0	2	2	4
Mori'ty, 1b.	5	0	1	13	0
Bush, ss.	4	1	2	1	2
Stanage, c.	3	0	0	3	3
Willett, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Dubuc, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	11	‡29	13

*Batted for Weaver in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Walsh in the ninth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Mattick, Zeider, Schalk, (3,) Louden, Bush.

Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	—7
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—6

Two-base hit—Collins. Three-base hit—Lord. Hits—Off Walsh, 10 in nine innings; off Benz, 1 in one inning; off Willett, 12 in eight and one-third innings; off Dubuc, 1 in one and one-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Barrows, Stanage. Stolen bases—Rath, (2,) Lord, Barrows, Collins, Mattick, Louden, Moriarty, Bush, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 4; off Willett, 1; off Dubuc, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Willett, (Collins, Schalk.) Struck out—By Walsh, 7; by Benz, 2; by Willett, 3. Wild pitches—Walsh, 2; Dubuc, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Errors Cause Cleveland's Defeat.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—Cleveland erred frequently at critical stages to-day, and St. Louis won, 6 to 3. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf.	3	0	1	5	0
C'mpt'n, lf.	5	2	3	1	0
W'l'ms, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3
Kutina, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	2	3	2
Wallace, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Alex'der, c.	4	0	0	3	1
B'g'dner, p.	2	1	0	0	1
Wielm'n, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	6	11	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Turner, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Hunter, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Haug'r, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Jacks'n, rf.	4	0	2	1	2
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	3	2
J'nston, 1b.	4	1	1	9	1
C'pman, ss.	4	0	3	3	2
Bir'h'm, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Carisch, c.	4	0	0	4	3
Steen, p.	2	1	1	0	1
Baskette, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Griggs	1	0	0	0	0
†Olson	1	0	0	0	0
‡O'Neil	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	10	27	13

*Batted for Steen in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Hunter in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Baskette in the ninth inning.
Errors—Turner, Jackson, Chapman, (2,) Carisch.

St Louis	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Chapman, Pratt, Williams, Compton. Three-base hits—Steen, Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Shotten. Sacrifice fly—Turner. Stolen bases—Turner, Chapman, Birmingham. Hits—Off Steen, 10 in 7 innings; off Baskette, 1 in 2; off Baumgardner, 9 in 6; off Wielman, 1 in 3. First base on balls—Off Steen, 2. Struck out—By Steen, 2; by Baumgardner, 1; by Wielman, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Westervelt.

Montreal Shuts Out Jeffs.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—In an exhibition game Montreal of the International League shut out the Jeffs, in this city, this afternoon, 10 to 0, in a seven-inning game. Cunningham, a high school boy, who plays with Montreal, was presented with a diamond scarf pin and cuff links by his baseball associates.

NOTES OF THE GOLFERS.

The Great Neck Golf Club, scarcely a year old, has been reorganized and its members plan vast improvements in the course of another season. Only this Summer the clubhouse was formally opened and the nine-hole course put to use by the members.

Within the last few days the work of issuing bonds for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the projected improvements was completed. Consultations have been held with prominent amateurs and professionals regarding the most feasible manner of adding nine more holes to the course, so as to make it full size. It is planned to build a couple of holes on the lowlands close to the shore of Great Neck Bay, and there is room at other places on the club's property for the remainder. When the new holes have been finished the present nine will be renumbered so as to conform to the most convenient method of play. It is planned to raise money to purchase the property outright and to bring about a consummation of the deal within a year.

A campaign to increase the present membership from 135 to 300 is now under way, and to facilitate matters under the changed conditions new officers have been elected and the Board of Governors increased from five to nine. The people who will guide the destinies of the organization for a year are as follows: President—Charles Goddard; Vice President—E. H. Cook; Treasurer—Harry Alexander; Secretary—H. B. Martin; Board of Governors, in addition to the officers—E. T. Ely, W. C. Roe, G. L. Wilson, Dr. C. M. Neisley, and H. S. McKnight. James Fraser, the present professional, will be retained and will have charge of the work on the course.

In winning the Olympic Cup competition at Wheaton on Saturday the Western Golf Association team scored its sixth success in eight years. When this affair had its inception in 1905 the Western Golf Association showed the way, while in 1907 at Euclid the Metropolitan Golf Association quartet headed by Jerome D. Travers carried off the honors with a total of 641. Possibly one reason for the almost continuous performance of the Western Golf Association lies in the fact that the Olympic competition has always been held in the West. In fact, on several occasions the East was not represented at all.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RACE ABOUT OVER

Boston's Big Lead Makes Victory Certain—Giants' Lead Is Far from Secure.

The work of the Boston Americans' during the past week has practically settled the American League pennant race of 1912, and Jake Stahl's league leaders now have nothing to fear. A week ago Washington was regarded as a contender, with the Philadelphia Athletics holding an outside chance, which could hardly be despised in view of the Athletics' record as strong finishers. But the happenings of the past six days have completely changed the complexion of affairs, and even the most optimistic rooters of the Senators or Athletics cannot hold out any hope of success.

Boston won five games during the week, taking two out of three from Detroit, and following up with a clean sweep in three games against the Athletics. It was this series that completely killed Philadelphia's chances, at the same time pushing Boston further ahead of Washington. The Senators saw their dim chances fade into nothingness during the early part of the week, when they hooked up with the despised St. Louis Browns and took but a single game in a series of four. They followed up with two victories and a defeat at the hands of the Yankees, but this performance means little to Griffith's clan. The Athletics made a showing even poorer than that of Boston or Washington by winning but two games out of six, and by dropping further behind have been practically eliminated.

There is still a chance that Washington might pass out Boston, and the same can be said of Philadelphia, but these chances are so remote that they cannot receive serious consideration. To make such a result possible Boston would have to slump so much and the other clubs would have to hit up such a pace that the realms of possibility are strained in figuring out the proposition.

The final month of the playing season opens with Boston eleven full games in front of Washington and thirteen and one-half games ahead of Philadelphia. No other teams can be figured in any analysis of pennant possibilities, as Chicago, the other first division team in the Johnson circuit, is hopelessly out of the pennant race.

Boston has played 124 games and has 30 more to play. Washington has played 126 games and has 28 more to play. Philadelphia has played 123 games and has 31 more to play. If the league leaders should maintain the same pace for the remaining 30 games that they have maintained all season they will win 21 games and lose 9, a percentage of .700, as compared with their mark of .702 for the season to date. This would give them a record of 108 games won and 46 lost for the season. By winning all its remaining 28 games, which is next to impossible, Washington could only come within 3 games of overtaking Boston, and Philadelphia would be far more hopeless.

If Boston should break even in its remaining 30 games the team would finish with a record of 102 victories and 52 defeats, another record which would make victory a practical certainty. Under such conditions Washington would have to win 26 of its remaining 28 games to win, and the Athletics would be compelled to win 30 of their 31 games. Neither team can be expected to play at any such speed, so an even break would insure Boston of the pennant. By winning 12 of its 30 games, an average of only .400 as compared to the .702 clip which the leaders have maintained, the Stahl aggregation would close the season with 99 victories and 55 defeats. Washington would then have to win 23 of its 28 games, and Philadelphia 27 of its 31 games to win. Even such a low estimate as 10 victories in 30 games for the league leaders would force Washington to win 21 of 28 games and Philadelphia 25 of 31 games. Boston is out of all danger.

In the National League the Cubs must still be regarded as strong contenders, so strong that on the result of the present week's games the Cubs could pass out the Giants. However, the latter are still in front with a five-game margin to rest on, and at this stage of the race 5 games means considerable. The Chicago defeats at the hands of St. Louis on Saturday and yesterday has kept the Giants from falling too near their rivals. In fact, it is a Chicago slump rather than a New York spurt, or even consistent winning by the Giants, that has kept the team in front. Last week the Giants figured in 4 games, all with second division teams, and lost 3 of the 4. This is hardly a pace for champions bent on repeating. At the same time Chicago was falling hard at the hands of Boston, Brooklyn, and St. Louis, also second division clubs. Had the Cubs shown the expected strength during the past week the race would be almost even now.

But the five-game lead gives the Giants something to rest on, and puts the Cubs under a handicap. New York has played 118 games and has 36 more to play with the various clubs as follows: Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 3. By breaking even the Giants would close the season with 100 victories, and Chicago would then have to win 22 of its remaining 32 games. If the Giants win 24 games and lose 12, which they surely ought to do, since most of the games will be played at home, the Cubs would have to win 28 of their 32 games to win. But one of the most notable features of the present National League race is the unexpected strength displayed by the four second division clubs during the past two weeks. They have been toying with the leaders, and may cause all kinds of upsets during the remaining month of the season.

The present week can make or break the champions. They have 10 games in six days, 7 in Philadelphia on four successive days. In 1908 the Phillies beat New York out of a pennant, and there may be another Covaleski in Dooin's present pitching staff. Beginning on Monday of next week the Giants will play 23 successive games at home, and finish the season with 3 games at Brooklyn, a schedule that should help considerably in the final sprint.

New Yorkers will get a chance to size up the coming champions of the American League at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, when the Boston team will engage in a double-header with the Yankees. The first game will be called at 2 o'clock. Russell Ford will pitch one of the games for New York, most likely opposing Joe Wood, the Boston star, who is due to work to-day. Warhop or McConnell will pitch the other game for New York and Ray Collins for Boston.

FINAL WEEK AT SEA GIRT.

Riflemen to Compete for Dryden Trophy and Other Prizes.

RIFLE RANGE, SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 1.—The small army of competitors rested to-day, preparatory to the final week of the twenty-second annual Sea Girt shooting tournament. For the first time since the beginning of the meet, Aug. 24, the weather was unpropitious, a driving rain keeping the riflemen close to their tents or gathered in front of a big log fire in the assembly room of the range clubhouse. The weather to-night was much improved, promising good shooting conditions to-morrow.

Notable contests are scheduled for this week. The Dryden match for the $4,000 Dryden trophy and cash is on the programme for Friday. The New Jersey National team match is to occupy attention all day Thursday, with the concluding stage, the skirmish run, Friday. The Sadler trophy match, which duplicates the conditions of the international Palma match, is announced for Tuesday. In addition, the two men, the veteran organization team, the Spencer Silhouette team, the Evans skirmish, and the Casey problem matches will be shot to-morrow; the enlisted men's team, the Marine Corps, and the Libbey trophy matches on Wednesday, and the Sea Girt championship, the Members and the Press matches on Saturday. The Owl match, on illuminated targets, is set for Tuesday night, and Saturday night the twenty-four high score men who will remain for the final tryout Monday, Sept. 9, for places on the All-American team will be announced. The team will compete at Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 14, for the Palma trophy.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 2 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

GOLFERS FEEL THE HEAT.

Hot Weather Interferes with Final Practice for Championship.

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 1.—Hot weather to-day interfered with final practice by the golfers who will play to-morrow in the qualifying round of the National amateur championship over the Chicago golf links. Harold Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, American and former British champion, complained of the heat, saying that no one in England would play in such weather. Nevertheless, Hilton went out in a foursome, having for partner Norman F. Hunter of the Honorable Corporation of Edinburgh Golfers. Paul and Robert Hunter of Midlothian played against the Englishmen and halved the match with them, the best ball of each side being good for a 71. Par of the course is 73.

Jerome Travers and C. B. McDonald of the National Golf Links of America played a round with Oswald Kirkby and R. C. Watson of Westbrook, Travers and McDonald winning, 2 and 1. Travers complained of a stiff neck, and said he was not at his best.

Hilton will have for his partner for the morning round to-morrow Warren K. Wood of Homewood. Only the sixty-four making the best scores may play in the afternoon, so the conclusion of the first thirty-six holes of medal play may see some changes in the pairings. Other pairs include Metropolitan Champion Jerome Travers and K. P. Edwards, of Midlothian; Western Champion Charles ("Chick") Evans, Jr., and N. Wheeler, of Lake Geneva; Fred Herreshoff and G. A. Ormiston, of Oakmont; Norman Hunter and Harold Weber, of Inverness; H. G. Legg, Trans-Mississippi champion, and R. C. Watson. The entry of Walter Egan of Exmoor, sent by mistake to the National open championship at Buffalo, was added to the list to-day, and the former Western champion probably will be paired with Addison Stillwell of Midlothian.

Officials of the United States Golf Association remarked to-day on the comparatively small representation from Boston and the metropolitan district. Dr. Gardiner of Providence and T. M. Sherman, though entrants, have failed to appear, and are not expected. Findlay Douglass, John S. Anderson, Massachusetts State champion; John Ward of Garden City, and P. W. Whittemore are golfers who heretofore have not missed the National championship.

The buildings of the Chicago Golf Club, burned two weeks ago, have been replaced temporarily by tents enough to accommodate all players and guests. Long rows of snower baths have been installed under the canvas, and 200 steel lockers have been put in place.

FINNISH ATHLETE HERE.

Hannis Kolehmainen to Remain in Amateur Ranks.

Hannis Kolehmainen, the sensational Finnish long-distance runner, who nosed some of Uncle Sam's best athletes out of first places in the recent Olympic games at Stockholm, arrived yesterday from Glasgow by the Anchor liner California. Kolehmainen traveled with his brother, Willie, and a friend named Ifrgo Kolvistoiner, and for some reason or other the three hid themselves away and did not reveal their identity to any but a few of their fellow-passengers.

Willie Kolehmainen, who is also an athlete and the winner of the Edinburgh professional Marathon, was able to interpret for his brother, having been in England for a time. Hannis sat silent, evidently oblivious to the fact that the conversation was all about him, and his attitude did not reflect the numerous encomiums that have been showered upon him of late.

Through his brother, Hannis said that he has come here to ply his trade as a mason, and incidentally to compete in amateur athletics. Willie is a professional long distance runner, and he will try while here to arrange matches with Shrubb, Longboat and other noted men. He recently won a modified Marathon race in the Isle of Man which netted him $250, a sum which he regarded as lucrative for the efforts he made over a fifteen-mile course.

Hannis and Willie denied that any club or athletic association had brought them here, and the former said he has no intention of turning professional, as was reported some time ago. He is 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighs 140 pounds and is in perfect trim.

Willie is an inch shorter than his brother, but weighs about the same. His last race here was a twenty-mile event at Celtic Park, Long Island City, about two years ago. He is anxious to run a race of from fifteen to twenty miles against any one.

The father of the great runners is a builder in the town of Kuopio, Finland, and both boys have adopted the father's trade. But for the fact that Hannis had not much money four years ago, he would have competed in the Olympiad, held that year in London. He was in perfect running form at the time, according to Willie, and might have come before the public sooner.

The Kolehmainens said they started to run after reading reports of the Olympic games eight years ago. They were then both small boys and had not finished growing, but they managed to time each other well enough to know that with a little practice they would probably be able to keep up with the fast men they read about.

Four years ago they were almost able to equal the marks made by the fastest runners in the world, although they did not compete in the Olympic games in 1908. They trained carefully instead, and the victories of Hannis in Stockholm were due to his perseverance and systematic training.

DESBOROUGH TO RETIRE.

Chairman of British Olympic Council Announces His Desire to Step Down.

Members of the British Olympic Council and others interested in the success of British athletes in their relation to world's championship competitions are bemoaning the prospective loss of the services of Lord Desborough, Chairman of the Council and one of the foremost men in England in sport. A former great athlete himelf, he has for years been giving his time and knowledge of sports generally for the furtherance of various games in the "tight little isle," and his announced intention to retire from active participation in an advisory way is generally viewed with regret.

Lord Desborough is well and favorably known by university men on this side of the water, principally the athletes of Yale and Harvard, who when they have visited England, because of track and field contests against Oxford and Cambridge, have been his guests at his beautiful estate at Taplow, on the Thames.

Long before the work of the recent games at Stockholm was under way Lord Desborough had expressed his intention of retiring after he had seen his third Olympiad through. Indeed, the fact was published at the time in several papers; but after the long period which has elapsed since then it is highly probable that the whole thing was either forgotten or overlooked.

Lord Desborough has devoted the greater part of something like twelve years to the Olympic games, and is connected with something like forty other societies. Although Lord Desborough, after the conclusion of the work connected with the fifth Olympiad, will cease to be the Council's Chairman, his interest in the Olympic movement will remain unabated.

I.-A. A. C. SPORTS TO-DAY.

Jim Thorpe, the Indian Athlete, Picked to Win All-Around Honors.

Athletic experts are awaiting with much interest the outcome of the all-around championship on track and field to-day on the grounds of the Irish-American Athletic Club, which is to be held in conjunction with the annual Labor Day sports of the Winged Fist organization. The principal figure in the all-arounds will be the famous Jim Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian athlete, who won the Pentathlon and Decathlon competitions which took place in the Stadium during the progress of the recent Olympic games. Thorpe is expected to better the wonderful work of Martin Sheridan, a former world's champion, when he did 7,385 points in the 1909 contest.

Mel. Sheppard, the greatest runner of the club, and one of the best all-around distance performers in the world, will be scratch man in the quarter mile, and the club's weight men, McDonald and McGrath, will each be on scratch in his favorite events.

Breaks Five-Mile Trotting Record.

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.—The world's trotting record for four miles on a half-mile track was broken by Major B. O., a Quebec horse, at the Exhibition Grounds yesterday, according to an announcement by the judges after the event. The time announced was 9:56, and for the five miles to be trotted by miles 2:22¼, 4:57¼, 7:29¾, 9:56, 12:31. The trotter's five-mile mark also broke the track record and the Province of Quebec record for that distance.

LIFE SAVERS FAIL TO COMPLETE SWIM

Seventeen Start from Battery to Coney Island—All Have to Give Up.

Seventeen members of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps yesterday attempted to swim from the Battery to Coney Island—the seventh annual swim over this course for members of the organization—and none was able to finish. In the list of starters were three who won over the same course in other years, and one of these holds the record for life savers—four hours and fifty-five minutes. Yesterday the weather proved too much of a handicap, and the last man to be taken from the water was more than four miles from his destination, after being in the water four hours.

The seventeen starters included the best long-distance swimmers in the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut corps, all of whom had been compelled to submit to an exacting test for physical fitness. Several of the swimmers have covered the distance from the Battery to Coney Island, an estimated distance of thirteen and a half miles, and all had previously shown ability to go over a long route. But under no such conditions as were encountered yesterday.

A heavy downpour of rain drove officials and spectators to cover about 11 o'clock, when the swimmers were ready to go into the water. Hundreds were lined along the Battery wall awaiting the start when the shower arrived. It was 11:22 o'clock when the seventeen swimmers answered the starter's signal and dived into the water. The starters and the corps represented were as follows: W. O'Sullivan, Greenpoint; F. Murphy, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; H. Wallin, Bluff Beach, Coney Island; W. E. Allen, Sheepshead Bay; J. Enright, Jamaica Bay; A. Stabell and Clifford Benedict, South Norwalk, Conn.; W. Meltcher and H. Schoeck, Barrett's Point; R. Frederickson, Coney Island; J. Haack, Fort Washington Point; W. J. Halin, East Sixty-fourth Street, Manhattan; F. T. McEneny, Sheepshead Bay; E. Miller, South Beach; G. Hanson and T. Adams, Bay Ridge, and August Kocher, Port Chester.

Desertions began before the swimmers had traveled a half mile, and continued all the way to Fort Wadsworth, where Enright, the last of the survivors, was taken into a boat. It was estimated that he had covered about nine miles. He turned from the regular course along the Brooklyn shore after passing Sixtieth Street, Bay Ridge, in the hope of more favorable water conditions. Enright alone of all the starters did not complain of the cold. He gave as his reason for giving up that he could make no headway against the heavy sea which the high wind kicked up. All the others complained of severe cold, and most of them had to be rubbed after entering the boats.

Wallin, Schoeck, and McEneny gave up just off the Battery wall, about a quarter of a mile from the start. A few minutes later Kocher retired after swimming one-half hour. Across the upper bay to the Brooklyn shore and down through the Buttermilk Channel the swimmers had to buck a strong flood tide, but once outside the channel the tide became favorable. At Pier 29, South Brooklyn, Clifford Benedict of South Norwalk, winner of the 1910 race, and record holder among the life savers for this swim, gave up. He had led for the first two miles, but during the next half mile he showed little interest and fell behind. His arms were badly chilled and his legs almost numb when he was taken out.

At a point opposite the southerly end of Governors Island Allen and Hansen declared themselves out of the race, leaving ten swimmers in the contest. The tide became favorable at this point, and there were no more desertions during the next two miles. At Pier 84, Brooklyn, O'Sullivan gave up, and a half mile further, at a point opposite Thirty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, Adams retired. Halin was the next to give up, climbing into his boat off Forty-fifth Street. Haack, the winner of the 1907 race, gave up at Sixtieth Street, Bay Ridge, and at Sixty-ninth Street, Stabell, who was in the lead, climbed into a boat. Meltcher retired at Seventy-fourth Street, leaving four survivors—Miller, Murphy, Frederickson, and Enright. At Eighty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, Miller was leading by 200 yards when he announced that he had enough. He could not move his fingers when he was helped into the boat. A quarter mile beyond the Crescent Athletic Club float Frederickson, the winner of the 1911 race, had to be taken aboard. Murphy went along as far as Fort Hamilton before he had to give up, at 2:52 o'clock. Enright, the last man to leave the water, had gone toward the Staten Island shore after passing Sixtieth Street, Bay Ridge, and he was picked up a half hour later off Fort Wadsworth. He was taken aboard at 3:22 o'clock, just four hours after the start.

TENNIS PLAYERS PIQUED.

British Team to Sail to Amsterdam for Davis Cup Matches.

England's lawn tennis players are piqued toward the United States, according to a letter which was received from London within the last few days. This was largely the cause of the British team for the Davis International Challenge Cup matches deciding to sail directly for Australia instead of visiting this country and playing the final ties as was done last year. Charles P. Dixon is again the Captain of the British forces. It was Dixon who found a lot of fault with the partisan applause and cheers of the crowd on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club last September.

Arthur W. Gore, who was the Captain of the first Davis Cup team to visit this country in 1900, is now one of the foremost figures in English lawn tennis. Upon his return to London in that year Gore filed with the English Lawn Tennis Association a report of the disastrous matches. Dwight F. Davis, the donor of the trophy, Holcombe Ward, and Malcolm D. Whitman comprised the American defending team of that year. The high standing of these players caused the English association to practically apologize in a formal statement to the effect that there was no grounds for the charges made by Gore. It is a notable fact that while Gore has since held the All England championship he has refrained from again visiting this country.

It is the opinion of several well informed as to the workings of English lawn tennis that the antagonism of the two players named has had considerable to do with preventing the British Isles team coming here this year. This and the strenuous efforts of the Australasians to make certain the appearance of the British team in the Antipodes, whether it met the United States or not, helped along the final decision and also that of this Nation in defaulting its place in the international contests this year.

The team that will represent the British Isles is composed of C. P. Dixon, Captain; A. E. Beamish, F. G. Lowe, and John C. Parke. The four players will sail aboard the Aberdeen steamship Themistocles on Thursday, Sept. 12. They expect to arrive in Melbourne, via the Cape, on or about Monday, Oct. 21. The challenge matches for the Davis Cup will probably be played the latter part of November.

It is understood that the Australian defenders are again to rely upon Norman E. Brookes, Rod Heath, and A. W. Dunlop. The singles competitions are to be looked after by Brookes and Heath, while the doubles will bring out Brookes and Dunlop, whom even the English critics regard as invincible. The Britons pin their faith in returning the cup to England upon taking both matches from Heath and at least one of the singles from Brookes, which will give the necessary three points out of the series of five matches.

WINNING OWNERS IN FRANCE.

American Horsemen Well Up on Season's Record.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—At what practically is the end of the flat horse-racing season Baron Gourgaud is at the head of the list of winning owners, with an aggregate of $94,633 in stakes and purses won.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is fourth on the list with $65,988, August Belmont sixth with $56,870, H. B. Duryea ninth with $45,466, and Frank J. Gould forty-fifth with $12,836.

Far down in the list come T. P. Thorne with $5,116, E. Fischoff with $4,983, and J. E. Widener with $4,128.

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BOXING AT LOCAL CLUBS.

Champions and Near Champions Will Perform This Week.

Champions and near champions will feature the boxing shows arranged for the coming week at the Garden A. C. and the St. Nicholas A. C., the list of title-holders including one world's champion, one French and one Austrlian title-holder, and two strong contenders for the bantamweight and middleweight honors. As has been the case for several weeks, these two clubs will furnish all the boxing of note that will be staged in Greater New York.

The feature bout of to-night's show at the Garden A. C. will bring together Eddie McGoorty, by many regarded as the strongest contender for the middleweight title, and Dave Smith, who holds the middleweight and heavyweight championships of Australia. This is Smith's American début, but he is known by reputation to American boxing enthusiasts by reason of his victories over Billy Papke, Jimmy Clabby, "Cyclone" Johnny Thompson, and other American boxers in the Antipodes. Both men have been in New York for several days and are well trained for the bout. Competent judges of boxing who have witnessed Smith's workouts at New Dorp are high in their praise of his prowess. McGoorty has proved himself one of the cleverest boxers of his weight in several bouts here.

In the other ten-round bouts at the Garden A. C. show Louis De Ponthieu, the French lightweight champion, will clash with Tommy Gary of Chicago, and Packey Hommey will oppose Patsy Kline. Two six-round bouts will precede the longer events.

New Yorkers will get their second glimpse of Johnny Kilbane, the new featherweight champion, at the St. Nicholas A. C. Wednesday night, against Johnny Dundee, who has proved himself the best of the Eastern featherweights. In his other bout here Kilbane easily defeated Frankie Burns, but in Dundee he will face a much harder hitter, a better boxer at long range, and a far more shifty opponent. Dundee has been training for three weeks for this contest, and is in the best of condition. Kilbane is expected here to-day, and will finish his training at Rye. The boys will weigh in at 122 pounds at 7 o'clock. In the semi-final to this event Kid Williams of Baltimore, the most sensational bantamweight that the game has produced in recent years, will clash with Johnny Daly of this city. Daly lacks Williams's speed, but he is a veteran, and his experience should offset some of Williams's speed. In the opening ten-round bout "Babe" Picato of California will clash with Cal Delaney. Two six-round bouts will open the show.

At the Atlas A. C. of Rockaway Beach to-morrow night Jack Dillon of Philadelpiha and Eddie Smith of Yorkville will be the headliners.

The usual week-end shows will be held Saturday night at the Fairmont and St. Nicholas Clubs of New York and at the Royale A. C. of Brooklyn.

CARRIE B. CAPTURES RACE.

Boston Motor Boat Wins in Moosehead Lake Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO STATION, Me., Sept. 1.—The annual motor boat race over the ten mile course of the Moosehead Lake Yacht Club brought out fifteen competitors and an exciting finish. W. S. Blake of Boston, in Carrie B, won; with Ioneta, Rear Commodore A. B. Waring of New York, owner, second. The fast boat No Name, belonging to the Sheafers of Pittsville, Pa., was second over the line, and the Damit, with Miss Clarice Patterson of New York steering, was third, both however exceeded their allowances. The winning boat captured the Commodore's cup presented by Commodore John Reilly, Jr., of New York, and also secured a leg on the cup offered by Walton Ferguson, Jr., of Stamford, Conn.

The Blake boat has been the season's most persistent winner on the big lake, winning a point cup offered by Charles Martin Clark of New York. Henry Sheafer's prize went to the Ioneta, second in the annual. Other competing boats and owners were the Blitzen, Robert N. Nye of Springfield; Kenhwynd, E. H. Outerbridge of New York; Kinnahbeh, C. M. Clark; Hunky Dory, Miss Ethel Outerbridge, New York; Tallulah, C. A. Conklin, Atlanta; Austin, Jr., Paul Feuchtwanger, Madison, N. J.; Clematis, W. L. Sheafer, Pittsville, Pa.; Neebana, J. K. Clarke, Philadelphia; Gracious, Stanton I. Hanson, New York; Snipe, Thomas Friant, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BOY WINS YACHT RACE.

Thirteen-Year-Old Youngster Sails Curlew to Victory.

Four classes provided interesting sport in the annual regatta of the Whitestone Yacht Club yesterday over the club's course in Long Island Sound. A stiff southeast breeze made it possible for the contestants to make fast time. Five of the new Bird class of the Bayside Yacht Club participated in one of the best events of the day. Charles L. Willard's Curlew, sailed by his thirteen-year-old son Lawson, led the fleet by nearly four minutes over Charles C. Meyer's Plover. H. Gerber, sailing the Avis, and G. A. Scully, in the Edith, came over from the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club and participated in a match race, the former winning by nearly five minutes. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.		
Curlew, C. L. Willard	4:48:10	1:58:10
Plover, C. C. Meyer	4:52:36	2:03:36
Dodo, A. C. Andrews	4:54:00	2:04:00
Loon, A. W. Knapp	4:56:05	2:06:05
Teaser, A. Nesbitt	5:03:15	2:13:15
MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN.		
Avis, H. Gerber	5:14:42	2:04:42
Edith, G. A. Scully	5:20:20	2:10:20
BAYSIDE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.		
Edna J., A. Nesbitt	5:29:36	2:19:36
Helena, R. Glassey	5:33:15	2:23:15
WHITESTONE BUG CLASS.		
Scarab, H. Christy	5:26:20	2:16:20
Skeeter, P. H. Rodman	5:37:00	2:17:00
Wasp, Volzing and Smith	5:43:30	2:33:30
Hornet, George Paxton	6:02:05	2:52:05
Grasshopper, Com'dore Freeman	Did not finish.	

GOOD ENTRY BY I.-A. A. C.

Stars of Winged Fist to Compete in Senior Championships.

The Irish-American Athletic Club has entered its full track team for the senior track and field championships, which will be held at Travers Island, N. Y., Saturday afternoon. In this team are Olympic and world's record holders who expect to repeat their victory of last year.

In the 100 and 220 yards they have J. M. Rosenberger, M. E. Conway, J. J. Archer, and A. T. Meyer. For the 440 and 880 yards J. M. Rosenberger, A. R. Kiviat, A. Pepis, E. J. Stebbins, H. E. Gissing, and Mel Sheppard. In the five miles M. D. Huysman, T. J. Collins, J. J. McNamara, J. H. Donnelly, and G. V. Bonhag. For the 16-pound hammer and 56-pound weight Matt McGrath, A. McDougall, P. McDonald, and Pat Ryan, and for the 120 and 220 yard hurdles J. J. Eller, R. Eller, E. M. Pritchard, and I. J. Lovell. For the discus W. S. Krapowitz, P. McDonald, and E. J. Muller.

The Championship Committee will pass upon all entries to-morrow evening, and no entry will be received after that date. Any other information desired can be had of A. F. Tully, Chairman Championship Committee, Post Office Box 611, New York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
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WORLD'S FASTEST MOTOR BOATS READY

American Defenders and English Challengers Inactive on Eve of Second Contest.

Adverse weather conditions yesterday prevented the racing hydroplanes which took part in the initial day's contest for the British International Trophy for motor boats on Saturday from leaving their moorings for a test preliminary to the second session this afternoon.

Much as the owners of the speed craft desired to tide themselves over what proved to be an inactive period by trying their boats after the repairs, which had been necessary to several of them, the heavy rain precluded any chance of their getting out. Therefore the vicinity of Halesite, at the end of the harbor, presented the appearance of activity, with scores of mechanics shaping up the American boats in anticipation of an additional victory to-day which will secure for a year at least possession of the trophy.

Ankle Deep, C. S. Mankowski's racing machine, which had come out of the initial race after limping around the course in time which just enabled her owner to qualify for a continuance in the competition, was found to have been much more badly disabled than at first fancied.

It developed upon examination after she had been lifted out of the bay that her rudder and one of her propellers had been badly damaged. Duplicate parts were quickly obtained and set in place. Although Mr. Mankowski was extremely anxious to put his boat in the water for a try-out, he was dissuaded from his purpose, and he finally concluded to get out the first thing this morning.

Should the conditions be any way rough for the race this afternoon it is the general opinion that it will be Ankle Deep which will be the real defender for America, as it is conceded that the Reliances will not show their best speed if there's any kind of a sea running.

J. Stuart Blackton, the owner of the winning boat on Saturday, announced that Baby Reliance II. and III. are in proper shape to help aid in eventual American success. Reliance II. came out of the race without a semblance of a blemish, while the troubles of Reliance III. were quickly patched up, giving increased hope to the owner of two of the American defenders that either one or the other will clinch the hold America has on the trophy because of Saturday's victory.

There was nothing doing on the Commissoner, the big lighter which houses the English boats, Maple Leaf IV. and Mona. Maple Leaf's clutch trouble was adjusted, and wooden sheeting put over the rough surface of her rudder on Saturday immediately after the race was over, and the boat lifted aboard the lighter, and a feeling of confidence prevades the entire British camp, the members of which anticipate gathering winning honors in the two races which must be held in the event of an English boat winning to-day.

To-day's event will be started promptly at 2 o'clock, unless it becomes absolutely necessary to postpone because of conditions which would be dangerous to the crews of the various craft. As in Saturday's race four rounds of the course will be covered, each being of seven and one-half nautical miles. Should the conditions be good and on a par with those of Saturday, it is the opinion of close observers that the world's competition record of 44.042 miles will be broken by more than one of the boats.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

Seven Auto Events to be Decided on Old Race Track.

Brighton Beach offers New York its only automobile race meet of the 1912 season this afternoon with a programme of seven events, from one mile to fifty in length. The feature attraction will be the record trial of Bob Burman in his 300 horse power Blitzen Benz II. to lower the mile mark of 48.62 seconds, which he made on the same track last season. The other chief events are the three-heat three-mile contest for the Remy Grand Brassard and Trophy which carries a weekly salary for the winning driver as long as he defends his possession of the trophy, and the W. B. Trophy, given to the winner of the fifty-mile free-for-all event.

The last entry to be made is that of Louis Meneghetti, the South American champion, who nominates an Italian Zust rated at 120 horse power. This is the South American's first appearance here. His driving is of the hair-raising variety, but Meneghetti seems to pay little attention to that part of it as long as he wins.

RAIN STOPS RACING.

Chapple and Baxter in Match Race at Stadium.

A downpour of rain caused the postponement of the Hasha-Baxter match race at the Stadium Motordrome at Brighton Beach last night. Forty men had worked all day to get the track dry for the battle of the two stars.

To-day Arthur Chapple of New York takes on Baxter in the feature event. The race was postponed from Saturday on account of rain. While practicing yesterday afternoon, Jimmy Baxter had a narrow escape, when his rear tire blew and he was thrown a distance through space, landing in a heap with his machine on top of him. Baxter jumped up unhurt with the exception of some slight bruises, and in a short time he was at work preparing his motor for the battle with Hasha.

Chapple is fit for the race of his life, and can be depended upon to show his best form against the Englishman. He is taking no chances at this stage, as he is up to meet Eddie Hasha, the Dallas star, to-morrow for the world's championship.

Everything points to the best matches of the year when Chapple and Hasha meet. Hasha has stated that he is in good condition, and Chapple will be forced to ride the limit from the drop of the flag.

Aviation Events at Hempstead.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Following is the programme of events, with entries, for the meet to be held to-morrow at the Hempstead Plains aviation field:

1. Duration and accurate-landing contest, 500 to 1,000 feet. The entrants are two Moisant monoplanes; Charles Baysdoerfer, Eugene Godet, Oscar Olsen, and William J. Chambers, all in biplanes.
2. Bomb-dropping contest, 500 to 1,000 feet. The entrants: William J. Chambers, S. S. Jerwan, Eugene Godet, Oscar Olsen, and Charles Baysdoerfer.
3. Handicap time allowance around one circuit of the pylons, to qualify for handicap speed contest. The handicaps to be placed on each machine will be decided by the judges.
4. Hempstead Plains aviation field record race over a five-kilometer course, or 3 3-10 miles, for speed.

Aero Club Reinstates Aviators.

In view of the exceptional circumstances and at the urgent request of the Aero Club of Illinois the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America has removed the suspension against Aviation Pilots Charles K. Hamilton, Lincoln Beachey, Glenn L. Martin, Phillips W. Page, Farnum T. Fish, Paul Peck, Arch Freeman, and F. J. Terrill.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1912.

LAWYERS AND JUDGES.

The American Bar Association, at its annual meeting, showed a keen sense of existing evils in the administration of the law, and of the discredit which these have brought upon the judiciary and upon the bar. It was clearly felt, however, by this most important organization that the remedy for these evils does not lie in the queer processes of the recall and the referendum put forth by the Progressives, or in any cutting down of the orderly and constitutional independence of the courts. It lies chiefly in the reform of procedure and in securing rapid and not costly decisions, for which purpose the independence of the judiciary and their discretion in guiding a case must be strengthened, not weakened.

Justice should be prompt. Often injustice is not in the decision but in delay; often the trial imposes greater injury than a decision. In the present state of things litigation is an occupation for life; it passes from generation to generation, to the ruin of many an unlucky family.

These words, addressed nearly two centuries ago to the bar of Bordeaux by its President, MONTESQUIEU, might apply to the conditions prevailing in this State and in some other States in the Union. It is a sweeping arraignment, but it is not essentially unfair. The wrong and harm, direct and indirect, done by the long delay and the burdensome cost of the administration of justice, if one could reckon the total, would move every honest lawyer to deep resentment. Resentment there is, widespread, somewhat vague, but intense and justified. It is for the lawyers of the land to recognize and allay it by well-considered, practical, and intelligible measures of reform. If they will not do this, the popular feeling will find effective and mischievous expression in the policy that demagogues are pressing.

What that policy is was tersely described at the last meeting of the association by HENRY D. ESTABROOK of this city:

> It is proposed that the issue (of the recall) shall be determined not by a majority vote of all eligible electors, who are perhaps indifferent to the proceeding, but by a majority of those actually voting on the particular issue and who are passionately alive to it.
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> Here is an amplification of trial by jury that transcends all idea of law or justice; where the Judge himself is prisoner at the bar, accused of no crime nor of anything in particular, without benefit of counsel or power to summon witnesses—not even to be confronted by his accusers. It is a dastardly, cowardly, cruel contrivance that would make the iniquity of the Inquisition almost respectable by comparison.

The bar is very generally agreed upon the lines to be followed in lessening delay and cost. Two points are especially clear: First, that the rules of procedure should not be defined by statute, but framed by the courts and applied with responsible discretion by the Judges, so as to reach a conclusion as early as is possible with justice to all; second, that appeals should be allowed, not on technicalities, but only on points involving the merits of a case, and that Appellate Courts should have the right to determine cases, within proper limits, instead of sending them back for retrial. These are simple principles and sound. Doubtless some difficulty will be found in applying them to the complex and uncertain system that has grown up, but it can be done. It must be done unless we are content, to cite MONTESQUIEU again, "that the formalities introduced to "safeguard public order and general "justice shall remain a scourge for "the people."

THE WISCONSIN IDEA.

Wisconsin is happy in the operation of its income tax, and wonders why the Nation is so slow in imitating its example. How alluring it is to read that entire counties pay their costs by the taxes on the rich. Laborers average under $2 each, and the rich average $460. Three-quarters of the income tax comes from the comparatively well to do, and the poor go free. Why does not the Nation indulge itself in this easy money to spend?

And why, on the other hand, is there already a reaction in Wisconsin from the operation of this help to profligacy in expenditure and happiness at the expense of others? One reason may be found in the following telegram:

> The Calcasie Lumber Company has surrendered its Wisconsin charter and has reincorporated under the laws of Maine. The income tax is held responsible for the change. It is said the officers and Directors of the company thought that the laws of this State were too antagonistic to industrial corporations.

It is easy to tax wealth when you can catch it, but each time it is harder to catch than before, having capacity for flight surpassing that of its pursuers. Scientific taxation provides attractions to capital because of the advantages incidental to its presence, and because it is so easily repelled. The longer the Wisconsin idea in taxation runs the larger its debit is likely to be, and the less likely its adoption by the Nation.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Interest in the contest of skill and self-control in which eighty-four men will take part in Chicago this week is, of course, not nearly as widespread as the interest felt all over the country and in all walks of life in the rivalry of the New York and Chicago teams for the National League baseball pennant and the forging ahead of the Boston players of the American League. Golf is far from being the National game. But the anxiety of the golfing part of the community, relatively small but growing yearly, in this year's tournament for the amateur championship, if less demonstrative than the baseball multitude's, is just as keen and sincere.

It will make no great difference in the development of American golf if Mr. HILTON is permitted to keep the champion's title and the Havemeyer Cup across the Atlantic another year, or if Mr. HUNTER wins those symbols of honor and carries them to England. But, emphatically, all who play golf or at golf (nobody can be said to be interested in the game who does not do one or the other) want the title and the cup kept where they belong. It is poor consolation to remember that Mr. TRAVIS held the British championship one year. It is desirable that he should win back the cup and the title this year, or, if not TRAVIS, then TRAVERS or KIRKBY or HERRESHOFF, or some other of the dozen or more "possibilities" among our golfers.

There has never been a golf championship contest in this country that has excited so large a measure of interest beforehand or will be watched more eagerly throughout the week than that to begin this morning on the Wheaton course. All golfers feel honored by the presence of Mr. HILTON and Mr. HUNTER among the competitors, and bespeak for both every courtesy of the links and the best of luck compatible with a failure to get the cup and the title. But if either gets them he will carry back with them our best wishes, too.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT.

The attempts to drag the Penrose herring across the Archbold trail should be discouraged. Mr. ROOSEVELT delighted the Vermonters with his terrific assaults upon PENROSE; he would have the Pennsylvania Senator expelled from the Senate for his relation to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. HEARST, too, assails Senator PENROSE in a way to draw attention from the Colonel by making the Senator the chief figure in the controversy. Undoubtedly, Mr. PENROSE has done many wicked things. But he is not the issue, he is not running for office this year, and the Senate, not the people, will be the judge of his worthiness to retain his seat.

The main question is, Did the Standard Oil Company make a contribution of $100,000 to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S campaign fund in 1904 with his knowledge? That is what Mr. ARCHBOLD testified to, what he has just reaffirmed in an interview with newspaper men on shipboard, that is the matter of present and paramount interest. The answer to the question would not have been a matter of vital consequence were it not for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S denials, and for his denunciation of Judge PARKER for making his charges that the campaign in 1904 was made on the money of the trusts. Mr. ROOSEVELT repeats his denial in a long statement published this morning, declaring that "PENROSE'S "countercharge is based on no evidence "at all" and that "it is only a repetition of second-hand gossip." He reaffirms his former assertion that if any funds were received from the Standard Oil Company in 1904, it was without his knowledge and against his express prohibition.

All the campaigns of the Republican Party, within the memory of most men, have been made on corporation money, on the money of the trusts since there were trusts. It has been pretty conclusively established that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S campaign was made on money coming from those sources. But, as Mr. PERKINS said when the question about the Steel Corporation's $10,000 contribution was put, in those days "it was perfectly proper." However it may have been considered, it was not proper, it was vile and corrupt. It was a betrayal of the people, this purchase of legislative and executive favor by campaign gifts of money. The Republicans sought and accepted such gifts, the Democrats would have sought and accepted them if any corporations would have given them money. There has been a moral awakening, and now these practices are no longer "considered proper," they are condemned.

But it is not even a retroactive condemnation of campaign practices of 1904 that now raises the Standard Oil gift into prominence, it is the public's desire, a perfectly legitimate desire, to know whether Mr. ROOSEVELT did, in fact, know of the Standard Oil contribution. Mr. ARCHBOLD declares that he did, Mr. ROOSEVELT denies. The issue thus raised is one as to which voters have a right to be informed, if the facts can be brought out. Denunciations of PENROSE serve no purpose save that of obscuring this main issue.

Of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S latest statement it must be said that it is bold, definite, and sweeping in its denial of any relations existing at any time between the Standard Oil Company and himself. Those who believed what he said before will find that the statement materially strengthens that belief, while those who were not convinced by his previous denial are likely to remain unconvinced.

DEDICATIONS.

The author, mentioned in the special cable dispatches of THE SUNDAY TIMES, who advertises his willingness to dedicate a forthcoming book to any lady or gentleman who will lend him $750, is presumably an inexperienced and impecunious author. Any well-established writer who felt impelled to return to the old practice of gracious dedication would scarcely put his whim on so commercial a basis. In the current revival of antique styles of dress, perhaps the revival of the literary dedication would be well received. But the process suggested by the anonymous advertiser suggests the revival of patronage of authors by the great.

This would scarcely meet the views of the prosperous writers of this hour. Fancy ARNOLD BENNETT dedicating a book to a Duke in return for a check, and thereafter sitting at the Duke's table, below the salt. Those ancient practices of authors have gone, with the introduction of individual saltcellars. But there were merit and charm in many of the quaint dedications of the ancient days; they were frequently more entertaining than the poem, treatise, or essay which they prefaced. Similarly many a book that falls from the presses in this hour might gain new interest from a dedication to a magnate or "malefactor of great wealth." Anyhow, the revival might excite curiosity, add something to the honors of the rich and great, and serve a good enough purpose for a little while. But we fear that the London advertiser will get nothing better out of his appeal than a chance to advertise a patent medicine or a soap.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. ROBERT W. WOOLLEY, editor of the Democratic Text Book, points out to us that certain statements in an editorial article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday were based on error. He directs our attention to the fact that the statements touching Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. PERKINS, and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in that text book are printed as "compiled from the testimony given before the Stanley Committee," and that Mr. PERKINS'S testimony as to the contribution by the United States Steel Corporation of $10,000 to the Republican Campaign Committee in 1904, Mr. STOTESBURY'S letter inclosing the contribution, and Mr. DUELL'S receipt are printed on Pages 1,498 and 1,499 of that testimony. The extracts from the report of Mr. TRIMBLE, Secretary of the Steel Corporation, also appear in the printed testimony. Mr. WOOLLEY also says that he never had access to the books of the Steel Corporation as an investigator of the Stanley Committee, but that his work was along other lines.

This correction of error founded on misinformation is therefore due to Mr. WOOLLEY, though the political object of the Stanley investigation is not to be denied.

"PASTORS OF AGRICULTURE."

With the letter to THE TIMES from Director L. H. BAILEY of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, printed elsewhere, was inclosed a pamphlet in which Dr. BAILEY makes this recommendation:

> Eventually, there should be an agricultural agent resident in every county, and perhaps even for smaller regions, whose office should be to give advice, to keep track of animal and plant diseases and pests, and secure the services of experts in their control, to organize conferences, Winter courses, and the like, and otherwise to be to the agricultural affairs what the pastor is to religious affairs and the teacher to educational affairs.

This is the most intimate of the relations in the system by which Dr. BAILEY would reach the man who actually tills the soil. He would create strong local centres of interest in rural communities, introducing the best principles of farming and domestic economy into the existing public schools; he would establish demonstration farms and field laboratories, local experiment stations and societies, and in certain instances he would ask the State to place special schools of agriculture in given localities.

But all this must be done, he believes, only according to a definite policy to be established in each State. Everybody knows now that the farms of this country are the most backward, in point of production, in the whole civilized world. There are many institutions and many good men and women working to check this backwardness, and to change it into progress. They are working harmoniously because they choose to work in harmony. But at any time interests may clash, and harmful competition, not co-operation, will result.

Orderly laws defining the plan and scope of the States in their development of country life are urgently needed. This State has made a beginning in providing an Advisory Board that will act to guide agricultural education and advancement in the different classes of institutions, and to define their special functions and organic relationships. Most other States are sadly lacking in such directive agencies.

SETTLING DOWN.

One of the most significant and characteristic incidents in the career of the Emperor of Germany, on the eve of his recent unfortunate illness, was the meeting with the Czar of Russia at Baltic Port. The discussion to which it has given rise brings out the fact that, though the visit was what is known in European diplomacy as one of "courtesy" mainly, the two monarchs concerned themselves with matters of very great importance. Thus the latest number of The Spectator of London, a usually well-informed and careful authority on international affairs, says:

> After the meeting between the Russian and German Emperors at Baltic Port an official announcement was made that the "value" of the present grouping of the Powers in the maintenance of equilibrium and of peace had been "proved." Not since the signing of the Anglo-French Convention in 1904 had Germany lent herself to any such pregnant admission as this. It means nothing less than that the bottom has been knocked out of the pretense that Germany was being hemmed in maliciously by the members of the Triple Entente.

Further, according to The Spectator: "At present Germany frankly admits "the necessity of the Triple Entente. "If only she can be convinced that "this truth will remain a truth, the "peace of Europe will not be broken "for any purely perverse reason." The assurance contained in the official statement as to the Imperial chat was further reinforced almost immediately by an incident in which is easily traced the hand of the Kaiser himself. When M. POINCARE, the Premier of the French Republic, on his way to St. Petersburg, passed before the coast of Germany, though far beyond German waters, German naval vessels were ordered to steam out upon his path and pay him the high honor of a salute of twenty-one guns. Certainly this indicates a marked change since the abrupt and menacing "coup d'Agadir" and the earlier and more galling humiliation of M. DELCASSE. It would be interesting to know how the Kaiser regarded, later, the statement of the Russian Deputy Naval Minister to a correspondent of The Paris Figaro that in twelve years the Russian fleet, under the new programme, will equal the German fleet, and will shortly afterward exceed it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Her Plea Cannot Be Granted.

With such an appeal as that issued by Mrs. SARAH HARRIS, who sees in life nothing except years of utter helplessness accompanied by ceaseless and irremediable pain, and therefore thinks and says that legal authority for putting her to death should be created, something of sympathy will doubtless be both felt and expressed. Her demand might be supported, too, from another than her own point of view—from that of those relatives upon whom such cases of illness as hers impose a prolonged and often crushing burden of care and expenditure. Not infrequently this is the most pathetic or tragical feature of such a situation, and it supplies what comes nearer to being a sound argument for the occasional bestowal, under strict regulation, of "euthanasia" than does that of wearied and despairing sufferers like Mrs. HARRIS.

Neither of the arguments, however, nor both of them together, should outweigh those that can be, and a thousand times have been, made against action which would open the way to the most dreadful mistakes, to say nothing of the most dreadful crimes.

The members of the medical profession are practically unanimous, now as always, in admitting that even the wisest of them may err in declaring any case, even the most desperate, absolutely hopeless. Innumerable patients whom doctors have "given up" have recovered, and certainly the patients themselves, when racked by pain and depressed by disease, are in no condition to decide the matter.

And whenever such a request as that of Mrs. HARRIS is made, it should be remembered that it has been proffered with full knowledge that it would not be granted. This is not to impugn the sincerity of all such demands, but many a wish to die is expressed that would be promptly withdrawn if the prospect of its fulfillment became immediate, and the chances are that whenever both the conscious and the subconscious mind of a person really are tired of life, even though only temporarily, escape is made by the always open door of suicide.

Society still kills for its own protection, but it properly has an unconquerable repugnance for killing done for any other reason. Cruel hardships for individuals undoubtedly result, but any other course would be too dangerous for serious consideration.

Another Delusion Destroyed.

Nothing in popular anthropology and ethnology is more widely or more firmly believed, perhaps, than that of a marriage between a white person and one with a taint of negro blood, no matter how small, the children, or one of them, may show to a marked degree the physical peculiarities of the lower race as to color, hair, and the like.

The possibility—usually presented as a probability—of such a "throwing back" has been asserted a thousand times, often with more or less semblance of scientific authority and the use of words like "atavism"; it has been incorporated in scores of novels claiming to be realistic, and its truth has come to be taken for granted—to be considered one of the things that everybody knows. Yet, as is not infrequently the case with accepted beliefs, this one seems to be entirely without foundation in fact.

There is no question that it is antagonized by the observed results of innumerable unions. Indeed, one of the hardest problems that has confronted those who study heredity in the light of MENDEL'S laws is the mulatto, whose determined assumption and retention of a place between the two races is one of the very few even apparent exceptions to the orderly distribution and separation of parental "characters" which the Austrian monk by his genius and industry was able to discover.

That problem has been solved—fortunately for the laws, since even one real exception would destroy them—but neither Mendelianism nor anything else requires or permits a child to be darker than either of its parents. And it is common knowledge that much more than usually the dilution of "blood" proceeds steadily with due regard for mathematics—that the mulatto is lighter than the negro, the quadroon than the mulatto, the octoroon than the quadroon, and so on through the fancifully named degrees of mixture to the "sang d'or" of the French West Indies, who is only 1-256 negro and can have children whom even the sternest of the old slave ordinances recognized as pure white.

Recent investigations of this subject, summarized by The New York Medical Record, have left nothing of the old assumption as to atavistic throwbacks, and compel the explanation, in the very rare cases when one of them seemingly occurs, that the child's parentage is not what it is commonly supposed to be. That is simple and reasonable—fine qualities in an explanation.

Hatred in Return for Favors.

Cubans and the inhabitants of Panama feel an intense dislike for "Americans," as they call us, regardless of the fact that really we are no more Americans than they are, and this sentiment, which is never concealed except for business or diplomatic reasons, has just now blazed out with unusual ardor in both countries. What we have done to them, except freely to confer favors of priceless value, including liberty and health, is a question that to us seems to have no answer.

To get one it is necessary to view these peoples at close range, and, that done, their apparent ingratitude for services rendered becomes a good deal less mysterious. Their grievance is that we have disarranged all their habits of life and government—with a strong implication on our part, incidentally, that the old ways were barbarous, stupid, anachronistic, uncleanly—in short intolerable.

And the old ways were not intolerable—to them. On the contrary, they liked them, and life under the new ones, though it has advantages which they have to admit, is irksome and irritating.

Nobody enjoys compulsion exercised by aliens, even if it be compulsion to prosper and be healthy. Why, for instance, should a merchant in Panama rejoice over changes and reforms which have driven from the city a disease of which he had no fear and made safe the rivalry of any bustling Yankee who chooses to settle there? He does not, and his admiration for clean streets is lost in the knowledge that they mean either a waning trade for him or else his adoption of methods which weary his very soul.

We all want to be happy in our own fashion, and few indeed of us feel the need of advice from foreigners as to how we should live and manage our personal affairs. We do not deny that there are people wiser or better than ourselves, but in our hearts we do not believe it, and there is nothing that we resent as much as unquestionable proofs of any superiority in others.

Hence the manifestations of Latin-American hostility to the United States, in spite of all we have done for the Latin-American people. It is not that they are a specially ungrateful lot, it is only that they are humanly restive under uninvited and burdensome benefactions.

RURAL REDIRECTION.

Dr. Bailey Urges That State Policies Be Formed for Consecutive Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is, of course, perfectly natural that the rapidly developing rural and agricultural work should not yet have solidified itself into definite programmes for the betterment of farm life in the several States. We are in danger of scattering, duplicating, and diluting our efforts. I think it is time that definite programmes be worked out and applied to the rural economic, social, and educational problems.

Probably you are aware that a State Agricultural Advisory Board has been established in New York by action of the Legislature and Governor. This board is established under Chapter 785 of the Laws of 1911. It has already made a number of definite recommendations to the Governor touching on matters that have arisen.

Back of all institutions, boards, and commissions in any State there should be developed a plan of consecutive action for the rapidly enlarging field of rural redirection. In practice it may not be possible to devise such schemes complete and in advance, but pieces of plans may be made to work together when there is an outline expressing a State policy.

L. H. BAILEY.

Cornell Agricultural College, Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1912.

AMERICAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Out of 116 Only 45 Have High Entrance Requirements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Journal of the American Medical Association for Aug. 24 gives an account of the medical education in the United States and abroad. There are 116 regular medical colleges and 20 sectarian or pseudomedical colleges in the United States—a total of 136 medical colleges, while the total of all medical colleges in all foreign countries is 205. The standing of the foreign medical colleges is uniformly high. The unfortunate overproduction of our medical colleges easily accounts for a great number of worthless physicians in this country.

Of the 116 regular medical colleges in the United States, 30 require two or more years of college work, and 15 require one year of college work, in addition to the four years of high school education before entering on the difficult study of medicine. This makes a total of 45 colleges that maintain a higher standard of general education and medical training. Their graduates are physicians of ideals, well prepared and well trained in the art and science of medicine. These young men, as a rule, become hospital internes, clinical and laboratory workers, and students of post-graduate schools here and abroad.

While some of our medical colleges are much superior to any European medical college, we have 71 that maintain a low standard in general and medical education. Some of these medical colleges are a disgrace to American medicine.

B. LAWSON, M. D.

New York, Aug. 28, 1912.

Mendicant "Deaf Mutes."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many rank fakers begging alms under the disguise of deaf mutes. The general public is too easily deceived. Any supplicating mendicant has but to arm himself with pad and pencil, and presto! the purse strings open! The money thus doled out might as well be expended in draining the Atlantic Ocean, for, as a matter of fact, there are practically no "deaf mute" beggars in the strict sense of the term. The deaf as a class are well able and do take care of their own unfortunates. Should any of THE TIMES'S readers be approached by a supposedly "deaf mute" mendicant in the future, he may count on it, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, that he is an impostor of the meanest kind. In justice to themselves as well as to a much maligned class, such "deaf mutes" should be publicly exposed and summarily punished.

MARCUS L. KENNER.

New York, Aug. 31, 1912.

AWAIT THE SMASH IN MAINE

Politicians Predict Wilson Will Carry the State.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 1.—"Whoever and whatever may claim our attention, let us never forget that men, however great or loyally they may be supported, are but ships that pass in the night, while the great principles which underlie the foundation of good government, like the thousand eyes of night, though sometimes dimmed by clouds and fog, will illuminate the world until the bells of heaven ring the vesper hour of the last day of God's eternity."

That was "going some," as the irreverent would say; but it was in these words that Temporary Chairman Warren C. Philbrook of Waterville told the Republican Convention at Bangor last April that it was ready for business. There has been nothing better in all the "literature" of the present campaign than "the bells of heaven ringing the vesper hour of the last day of God's eternity." All the Republicans down this way are "seeing things" and getting ready for the final smash that is to come at the State election next week.

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Among the other points made by Mr. Philbrook was his confession that "the great men of the past did their work and did it well," and his demand that "we must have great men in the present." Sooner said than done. "There ain't no great men" on the Republican side in Maine.

Gen. Knox of rubicund countenance looks down from his frame in the lobby of the State House with amused eyes on the crowd as it comes and goes. Hannibal Hamlin, on the opposite wall, is familiar to the schoolboy because the last syllables of his name and those of Lincoln's spell Lincoln, spelling up the column, and the first syllables of his name and of Lincoln's spell Hamlin, Morrill and Blaine and Tom Reed are also in this gallery of notables, and they were known by many persons now living. Frye is dead and Hale has gone into retirement.

There are none among the Republicans to take their places. The seed has run out; the full-eared corn has been followed by a crop of nubbins. It is not remarkable, in the circumstances, that Mr. Philbrook should imagine that the bells of heaven are about to ring vespers.

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That convention in Bangor was the beginning of the end in Maine. It was composed of 1,300 delegates and was a Roosevelt Convention, first, last, and all the time. They came from Meddybemps and Moose River, from Perkins and Foxcroft, from Piscataquis and Aroostook, from Somerset and Sagadahoc, to battle for the Lord, and they "fit and fowt" until long after the vesper bells had rung in Bangor, but while yet the bars were open for the man of Armageddon.

All efforts at compromise failed, and twelve delegates were sent to the Republican Convention at Chicago, "uninstructed," it is true, except as to the delegates from one of the districts, but all pledged to the candidate who had declared that he would never run again. It was called "a sweeping victory"—739 for Roosevelt and 497 for Taft—but one of the Taft delegates, who admitted that there had been "a pretty fight," asked in his innocent way: "If Roosevelt fails to get the nomination where will the Republicans of the State land?"

A great many of them will land in the Democratic Party; at least thousands of them are headed that way.

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The convention adopted a platform built expressly to get in on but not to stand on. After pointing with pride to the achievements of Republican Administrations from Lincoln through the Administration of President Taft," and pledging "earnest and hearty support of the National candidate of the party in the coming election," the convention viewed with alarm the promises and performances of the present Democratic State Administration and naturally "arraigned" it for all sorts of shortcomings, charging, among other things, that it had enlarged the number of officeholders, increased taxation, and neglected the charitable institutions of the State.

All this was to be expected, but one of the most eminent of the Republican editors—Bigelow, of the Portland Express—has claimed that although the Republicans, when they were in power, were incompetent and careless, they were not dishonest or corrupt. It is the old story of "didn't know the gun was loaded," and every now and then, and oftener now than then, Bigelow's next door neighbor, Calvert, of The Argus, pulls this weapon on the enemy to their sore embarrassment. The ordinary Maine voter cannot see much practical difference between the extravagance of general ignorance and the sinfulness of personal corruption, at least so far as his burden of taxation goes.

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As matter of fact, during the last two years of Republican administration the expenditures of the State exceeded its income by $1,367,382, and the net debt of Maine when the Democrats succeeded to power was $2,554,708. The State debt increased under the Republicans, $1,524,066 in two years; the State debt decreased in eighteen months under the Democrats, $1,039,080.

The Republicans make much ado about building the new State House and claim that they paid $316,011 on this account; but the Democrats show by the vouchers that the Republicans borrowed $300,000 of this ammount, which the Democrats have had to pay, besides $42,000 more they have been compelled to expend to finish the job.

The Republicans charge that the Democrats have not taken care of the charitable institutions of the State and have made appeal to the tender-hearted accordingly; the Democrats show by the vouchers that they have paid on this account $71,000 more than their adversaries.

The Democrats reduced the expense of the State Departments $190,720, comparing the year 1911 with 1910.

In 1911 the Democrats paid on account of education in the State $867,762 more than the Republicans expended on this account the previous year.

Exclusive of the expenditures on account of the common schools and payments on the bonded debt, the Democrats expended $1,148,646 less in 1911 than the Republicans expended in 1910.

The direct State tax rate for 1912 is 4 mills, of which 3 mills go to the common schools and 1 mill for general State purposes, and is the lowest tax rate for general State purposes since Maine was admitted to the Union in 1820.

It is charged by the Republicans that the Democrats have increased taxation. They have; they had to in order that they might pay the debts contracted by the Republicans. The total increase of taxation amounts to $305,359, of which increase the railroads pay $262,093.

In 1910, under the Republicans, the direct State tax amounted to $2,148,156; in 1911, under the Democrats, the direct State tax amounted to $1,809,061.

In 1910, under the Republicans, the corporations' taxes amounted to $1,540,328; in 1911, under the Democrats, the corporation taxes amounted to $1,845,687.

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The air is full of figures, and figures are dull reading; but they show how utterly the Republicans failed through incompetency or carelessness to administer the State, and how splendidly the Democrats have proved their fitness for large affairs. It is the difference between waste and economy, between conducting the public business on credit and for cash, and the people of Maine are fully alive to the change which has resulted from the accession of the Democrats to power.

If they be the sensible people they claim to be, they will vote as they pay and pray at the election next week. The bells of heaven are ringing the vesper hour for the Republicans of Maine.

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Following their defeat at the State election will come their even more telling defeat in November. Hundreds, doubtless thousands, of the more intelligent and responsible members of the Republican Party will vote the Democratic ticket rather than contribute by any act to the further exploitation of the Bull Moose, whom they hate with a holy hatred.

J. C. H.

BAN PURCHASERS OF STRONG DRINK

Model License League Would Go Beyond Mere Prohibition of Sales.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter to THE TIMES from Dr. James Albert Patterson, Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, in which an attempt is made to show that the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages is less in prohibition States than in license States. Dr. Patterson bases his calculations on the alleged statements of representatives of the liquor interests, but such statements, even if made by representatives of the liquor men, are not in any sense authoritative.

There is no way to determine accurately the quantity of alcoholic beverages consumed in any State, city, county or town. The Government keeps tab on the quantity of distilled spirits produced each year by registered distillers, but it cannot keep tab on the productions of the moonshiners that infest the mountains in the southeastern part of the United States.

The Government is also able to issue statements from time to time showing the withdrawals of distilled spirits and fermented liquors from bond, but it does not and can not know where these beverages are consumed or by whom.

New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky are very large producers of distilled spirits, yet the production of liquors in them does not confine the consumption of liquors to these States.

Liquors from all of the liquor manufacturing States are shipped to every part of this country and to all parts of the globe; meanwhile, the people of this country are using an immense quantity of imported beers, wines, whiskies and liquors.

No reliable statistics on the consumption of liquors by the people of any State are obtainable. Any "statements" purporting to give such statistics are the result of guesswork at best.

What, I wonder, is Dr. Patterson's object in making the claim that prohibition cuts down the consumption of alcoholic beverages? Is the object of the Anti-Saloon League to reduce the consumption of liquors?

If so, I should like to suggest to Dr. Patterson that the Anti-Saloon League has never at any time, anywhere favored the adoption of a law to put a penalty on the purchase, possession or use of alcoholic beverages.

Notwithstanding all of the Anti-Saloon League's abuse of liquor and liquor men that league has never dared to try to outlaw the use of liquor. Time and again I have challenged the Anti-Saloon League to offer a law to fine and imprison those who buy, possess or use liquor in "dry" territory and in every case I have received the answer that an attempt to prevent the use of liquor would kill the prohibition movement. Real prohibition would certainly put a stop to the prohibition movement, and I defy Dr. Patterson to declare himself for it.

T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30, 1912.

SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Movement Welcomed by the Men, Reports Tennessee Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Besides the appearance of suffrage in Tennessee and Virginia, to which THE TIMES'S editorial article of Aug. 20 calls attention, it may be interesting to know that there is a strong organization in Maryland; also in South Carolina; a brilliant one in Kentucky, where the women have recently secured school suffrage. In Tennessee every town of any size or importance has its organization, which is federated with the State organization. In Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and even as far South as Florida, there are organizations, while in Texas there is a very strong one. Mrs. Pennybacker of Texas, recently elected National President of the Woman's Federated Clubs, is a declared suffragist, as indeed are nearly all of the National officers. I will not go further into statistics, because the reason that lies back of the awakening in the South is the really interesting thing.

Our men have always been so much better than our laws that we have been quite content with our very real chivalry. It is not that the men have changed, though the Northern and Western invasion has made a superficial difference, but rather that they have made us see that our help is needed in solving all the civic questions that relate to the home. We have come to the realization that we cannot have a larger charity without the ballot. Child labor, which has been a curse in the South, needs the woman's voice in banishing it completely, and, now that all the States are alive to the necessity for changing our old common laws, there are many men who actually wish to have the feminine point of view in the new legislation.

Southern men know well the possibilities of both wisdom and heroism in our women, and when the inspiration came in the form of a call to duty, when we realized that here was no sex war, that not a single militant method was necessary, that we had only to ask seriously to have our petition granted, the entire question took on a new and glorified aspect. The cause has grown with immense rapidity in the past two years, and the consummation only awaits the complete awakening of the masses of women.

ANNE DALLAS DUDLEY,
President Nashville Equal Suffrage League.

Sewanee, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1912.

"Gyp the Blood" Cocktail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dining with a friend in a Broadway restaurant last night, the question of what to drink was being pondered, when the waiter suggested that a new cocktail was being mixed and proving immensely popular—the "Gyp the Blood" cocktail. Of course, we ordered it. Every one about us ordered it.

Now, why in the world should a cocktail with the name of that eminent miscreant prove so exhilarating?

COGITATOR.

New York, Aug. 30, 1912.

POLITICS AND HISTORY.

I.—FIRST NATURALIST'S OPINION.

Alces Americana, male—
Indeed a kingly creature he!
His massive frame, from head to tail,
Is built for strength and symmetry.
A gentle sire, a faithful mate,
He watches o'er his cow and calf;
Should peril come, he faces fate
And fights to death in their behalf.
On virgin forest growths he feeds,
And drinks from rivers undefiled—
Noblest of all the antlered breeds,
The monarch of the northern wild!

Now when this glowing eulogy you scan,
You know 'twas written by a Roosevelt man.

II.—SECOND NATURALIST'S OPINION.

What's that? The deer that's called the moose
Is brave, and loyal to his mate?
Science must brand such talk as loose,
And utterly inaccurate.
Fact is, he's an uncleanly brute;
His fetid odor taints the air;
He loves in noisome swamps to root,
And idly lie and wallow there.
To praise his valor may sound fine—
In truth, a wretched coward he;
At danger's slightest sound or sign,
One thought is his—to turn and flee!

Reading these scathing words, you may have laughed
To guess the man who wrote them is for Taft!

R. H. TITHERINGTON.

TOURISTS OVERFLOW BERKSHIRE HOTELS

Many Hie to the Mountains for Labor Day—Rain Keeps Them Indoors.

NEWPORT HORSE PLANS

Cool Weather at Resort Brings Out Furs and Heavy Wraps—Holiday Exodus to Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 1.—Thousands of tourists in the Berkshires for the holiday were stormbound to-day and remained in the hotels. A heavy rain began before noon and continued intermittently all day. Every hotel in the Berkshires is filled to its capacity. The Curtis Hotel in Lenox even broke its record of fifty years, housing more guests on Saturday night than ever before.

The programme for Labor Day, to-morrow, is a golf handicap for a cup offered by Almon C. Judd and the continuation of the tennis championships at the Country Club of Pittsfield.

At the Curtis Hotel for over the holiday are Mr. and Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer Schuyler, Miss Ella Carpender, Alfred H. Swayne, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kendall, Miss Elinor Kendall, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, Misses Marie and Priscilla Bull, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bragdon, Mrs. George B. Loring, Mrs. T. B. Gilford of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pratt and family of Brooklyn, Mrs. M. M. Bragdon, Mrs. Isabel Shaw Miller of Washington.

Arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall are W. B. Ogden, Misses Dorothy and Claire Ogden of New Rochelle, Mrs. Joshua Rhodes, Miss Rhodes, Miss Young, Miss Edwards of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Merchant of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Widner, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Widner, Jr., of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brooks of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Robinson and W. C. Squire of Greenwich, Conn., and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Ogden of Rye, N. Y.

At the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, are Mrs. Henry R. Mallery, Mrs. C. D. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. G. Franklin Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman Thayer, Dr. C. Colgate Moore, Mrs. M. Dayer, and Mrs. G. B. Van Schaick of New York, Mrs. B. Gimble and B. Gimble, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Mansfield, Mrs. E. D. White, and Miss Priscilla White of Boston.

Thomas M. Sherman of Utica is a guest of John Shepard, Jr., in Sheffield.

Miss Nora Iasigi has closed the vacation home in Stockbridge, which she had been conducting for teachers and girls employed in clerical positions in large cities.

John E. Parsons was one of the speakers at the twentieth anniversary of St. Helena's Church in New Lenox this afternoon. Mr. Parsons gave the chapel to the village as a memorial to a daughter, Helen Reed Parsons, who died in 1892. Taking part in the service were the Rev. Carl O. Arnold, who had completed ten years as Vicar; Bishop Thomas F. Davies, the Rev. Arthur J. Gammack, rector of Trinity Church, and Chauncey Sears. As an appreciation of the services of the Vicar Lenox cottagers presented Mr. Arnold with a gift of $200.

Miss Daisy V. Hollins of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field gave a large dinner last night at Highlawn House, where they are entertaining a house party.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey gave a dinner to-night at Tanglewood.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of the Yale University Corporation, who arrived yesterday in New York from Europe, will come to Lenox for part of September. Mrs. Stokes and their family will return to New Haven in November.

Miss Emily Tuckerman, who arrived in New York yesterday from Europe, has gone to Tuxedo to visit Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman before opening her cottage in Stockbridge for the late Autumn.

Miss Emily E. Beebe has returned to the Rodman Cottage in Stockbridge from Bar Harbor.

Charles S. Mellen, who has been making a tour of Yellowstone Park, returned to Council Hill in Stockbridge to-day.

Mrs. George W. Folsom and Miss Ethel Reed Folsom have gone to Lyme, Conn., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees.

Alexander S. Webb is a guest of his sister, Mrs. John E. Alexander, at Spring Lawn.

Miss Ursula Grosvenor, of New York, has arrived from New Canaan to visit the Misses Goodman at Yokun Cottage.

Mrs. T. Chesney Richardson arrived at the Curtis Hotel from Cedarhurst, L. I., to-day.

Philip Curtis is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Jay Flick and Miss Augusta de Peyser, of New York, arrived to-day at the Curtis Hotel.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Horse Show Ready—Cool Weather Brings Out Furs and Wraps.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The Newport Horse Show at the Casino is now ready for the opening. Exhibitors, horses, and carriages are here, and all that is needed for the success of the opening day is good weather. The gowns of the ladies will be especially attractive.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., will give a dinner and dance on Tuesday evening, which promises to be pretty and original. The guests will come in dominoes and masks. At the dinner there is to be a confetti shower, and on the lawn and in the garden will be an electrical display.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McLean of Bar Harbor arrived to-day to visit the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmetieff at the Russian Embassy, where they found many cards for the social events of the coming week awaiting them. Mr. and Mrs. McLean are exhibiting their horses at the Horse Show. The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmetieff and Mr. and Mrs. McLean were among the guests at a dinner given this evening by Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

Log fires were numerous, and furs and heavy wraps were worn to-day owing to the cool weather and rains. Forty Summer residents tried the surf at Bailey's Beach, but did not remain for more than a dip.

Sheldon Whitehouse and Miss Newbold of New York are visiting Miss Helen Brice.

Herbert C. Pell, Jr., and P. A. Hazard of Providence are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

Miss Sherman of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr.

Bertram Cruger, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Mrs. Webster, and Miss Parslow of England are at the Muenchinger-King.

Charles T. Hatch, Harry S. Black, R. M. Winthrop, Jr., G. R. Stetson, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Frederick H. Prince, Jr., and Kenneth P. Budd are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Douglass.

R. O. Lamb of Boston and R. D. Knight of Providence are registered at the Newport Golf Club, where the fixture in mixed foursomes for cups presented by Mrs. Richard Gambrill will be played on Thursday.

The Casino register to-day included Thomas Kearney of New York, who was a guest of Mrs. Henry S. Redmond on the steam yacht Margaret from New York; F. T. Frelinghuysen of New York, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ledyard Sands, and Foxhall Keene of New York, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince.

De Lancey Dresser is in New York on a mission connected with the Bull Moose Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman and daughter and Miss Preston, who have been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle at Clumber House, Nottinghamshire, England, will go to Paris next week, and afterward to Vichy. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have been abroad since July. The Duke of Newcastle was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman in Newport last Summer.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly has sent out invitation cards for a dinner at Vineland on Sept. 8 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt of Biltmore, who are to visit Mrs. Twombly. Dinners will also be given for the visitors by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and Mrs. George Grenville Murray, sisters of Mrs. Vanderbilt, who has not visited Newport in several years.

Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., was a luncheon hostess at Vineyard Cottage to-day. Mrs. Iselin and the Misses Iselin plan to return to New Rochelle on Tuesday.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman entertained a dinner party to-night in honor of Mrs. James Potter of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish left last evening for Hot Springs. A ballroom of Louis XVI. design is to be added to their residence, Crossways, to be completed by next Summer, when Mr. and Mrs. Fish return to Newport.

Mrs. H. E. Howland will arrive next Saturday from Sharon, to remain at the La Forge cottage until October.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Clarence Pell.

Mrs. Reginald Norman gave a luncheon at Black Point farm this afternoon.

Henry Walters entertained a luncheon party on board the steam yacht Narada.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had a luncheon company at Beaulieu, and Mrs. George P. Meservey gave a similar function at Pinard cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont have gone to Babylon, L. I.

Pembroke Jones, Jr., will enter Harvard on Sept. 23.

Mrs. Robert Sedgewick, Robert Sedgewick, Jr., and Mrs. Henry R. Sedgewick will return from Tuxedo on Wednesday, joining Mr. Sedgewick at the La Forge cottage for the late season.

Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed for Larchmont this afternoon on board the steam yacht North Star for a few days' stay.

Miss Inez Milholland will conclude her Newport visit to-morrow, then going to the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will return to New York on Sept. 9.

Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U. S. N., and the Misses Fletcher are at the Bay View, Jamestown.

Mrs. William S. Grosvenor has cards out for a dinner on Sept. 3.

William Rhinelander Stewart has gone to New London to visit his aunt, Miss Serena Rhinelander of New York, who is very ill, and later will go to Bar Harbor.

Frank S. Witherbee will arrive from Port Henry on Tuesday to visit Lispenard Stewart, who will return from Rainbow Lake camp in Maine, where he is fishing, next week.

MANY MOTOR TO THE PIER.

Touring Parties Flock to Narragansett and Its Attractions.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 1.—Scores of motor parties arrived here to-day for a visit to the bathing beach and the Casino and other places of interest. Henry Clews sailed over from Newport to Saunderstown, and then motored to the Pier and entertained a luncheon party of twelve at the Casino. Among his guests were Stuyvesant Leroy, Miss Robinson, and Mr. Bonaparte.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, who motored to the Pier from Providence, had luncheon at the Casino.

Members of a motor party arriving at the Casino for luncheon to-day from New London were Mr. and Mrs. T. Sheffield, L. C. Haward, E. C. Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. N. Whiting.

Chester S. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Lord, and Mrs. E. G. Riggs of New York, who arrived last night in a motor car from York Harbor, Me., registered at the Mathewson.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Williams of Elizabeth, N. J., Alexander Otis, and Miss R. E. Otis of New York are also at the Mathewson.

In another motor party there are Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Maxwell of Rockville, Conn., who are touring through New England.

Mr. and Mrs. Faxton Dexter of Bryn Mawr, Penn., are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Arthur H. Watson of Providence.

Casino registrations include Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Kembel, Philadelphia; Wallace F. Robinson and Henry E. Robinson, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bymes, Washington; John Carter Woods, Providence, and De F. E. Burke, Wakefield, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin C. Stokes of New York are registered at the Gladstone.

Miss Harriet Bayne, who spent August at the Arlington, returned to-day to Washington.

CROWD AT HOT SPRINGS.

Holiday Largely Increases Visitors There—New York Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 1.—Visitors here for September were largely increased yesterday and to-day, when the morning train brought several score of business men here for Labor Day and the ensuing week, which most of them mean to spend at golf. Among them are Henry T. Talmadge, H. B. Day, Horace Platt, E. C. Platt, Edwin Sanders, Thomas O'Brien, John Sloan, J. S. Johnston, J. T. Pritchard, and W. P. Fay, of New York, and Edward Roberts, Col. J. M. Peters, Henry Spalding, and Frank Gavern, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barr McCutcheon also arrived from New York, with J. Montgomery Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dezealdo and the Misses Dezealdo, of New York. Mrs. Chancellor C. English, Miss Caroline C. English, Mrs. W. J. Pettit, Mrs. Allen Pettit, and N. A. Pettit, of Philadelphia, are also here.

There will be races and field sports at the athletic grounds to-morrow.

Dr. and Mrs. Cooper Drewery of Richmond drove to Flagg Rock this afternoon and dined afterward at the Oaks.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Bright gave a large dinner at the Daniel Boone Log Cabin.

Dining at the Cabin last night was a party of young people, among whom were the Misses Mercer, Margaret, Sarah, and Lemoyne Dunlop, and Eleanor Bright. With them were Miss Martha Collier of Petersburg, Va.; Miss Ray, and Jesse Eddy of Morristown and his son, Joseph Eddy. Mr. Eddy left to-night for Morristown.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Perrin of New York gave a dinner last night at the Homestead to Mr. and Mrs. William Thaw, 3d, of Pittsburgh, Miss Gladys Ingalls, and others.

Dr. and Mrs. D. N. McQuillan of Philadelphia also gave a dinner at the Homestead.

Miss Abbie Barnard is ill and confined to Ingalliscote with an attack of tonsilitis. Her fiancé, Russell Sard, with Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls, dined at the Homestead with Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Jr., of New York.

Samuel Dobbs of New York arrived here to-night by automobile, bringing with him several friends, including Hamilton King of New York. He will be the guest of Mr. King at his bungalow here.

Briar Cliff Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIAR CLIFF, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin have returned from Bar Harbor, and are at the Lodge for an indefinite stay. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood and Miss Rosalie Bloodgood have arrived from Southampton and will remain for September.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Onativia and Miss Vera Onativia, who have spent the Summer in Canada, have returned to the Lodge for the Autumn season.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius Parker and family have arrived from North East Harbor and are at the Lodge for an indefinite stay.

Cast Chosen for "June Madness."

Winthrop Ames has completed the cast for "June Madness," the play by Henry Kitchell Webster, which will be produced soon. Hedwig Reicher will have the principal rôle, and others in the company will be Charles Waldron, Edward Emery, Renee Kelly, A. Hylton Allen, Adelaide Nowak, Helen Tracey, and P. W. Perry. Miss Reicher, Miss Kelly, Mr. Emery, and Mr. Allen were members of the Drama Players when that organization presented the play for a few performances in Chicago last Spring.

COMPARES BOOTH TO LOYOLA AND WESLEY

Principal Speaker at Memorial Declares He Had Great Qualities of Both.

2,000 SALVATIONISTS ATTEND

Meeting Carries No Suggestion of Mourning, but of Rejoicing in a Work Well Done.

Officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army in the 800 army corps throughout the country met yesterday afternoon to honor the memory of Gen. William Booth. The services were held in the Memorial Hall, in the National Headquarters building in East Fourteenth Street, before 2,000 Salvationists. There was no note of sadness in the gathering, and not a band of mourning was displayed. Instead, through all the ceremony, was sounded a note of rejoicing for the completion of a work well done.

The services were preceded by a parade in which some 500 officers, headed by the National Staff Band, took part. When the marchers filed into the hall under the crossed, white-draped flags of the United States and Great Britain, every seat in the hall was filled. A great portrait of the late General occupied the central position back of the platform. It was draped in white, and white bunting was stretched along the front of the platform and along the front of the galleries.

Col. William Pert, Chief Secretary, and in the absence of Commander Eva Booth in London the Commander of the Army, spoke first. He told of the life of Gen. Booth, and of the growth of the Salvation Army.

"We mourn to-day," he said, "our great loss, and the sympathetic world mourns with us. A great man is gone, a great advocate has ceased to plead, a great General has laid down the command of his army, a warrior has sheathed his sword, and a Christian has gone to his glorious reward."

The speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. L. L. Ritchie of Nottingham, England, the birthplace of the General, and the Principal of the Congregational Theological Institute. He declared that history furnished only two men with whom Gen. Booth could be compared. One was John Wesley and the other Ignatius Loyola.

"Gen. Booth, like Wesley," he said, "had the Apostolic spirit and the supreme love for humanity. He was like Loyola, who had in him the spirit of the soldier. Loyola knew how to organize men and he built up the great Jesuit order, which is one of the strong forces in the world to-day. Gen. Booth had the same genius as a General and the same resolute spirit. The one great characteristic of the General was his dauntless faith. No such word as impossible was in his vocabulary, for he knew it was not in God's dictionary."

Dr. Ritchie years ago had a church in Newcastle-on-Tyne, near where William Booth planned the establishment of the Christian Mission which afterward became the Salvation Army. He told something of his personal recollections of the General and his militant arm of religion.

After the singing of "Life's Morn Will Soon Be Waning," Col. McIntyre read messages which had been received since the death of Gen. Booth. Among them were messages from the King and Queen of England, President Taft, the German Emperor, Col. Roosevelt, John Wanamaker, Theodore Wright, editor of The Philadelphia Record; Bishop R. J. Cook of Spokane, Joseph H. Choate, Cardinal Gibbons, and others. When the Roosevelt message was read there was applause and the Colonel had to warn his audience that such a demonstration was unnecessary.

MANY SERVICES IN ENGLAND.

Eastbourne, Which Fought the Army, Pays Special Honor to Booth.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—At all the Salvation Army citadels to-day impressive memorial services were held in honor of the late Gen. William Booth. At Congress Hall in Clapton Gen. Bramwell Booth, the new head of the army, presided at the exercises, which were attended by Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in America, and Mrs. Booth Hellberg, chief of the army in Denmark. Gen. Booth apologized for not wearing his General's uniform, saying:

"I had not the courage. I felt that I wasn't ready to put it on."

At Eastbourne, where twenty-two years ago the Town Council was bitterly hostile to the Salvation Army and for two years disturbances took place every Sunday as the Salvationists tried to establish themselves, to-day's memorial service had the character of a civic function. The Mayor in his robes of office and the members of the Council attended. The Town Clerk made reference to the events of twenty-two years ago, but declared that all animosity had disappeared and that the people now realized the good work being done by the army and desired that the past be forgotten.

EXERCISES IN OTHER PLACES.

Meetings in All Parts of the Country in Gen. Booth's Honor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Memorial service for Gen. William Booth held here to-day was attended by several thousand members of the Salvation Army. The principal speakers were former Mayor Edward F. Dunne, Medill McCormick, and Commissioner Thomas Estell. There was a chorus of 300 women members of the Salvation Army.

"When Gen. Booth began his life's work he found that many were so steeped in sin that they cared nothing for the church," said Mr. Dunne. "They would not go to church, so Gen. Booth decided to take the church to them. He went into the streets to reach the people and did his preaching from a box, a wagon, or any other thing that was available. He has left his people a heritage greater than that of a Rockefeller or a Carnegie, a heritage of duty done and charity displayed."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Memorial services for Gen. William Booth were held in Fairmount Park this afternoon. A vast crowd attended and clergymen representing various religious denominations made addresses. Messages were read from President Taft, former President Roosevelt, and Cardinal Gibbons expressing sorrow at the death of the great evangelist.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—Memorial services for Gen. Booth were largely attended in all the principal cities in Connecticut this afternoon. Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin was the principal speaker here, and in lauding the work of the dead Commander he said:

"I am inclined to think he will be ranked by future ages by the side of the great Spanish soldier, Ignatius Loyola."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Services in memory of Gen. Booth were held here to-day by the local branch of the Salvation Army. The dead commander was referred to as having been "the chief exponent of practical Christianity." Ministers of several denominations participated in the exercises.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—"The greatest optimist of his age," was Acting Mayor Gundlach's characterization of the late Gen. Booth at the memorial services held here this afternoon in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church. A large cosmopolitan congregation, including city officers, labor leaders, and religious workers, gathered to pay honor to the former head of the Salvation Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Men of all walks of life to-day honored the memory of Gen. Booth. The Rev. Louis B. Sawyer, President of the San Francisco Church Federation, presided at the union church service. The rôle of Honorary Vice Presidents included State and municipal officers, the foreign Consuls of the city, members of the Supreme Court, Federal officials, officers of the army and navy, and ministers of every denomination.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Memorial services for the late commander of the Salvation Army were held to-day in Tremont Temple, fully 4,000 persons participating in the services. The Army marched to Tremont Temple, led by bands playing funeral marches. Eulogies were pronounced by the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, President of the World's Baptist Alliance, of Boston, and by John J. Attridge, Acting Mayor of Boston.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 1.—Public memorial services in honor of Gen. Booth were held here to-day, Gov. Hay, Mayor Cottrell, and ministers participating.

TITTA RUFFO TO SING HERE.

Famous Baritone Engaged by Dippel—Debut on Nov. 19.

Titta Ruffo, one of the most prominent baritones in the world, has been engaged by Andreas Dippel to appear with the Chicago Opera Company, according to a statement made by Capt. Philip Lydig, one of the Directors of that company. The baritone would also be heard at the Metropolitan Opera House during the early part of the season, it was announced.

Capt. Lydig has received a cablegram from Mr. Dippel from Milan saying that he had got Mr. Ruffo for a certain number of performances in November and December. It is through the generosity of Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia that the engagement has been made. Mr. Ruffo receives $2,000 a performance in Buenos Aires. It is supposed that he will get at least as much in this country.

"Owing to the courtesy of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York," said Capt. Lydig, "and the desire of that company that the New York public should have the opportunity of hearing all the artists of note that come to America, Titta Ruffo will make his début in New York on Nov. 19 at the Metropolitan Opera House in Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," produced by the Chicago-Philadelphia company, which will then be filling its engagements in Philadelphia.

"Through the co-operative arrangement with the Metropolitan Opera Company, the Chicago-Philadelphia Company will produce four operas during February on successive Tuesdays at the Metropolitan. These will be announced by Mr. Dippel on his return from Europe."

Titta Ruffo is probably the most famous baritone in Italy to-day. He has sung in Paris and South America.

SUFFRAGE AT HAMMERSTEIN'S

Each Organization to Hold Stage One Day Next Week.

Plans for the Woman Suffrage Week at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, which begins on Sept. 9, are nearing completion. Each of the suffrage organizations will have an afternoon and evening of its own. The organizations will be distributed as follows: Monday, the Woman's Suffrage Party of New York City; Tuesday, Men's League for Woman Suffrage; Wednesday, National American Woman's Suffrage Association; Thursday, Woman's Political Union; Friday, Collegiate Equal Suffrage League; Saturday, State and Kings County Woman Suffrage Association, and Sunday, Leonora O'Reilly and the Wage Earners' Suffrage League.

Beatrice Forbes Robertson, Fola La Follette, and Mary Shaw will be the speakers on Monday and will be introduced by Mrs. James L. Laidlaw. Miss Inez Milholland will appear on Thursday at both performances. Mrs. James Duane Livingston is in charge of the arrangements for the week. The suffrage part of the programme will come at about 3:30 in the afternoon and 9:30 in the evening.

KITTY CHEATHAM RETURNS.

She Sang for a Royal Audience on the Isle of Wight.

Miss Kitty Cheatham returned yesterday from London on the American liner St. Louis. She has been for four months giving recitals in Europe. She leaves shortly for San Francisco, and will open her season in Chicago in October.

"The most enjoyable part of my stay in London," said Miss Cheatham, "was my visit to Osborne, Isle of Wight, on the invitation of Princess Henry of Battenberg, the mother of Queen Victoria of Spain. In the garden of the cottage which I occupied opposite Osborne House I sang negro melodies for the Princess Beatrice, 3 years old, who sat in Queen Victoria's lap, while her grandmama, Princess Henry, stood by their side. Also in the audience were the King of Spain, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, but the tiny Princess, crowing and clapping her little hands, repaid me more than all the rest."

Miss Cheatham added that she had a number of new stories and songs, including nursery rhymes by Anatole France, charmingly illustrated by Boutet de Mendon.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Ocean Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. LOUIS (Southampton)—J. W. Adair, Miss M. S. Anderson, F. B. Angell, Mrs. F. A. G. H. Auger, W. E. Anthony, Miss E. Arthur, Harold Ashley, M. Baird, J. Barnacle, O. G. Bennett, Mrs. E. M. Benson, Jacques Bertillon, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Birmingham, Mr. and Mrs. G. Blackburn, D. F. J. Bliss, Miss N. E. Blood, L. C. Brothers, Miss F. Carlisle, H. H. Carpenter, Miss J. M. Carton, Miss Kitty Cheatham, Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Clark, Miss A. E. Cunningham, the Rev. F. Day, Col. F. B. Day, Justin Dupont, Mrs. Daisy Edmonds, Mrs. E. Farrar, J. P. Fenton, H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Foster, J. H. Gill, Miss E. W. M. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Greenough, J. W. Grundy, Mrs. W. B. Hall, Miss E. Hamilton, Mrs. Clara Hartley, Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Herring, A. F. Hill, N. D. Holbrook, H. M. Hubbard, H. J. Hughes, F. P. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lamb, Mrs. J. Lill, Prof. Leon Lindet, Mrs. M. W. Little, Mrs. M. Long, Miss A. Lyman, Mrs. Mary J. Lynn, W. Mair, Lieut. Corn, A. W. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. F. May, Mrs. L. Michel, Prof. G. T. Morgan, R. Murray, Mrs. B. Norman, Jack Norworth, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Osborne, Mrs. E. A. Otis, Mrs. R. O. Overfield, C. W. Payne, M. H. B. Pennell, R. C. Portalis, Gen. and Mrs. Ralph E. Prime, J. O. Putnam, Dr. J. W. Putnam, H. B. Pyne, Miss E. Rice, Arthur Ross, Miss F. C. Shepard, Mrs. J. C. M. Shirk, H. H. Stanley, Miss F. Stone, Mrs. Lillian Street, Miss Julia R. Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Trafford, Mrs. F. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Warner, G. C. White, and Miss Martha Williams.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Andrews, C. S. Arnold, Miss D. L. Beall, Mrs. H. Bolton, Mrs. W. Brown, Miss E. E. Buchanan, Miss A. Brown, J. C. Burnett, Miss Alice Burritt, Miss Harriet E. Chase, C. W. Chestnut, Miss M. F. Clark, Malcolm Corlies, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dingley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dobell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Emery, Miss Mary C. Glover, Mrs. E. A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Griffith, Miss Florence Hawkes, W. S. Johnson, Miss J. C. Kirkland, S. W. Marsters, Dr. J. Monroe, Mrs. J. E. Oates, Mr. and Mrs. W. Owens, Miss E. C. Ray, the Rev. J. F. Raywood, Mrs. T. Rose, Miss Helen Small, Albert A. Ware, Miss Lucile Wheeler, Mrs. C. T. Willard, Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Miss C. M. Woods, Miss M. Wylie, and Mrs. C. C. Young.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

H. H. Frazee announced yesterday that Arthur Byron would succeed Wilton Lackaye in "Fine Feathers" in Chicago. Mr. Byron left for Chicago yesterday to join the company at the Cort Theatre.

Roxanne Lansing, a native of Mexico City, has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for an important rôle in the new farce by Rupert Hughes, to be produced in November.

Basil Gill, the English actor, who is to play the principal male rôle in the Liebler production of "The Daughter of Heaven," will arrive in New York to-day on the Minnewaska. He was formerly a member of Wilson Barrett's company, and recently has been with Sir Herbert Tree.

"Tempest and Sunshine," the vaudeville team, have separated, and the two young women will appear alone hereafter. Their family name is Ijames. Marion Ijames is "Sunshine" and Florence is "Tempest." They were booked for the Union Square Theatre this week, but the engagement has been canceled.

The delegates to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry will attend the performance of "Robin Hood" at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-night as guests of the local delegates to the congress.

"All for the Ladies" is the title of the piece in which Sam Bernard will be starred this season, under the direction of the Shuberts. The piece was done in Vienna under the title of "The Man with Three Wives" and in Paris as "Les Trois Amoureuses." The music is by Franz Lehar.

Louis Mann will begin his season in "Elevating a Husband" at Newark, N. J., to-day, and Alice Lloyd, in "Little Miss Fix-It," will open this afternoon at Providence, R. I.

COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, COMPOSER, DEAD

Negro Writer of Oratorios Achieved Fame by His Hiawatha Trilogy.

STUDIED UNDER STANFORD

Wrote Choral Works for Festivals and Incidental Music for Tree's Plays—Here Two Seasons Ago.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, the negro music composer, died to-day.

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, the most important of negro composers, and one of the best known of modern composers, was born in London Aug. 15, 1875. He was the son of a doctor of medicine, a native of Sierra Leone, and an English mother. He studied the violin with J. Beckwith of Croydon, and joined the choir of St. George's, Croydon, at the age of ten, as an alto singer. In 1890 he entered the Royal College of Music as a student of the violin, studied composition with Sir Villiers Stanford, and gained a composition scholarship in 1893.

From that time his name has been prominently before the public, at first through the performance of early chamber compositions at the Royal College Students' concerts, such as a nonet and a symphony, the latter given in St. James's Hall in 1896 under Stanford's direction.

A quintet for clarinet and strings in F sharp minor, played at the Royal College in 1895, was later performed in Berlin by the Joachim Quartet. A string quartet in D minor dates from 1896.

It was in 1898 that the first part of his Hiawatha trilogy, "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," was produced at the Royal College. His fame in America rests mostly on this choral work. The second part, "The Death of Minnehaha," was brought out at the North Staffordshire Festival in the Autumn of 1899, and the third, "Hiawatha's Departure," by the Royal Choral Society, at the Albert Hall on March 22, 1900. In the following May the overture to the whole was heard for the first time. The work, especially the first part, made a great and lasting success, such as has not been rivaled by any other composition from Coleridge-Taylor's pen.

As a matter of course he received many festival commissions after it, including "The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuille," for Leeds in 1901; "Meg Blane," Sheffield, 1902, and "Kubla Khan," Handel Society, 1906.

He wrote incidental music for many of the plays which Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree produced at His Majesty's Theatre. This included accompaniments to the dramas, "Herod," "Ulysses," "Nero," and "Faust," all by Stephen Phillips. In 1904 he became conductor of the Lodon Handel Society.

He visited this country two seasons ago to conduct one of his works at the Litchfield County Festival. This Summer he wrote two pieces especially for this festival, one of them a violin concerto, which was performed for the first time there in June by Mme. Maud Powell. He has written a quantity of music for the violin and piano, several songs and one symphony.

MRS. B. CUTTING DEAD.

New Yorker's Widow Succumbs to Illness at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Brockholst Cutting of New York, widow of Brockholst Cutting, died at her residence, Wee Bush, on Bellevue Avenue, this afternoon after an illness of three months.

Mrs. Cutting was a pioneer Summer resident of Newport. After the death of her sons, William and Brockholst Cutting, she lived abroad for some time. She had always been interested in charitable work and gave freely, establishing a bread fund for the poor of Newport some years ago. She also gave a handsome chapel to the Convent of St. Mary's Church as a memorial to her son Brockholst.

On Wednesday morning mass will be solemnized for the repose of her soul in St. Mary's Church by the Rev. William B. Meenan, a life-long friend of Mrs. Cutting. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Cutting is survived by her nearest relative, William Turnbull of New York, who is in charge of her affairs. She was the daughter of the late Capt. William Ramsay, U. S. N.

Horace W. Raynor Drops Dead.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.—Horace W. Raynor, one of the best known men in musical circles in the northwest, fell dead at his home here last night while conversing with members of his family. Mr. Raynor came here in 1906 from Montreal, where he was prominent as a musical director.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD JOHN KNOWLSON, a teacher in the public schools of Yonkers and formerly of Public School 8 of New York City, died on Saturday night in the forty-second year of his age at the home of his father, Dr. John Knowlson, 607 West 180th Street, New York. Dr. John Knowlson is a former army surgeon retired from the United States Army with the rank of Colonel.

HENRY OBERSCHEIMER of Oberscheimer, Mabie & Co., wholesale commission merchants, died yesterday at his residence, 497 Echo Place. He was a native of New York City, 58 years old. He leaves a wife and five children.

EDWARD S. JOHNSTON, who was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1864, died Saturday in his Summer home in Allenhurst, N. J. He was educated at Columbia University and practiced law in this city. He resided at 52 East Seventy-fifth Street.

CHARLES A. MOORE, only son of Dr. William A. Moore, died at Binghamton, N. Y., on Saturday. He was 22 years old. He was a member of the senior class at Columbia University and had passed his first year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS, for many years a teller in the employ of the Equitable Trust Company, died early yesterday in his home, 1 Lawrence Street, Yonkers, 40 years old. He was formerly with the Oriental Bank.

LEVERETT B. GREENE, 73 years old, is dead in Fredonia, N. Y., where he was long in business. He was the grandson of Gen. Leverett Barker and a lineal descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

Dr. CLARENCE E. CARRUTH, Mayor of Cohoes, N. Y., died in his home on Saturday, 56 years old. He was a Republican, and previous to his election he had served as City Physician.

SUSAN LESLIE BAKER, widow of Frederick W. Baker, died in her home in Lowell, Mass., on Friday. She was 82 years old. She leaves three children.

WALTER C. KENNAN, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died on Saturday in his home, 25 Goble Street, Newark. He leaves a wife, daughter, and a son.

MARY A. CORCORAN, 80 years old, and mother-in-law of J. M. Gray, Democratic leader of the Eighth Assembly District in Brooklyn, died Saturday in her home, 122 Fourth Avenue. She is survived by three sons and a daughter.

GEORGIANNA AYRES of this city died of heart disease while riding in Cedar Avenue, near West Long Branch, Saturday. She had resided during the Summer in the cottage of her son at Long Branch.

ALICE J. YOUNG, 40 years old, died Saturday in her home at Bayport, L. I. She was the widow of Henry Shepard Young, who was found murdered near Coram on July 1. Mrs. Young was the daughter of former High Commissioner Alfred Johnson of Sayville.

AMANDA M. HUNTINGTON, widow of Thomas S. Huntington, died on Saturday in her home, 21 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Her husband was a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Samuel P. Huntington.

IDA A. HALL, wife of George W. Hall, died yesterday in her home, 322 Avenue H, Brooklyn, 59 years old. She was born in Baltimore. Her husband and four daughters survive her.

LAMBS' ANNUAL WASHING OFF

Rain for the Second Time This Summer the Actor Folks' Enemy.

The Lambs will not be washed this year. For the second time yesterday they made a futile effort to hold that annual function at Los Olmos, the former Little Neck Bay estate of Clay M. Greene, one time Shepherd of the Lambs, now owned by Montross Kendall, a lawyer.

"Paddy" Lahey, the village hackman at Bayside, who had charge of the local arrangements for the Lambs, lamented the fact yesterday that J. Pluvius had stepped in and for the second time this Summer prevented the affair being held. Not that the Lambs are afraid of water, but because long tables were spread under the towering oak trees of Los Olmos, and the rich carpets in the Kendall parlors did not relish a supply of fresh mud from the lawn the affair was declared off.

Inasmuch as professional contracts will keep the actors busy from now on there will be no washing of the Lambs this year.

'SKINNEY' A REAL ACTOR NOW

Winter Garden's Big Property Man to Try Vaudeville.

The first change in the cast of "The Passing Show of 1912" at the Winter Garden will take place this week with the resignation of Mike Heffron, better known as "Skinney," who has the reputation of being the fattest property man in any theatre.

Since the present entertainment opened he has appeared in the Harem scene, dressed in a pink bathing suit, rescuing a lady who has fallen into the tank. This inspired him to further histrionic efforts, and this afternoon he will appear at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre in a vaudeville sketch called "The London Fire Brigade," as a real actor with lines to speak. No one has been found large enough to take his place at the Winter Garden.

DR. M. J. ELGAS DEAD.

Cardiac Dilation Kills District Superintendent of Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, District Superintendent of Schools in New York City and for forty years identified with the public schools there, died yesterday at the Lafayette Hotel. He had been ill since last Monday, when he arrived here on his way home from Yellowstone Park. The funeral will be held in New York City.

Dr. Elgas was born in Buffalo, Dec. 28, 1844, and, though the greater part of his life was spent in New York City, he never lost touch with his friends here. He was educated at St. John's College.

Cardiac dilation was the immediate cause of death. Dr. Elgas spent his vacation in the Rocky Mountains, and the altitude affected his heart. Until he reached Buffalo, however, his condition did not cause him uneasiness, and until yesterday evening the physicians were hopeful of his recovery.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Jane Harkness Elgas, and three sons, Francis Bertram, William Taylor, and Matthew J. Elgas, all of New York City. Dr. Elgas's services to education included twenty years as a school Principal in New York City, and fifteen years as Superintendent of evening schools there. Recently he had been in entire charge of the west side schools.

MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN DIES.

Brooklyn Civil War Veteran Helped Dig the Libby Tunnel.

Major Alfred R. Calhoun died yesterday in his sixty-eighth year at 376 State Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of four months, following an operation. Major Calhoun was a civil war veteran, journalist, and general writer. He joined a Kentucky Union regiment at the outbreak of the war and served throughout the struggle, in spite of two serious wounds. He helped dig the Libby tunnel and escaped through it.

After the war he was employed in the Government surveys in the West, where he was the friend of Kit Carson and other famous scouts and pioneers, and had many fights with the Indians. Later he was engaged in newspaper work in Philadelphia, and wrote in collaboration the war play "The Color Guard," which contained the popular songs "Marching Through Georgia" and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." He is survived by a widow and three children.

WILSON MOURNS ALEXANDER.

Democratic Candidate Attends Funeral Services with Mrs. Wilson.

The funeral of Col. Archibald Stevens Alexander of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., who died in St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan, on Friday, was held yesterday from the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken. The services were conducted by the Rev. George E. Magill, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Conover of Bernardsville, N. J.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Wilson attended the services, and others present included Mayor Martin Cooke of Hoboken, Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City, and a number of men prominent in State politics in New Jersey. The mourners accompanied the body on a special train to Bernardsville, where the interment took place.

Robert Ober Dies in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 1.—Robert Ober, head of the oldest fertilizer company in the world, his father, G. Ober, having originated the fertilizer industry, died at his home here to-day. He was 68 years old. Mr. Ober was a Director in a number of financial institutions. During President Cleveland's Administration he declined the Postmastership of Baltimore.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BLATE.—Aug. 27, Rockaway Beach, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Blate, a son.

KOHN.—Aug. 29, 980 Prospect Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Kohn, a son.

LEFCOURT.—Aug. 31, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lefcourt, a son.

ROTH.—Aug. 30, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Roth, a daughter.

SAMUELS.—Aug. 29, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Samuels, a daughter.

THORMAN.—Aug. 27, 89 Lenox Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Thorman, a son.

Married.

HERFORT—FERTEL.—Aug. 31, Elizabeth Fertel to Paul Herfort.

LATZ—KAUFMAN.—Sept. 1, Theresa Kaufman to Roscoe Batz.

LA RUSSO—WEGER.—Aug. 27, Anna Weger to Joseph P. La Russo.

ROSENZWEIG—CALVERT.—Sept. 1, Sara Calvert to Seymour J. Rosenzweig.

Brooklyn.

BECK—MARKS.—Aug. 28, Adelaide M. Marks to Walter J. Beck.

FARRINGTON—SCOVELL.—Aug. 31, Irene F. Scovell to Walter Farrington.

HENZE—KER.—Aug. 29, Ethel L. Ker to Louis F. Henze.

MAGUINNESS—GALVIN.—Aug. 26, Margaret M. Galvin to Joseph F. Maguinness.

MEYER—GLATZMAYER.—Aug. 28, Katherine E. Glatzmayer to Charles F. Meyer.

Died.

ARNOLD.—On Friday, Aug. 30, 1912, Eliza A., beloved wife of William Arnold and mother of Adele M. Leypoldt and William J. Arnold. Funeral services Monday, Sept. 2, 1912, at 11 A. M., at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Av. Interment private.

BAIER.—William Baier, aged 26. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d St., (CAMPBELL BUILDING,) Monday, 2 o'clock. Motor cortege.

BARTLETT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 29, Ezra C. Bartlett, son of V. R. Bartlett, formerly of Louisville, Ky. Funeral services Tuesday, Sept. 3, 2 P. M., Winterbottom's Chapel, 6th Av. and 36th St. Interment private.

BAUGH.—Sunday, Sept. 1, 1912, Alphonso M. Baugh, at the Presbyterian Hospital. Funeral services private.

BEERS.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 1, Frank B. Beers, son of Nathan T. and Harriet K. Beers, in the 67th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CALHOUN.—Major Alfred R., in his 68th year, on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 376 State St., Brooklyn. Cremation at Fresh Pond Tuesday afternoon at 3:30.

CHESTER.—On Aug. 31, 1912, Robert A. Chester, in his 54th year, at his late residence, 1051 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Funeral private. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

CUTTING.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, at her home, Newport, R. I., Marion Ramsay, widow of the late Brockholst Cutting. Solemn requiem mass, St. Mary's Church, Newport, 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

DERMODY.—James, aged 87. Funeral from residence, 11 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, Monday, 3 P. M.

ELGAS.—Suddenly, at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1, Matthew J. Elgas, P. D., aged 67 years, District Superintendent of Schools, New York City, and husband of Jane Harkness Elgas. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FROELICK.—On Saturday, Aug. 31, aged 78 years, Louis West Froelick. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 721 East 21st St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1912, at 8:15 P. M.

GREAVES.—At Dunellen, N. J., Aug. 31, 1912, the Rev. Joseph Greaves, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at the Westfield Baptist Church, Sept. 3, 1912, 2:30 P. M.

JOHNSTON.—Edward W. Scudder Johnston, husband of Mary Mandeville and son of Lewis and Anna Gardner Johnston, suddenly, on Aug. 30, after a brief illness, at his Summer Residence, Allenhurst, N. J. Funeral services Monday, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M., from his residence, 52 East 75th St., New York City.

JOHNSTON.—
KANE LODGE NO. 454, F. AND A. M.
Brethren: You are requested to attend an emergent communication on Monday, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M., at 52 East 75th St., for the purpose of holding Masonic services over the remains of our deceased brother, Edward W. Scudder Johnston.
CLEMENT C. YOUNG, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYER, Secretary.

KIRKLAND.—On Saturday, Aug. 31, 1912, Josephine Hooker Kirkland, beloved wife of Henry Sterling Kirkland. Funeral from her late residence, 550 West 161st St., on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 8 P. M.

KNAPP.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Sunday morning, Sept. 1, 1912, Florence Le Roy, beloved daughter of Samuel T. and Emma Damann Knapp, aged 29 years 1 month. Funeral notice hereafter.

KNOWLSON.—At New York City, Aug. 31, 1912, Richard John, only son of Dr. John and Caroline (deceased) Knowlson, in the 42d year of his age. Interment at Sand Lake, N. Y. Troy and Rutland (Vt.) papers please copy.

LE ROY.—On Saturday, Aug. 31, 1912, Mary Bartram Le Roy, widow of Rear Admiral William Edgar Le Roy, U. S. N., and daughter of the late John Bartram North, Esquire, of Washington, D. C. Interment private. Baltimore and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

LORD.—In Atlantic City, Aug. 30, William Wilburforce Lord. Funeral, Atlantic City, Sunday, at 2. Interment at Cooperstown Tuesday morning.

MEAGHER.—On Aug. 31, 1912, Stephen Eugene, beloved son of Elizabeth Curran and the late Denis Meagher. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 642 West 138th St.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Convent Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Chicago papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 1, 1912, Dorothy Elspeth, aged 8 months, beloved infant daughter of William R. and Frances E. Montgomery. Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at her parents' home, at 3 P. M.

MORAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, very suddenly, at The Oakes, Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., in the 18th year of her age, Gertrude Van der Poel, daughter of Anson Blake and Gertrude Van der Poel Moran. Notice of funeral later.

OBERSCHEIMER.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, 1912, at his residence, 497 Echo Place, near 177th St. and Grand Concourse, in his 58th year, Henry, beloved husband of Kate Oberscheimer. Notice of funeral later.

PARKER.—On Saturday, Aug. 31, at his residence, South Hamilton, Mass., Dr. Charles Thorndike Parker, son of the late Martha Thorndike and Richard T. Parker, in his 54th year. Funeral services from the Wenham Neck Church on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M.

RIDDER.—After a short illness, Joseph Edward Ridder, Jr., son of Joseph Edward and Hedwig Schneider Ridder, aged 4 months. Funeral private.

ROGERS.—On Friday, Aug. 30, 1912, Emilie Randel, widow of Henry H. Rogers. Funeral services at her late residence, 3 East 78th St., New York City, on Monday, Sept. 2, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

SLAWSON.—Melvin Daniel Slawson, son of John Wallace and Abby Benson Slawson, on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1912, in the sixth year of his age. Funeral services on Monday, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock, at 42 Barker Av., White Plains, N. Y. Interment at convenience of the family.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 1, Edith Fairfax, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Dunlap Smith, D. D. Services Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock from Stephen Merritt's New Funeral Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

TATUM.—At Seabright, N. J., on Aug. 31, Albert Holmes Tatum, in the 39th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, William Kevan Major, 47 East 63d St., New York City, on Tuesday morning, September 3, at half past ten.

THORN.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, 1912, at his residence, 575 Riverside Drive, L. Mortimer Thorn, Jr., son of the late Augusta A. Raguet and L. Mortimer Thorn, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th Street, west of Broadway, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 9:45 A. M. Interment Stone Church Cemetery, Atlantic Highlands, N. J. European papers please copy.

BRAMSON.—Simon, 22 Mount Morris Park, Aug. 28.

COSTELLO.—John, 205 East 40th St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CRONIN.—Cornelius, 53 Cherry St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

DOYLE.—Patrick, 11 Varick St., Aug. 30. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—Mary, 234 East 89th St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

HAMBURGER.—Benjamin, 202 West 119th St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-day, 10 P. M.

LENEHAN.—Theresa B., 2,176 Bathgate Av., Bronx, Aug. 30. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

McCALL.—Mary, 987 1st Av., Aug. 31.

McCONNELL.—Mary A., 719 2d Av., Aug. 31. Funeral notice later.

McGILL.—Ann, 302 East 62d St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

MAHER.—Sadie C., 56 West 98th St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-morrow.

MILLER.—Barzilla R., 451 East 138th St., Aug. 30, aged 76. Funeral to-day.

MOORE.—Clara, Aug. 30. Funeral 102d St. and Amsterdam Av. to-day, 2 P. M.

MULRYAN.—Daniel T., 314 West 51st St., Aug. 31, aged 32. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Katherine, 465 West 51st St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

QUITTMAN.—Samuel J., 420 West 130th St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

RAAB.—Charles P., 580 West 161st St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

RIMA.—Elizabeth, 1,151 Tinton Av., Bronx, Aug. 31. Funeral private.

SCHREIBER.—Gustave A., 3,320 3d Av., Aug. 30. Funeral to-day.

SMITH.—Mary A., 250 West 51st St., Aug. 30. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

USILTON.—Walter B., 834 East 161st St., Aug. 31, aged 44. Funeral service to-day.

Brooklyn.

CASPER.—Anna, 1,380 De Kalb Av., Aug. 31. Funeral notice later.

GALLAGHER.—Rebecca, 360 Wythe Av., Aug. 30. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HALL.—Ida A., 3,222 Av. H, Aug. 31. Funeral private.

HUNTINGTON.—Amanda M., 21 Lincoln Place, Aug. 31. Funeral private.

PHELAN.—John A., 600 Bergen St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

STEWART.—Annie, 1,591 Union St., Aug. 31. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

WEINMANN.—Jennie, 318 Hamburgh Av., Aug. 31, aged 53. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WIDDLING.—Jens, 320 57th St., Aug. 31.

Long Island.

HAGENMEYER.—Jacob F., Ridgewood, Aug. 30. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

KAUFMAN.—Isaac, Richmond Hill, Aug. 31, aged 70. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

SHAPOFF.—Annie, Union Course, Aug. 31. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

BERNSTEIN.—Bertha, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2 P. M.

BLOCK.—Adele, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

CAREY.—John J., mass Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Brooklyn, to-day, 8:30 A. M.

CLARKE.—Frank, mass St. Savior's Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow, 7 A. M.

COHEN.—William, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2 P. M.

DE BOER.—Mrs. Henry, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 8, 3:30 P. M.

GOODMAN.—Louis, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2 P. M.

GOTTLIEB.—Sarah, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2:30 P. M.

GREENEBAUM.—Louis, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—Joseph, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2 P. M.

MAYERS.—Fanny, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 8, 3:30 P. M.

MEYER.—Minnie, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

MILLER.—Louis, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2:30 P. M.

MILLER.—Sarah, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2 P. M.

MULLER.—Mina, unveiling monument, Linden Hill Cemetery, Sept. 8, 1:30 P. M.

PHILLIPS.—Regina, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2 P. M.

PROCTOR.—Charlotte, in memory of, died Sept. 2, 1910.

ROSENWEIG.—William, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2:30 P. M.

SCHEIER.—Ignatz, in memory of, died Sept. 3, 1908.

SCHOENFELD.—Caroline, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2:30 P. M.

STEINER.—Geza, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 8, 2 P. M.

THOMPSON.—Elizabeth, mass St. Francis Xavier's Church, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It was a merciful act on the part of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange to close Friday night for an extra holiday, giving the brokers three days, with to-day, to get back their spirits. A more uninteresting market than that witnessed for the first five days of last week can hardly be imagined. Prices drifted aimlessly back and forth, with the volume of sales steadily diminishing. The inactivity in shares was intensified by the extreme dulness of the bond market. The underlying position of both railroad and industrial shares is sound, but there are enough troublesome factors on the horizon to discourage the small band of traders who have been trying to prove that it is not necessary to wait for the more prominent financiers to return from their vacations, nor to see the last bushel of wheat put on board the cars before inaugurating an upward price movement. The week's news, such as there was, helped sentiment. The railroads are nearly all making better headway, especially those lines like the Union and Southern Pacific and the anthracite carriers, which were recently showing considerable decreases. Crop reports continue favorable and business is gaining momentum. By to-morrow night or Wednesday morning we shall probably know from Vermont's reception of the new political party whether or not we are going to have a Roosevelt scare.

The predominating influence of the week past was the somewhat unexpected action of the Bank of England in advancing its minimum rate of discount on Thursday from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. An increase in the rate is looked for each Fall, and there had been predictions that it would come earlier than usual this year owing to the heavy borrowing demands which have centred at London. It had been rather hoped in conservative banking circles that the Governors of the Bank would make two bites of their cherry, and advance the rate not more than ½ per cent. at this time. The full point advance may be taken as notice that the money situation is going to loom large in the next few weeks. Last year we did not see a 4 per cent. discount rate until Sept. 21, or more than three weeks later than is the case this season. That rate was maintained until Feb. 8, 1912, when it was reduced to 3½ per cent., to be again reduced by ½ per cent. on May 9. In 1910 the 3 per cent. rate was not changed until still later—4 per cent. was instituted on Sept. 29—but a further advance to 5 per cent. was made on Oct. 20 of that year. In 1909 the lower rate was retained until Oct. 14. In connection with the advance of last Thursday Wall Street could not help but remember that the last previous occasion of an early increase in the rate was in the fall of the panic year, 1907, when the rate went up to 4½ per cent. on Aug. 15, to 5½ per cent. on Oct. 31, and to 7 per cent. in two jumps in the week following. It is not a fair conclusion that London sees a repetition of conditions which caused such distress in 1907, but it is none the less clear that the Bank does not intend to be caught by a money stringency occurring in any part of the world. The policy of the Governors was probably shaped by the prospective heavy demands for gold from Germany, Canada, and South America. By advancing its rate at this time the Bank of England safeguards its position, and makes the United States the probable source of further gold exports.

Had the advance to 4 per cent. been delayed another three weeks, it would have been less likely to cause a drain at this centre. The higher rate will naturally attract money from other points, especially since the usual Autumn demand for funds for crop and merchandising purposes has not yet begun to be felt seriously. The immediate effect of the higher rate was to bring about an advance in both call and time money rates at New York, and it is probable that money rates will grow stiffer as the interior movement makes itself more evident. Western Canada is already taking gold from this point to strengthen her own reserves in anticipation of the harvest demands and the exportation of gold, which New York bankers would like to see kept down, is likely to be stimulated by our own helplessness in the face of demands for the precious metal from other countries. An analysis of the Bank of England's weekly statement shows that there was no immediate need of taking the stringent action decided upon by the Governors Thursday, but they are evidently anticipating firmer monetary conditions throughout the world, and have taken this precautionary measure in order to protect their own supply of gold. The Bank's warning comes in good time, and the bankers in this country will not be taken unawares by a sudden stiffening in money rates if it materializes.

On the whole, our own position in regard to the world's money markets is quite satisfactory. Money has been more or less of a drug on the market with the New York institutions this Summer, and the advance of ¼ per cent. in call money and of ½ per cent. in loans, extending over the turn of the new year, which greeted the announcement of the change in the English bank rate, was welcomed by the leading bankers. When a bank pays 2 per cent. for its money on deposit, adds a charge of 1-3 per cent. for provision for the reserve and ½ per cent. for bank expenses, there is not much profit in loaning funds at 3 per cent. With the crop financing now under way and the stimulated activity of manufacturers and merchants who have been small borrowers for months past there has suddenly developed a brisk demand for time loans at 5 per cent. This rate will be the means of drawing considerable sums to New York from the smaller out-of-town banks, and there is little probability of a money stringency in sight. As for our possible gold exports to England or the Continent, it should not be forgotten that we will soon have a credit balance on the other side from the shipments of cotton and other agricultural products. The stock market has been much less of a factor in determining the cost of money than is usual at this time of year. Uncertainty over the political situation has prevented any great extension of speculative accounts, and made the demand for call money only nominal.

Old-fashioned conservatism in financial matters is not a common failing of our railroad managers, and it is not popular with the average stockholder. He wants to see increased earning power followed by increased capitalization, or, better, by larger dividends, so that he may eat his cake to-day. Looking back over the months, which extend into years, during which many stock holders of the Louisville & Nashville have been almost daily expecting the announcement of a large melon in the form of new common stock to which they would be allowed to subscribe at par, last week's action by the Directors in awarding a new issue of $12,000,000 —one share of new stock to every five of the old—seems almost cruel. Yet it is just such a policy of conservatism that has put the Louisville & Nashville and the Atlantic Coast Line in their present enviable position. Henry Walters knows the value of a big margin of working capital and earning power in the presence of a "poor railroad year."

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

LONDON REFLECTS TRADE GAIN.

Increase of the Bank Rate Is Generally Liked by Financiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Although the advance in the bank rate from 3 to 4 per cent. is criticised in some quarters as unprecedented with a reserve on hand of practically £31,000,000, ($155,000,000,) there is no question that the raise is generally liked in the City, both in Lombard Street and on the Stock Exchange.

Last week gave distinct evidence that the favorable economic conditions of the country were finding expression in the stock markets, and the increased activity, with improved prices, were notable features.

Notwithstanding the alarmist predictions made in sensation-loving quarters as to "trouble in the Balkans," the best financial opinion refuses to take alarm.

ACTIVE MARKET IN PARIS.

Prices Have an Upward Tendency, Bank Stocks Making Strong Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Although more operators were kept out of town by the bad weather, the closing week of August on the Bourse was exceptionally active, prices generally moving upward.

Despite the critical situation in Morocco, rentes registered a fractional gain. The most noteworthy feature of the market, however, was the all-round advance in bank shares, led by Banque de France, which is benefiting by the monetary tension in London and New York, and rose 215f. ($43) during the week to 4,515f., ($903.)

Suez Canals sagged slightly. The tendency of speculative copper and gold mine stocks was upward.

The money market has escaped the world-wide tension, the carry-over rates being only slightly higher at 3 per cent. parquet, 4½ per cent. coulisse.

KAISER'S HEALTH A FACTOR.

Berlin Boerse Hesitated Until Reassuring Reports Were Received,

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Uncertainty about the real state of the Kaiser's health caused the Boerse to open with reserve last week, but firmness quickly followed, and speculation became fairly active, chiefly owing to encouraging reports from the domestic and American iron trade.

The upward movement was only temporarily checked by the increase in the English bank rate.

Trading in banking and iron shares, in both cases at advancing prices, was a principal feature of the week.

Shipping shares also were popular and were sold freely at higher figures.

German Government securities declined in the course of the monthly settlement.

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U. S. EXPRESS POOR, EMPLOYES ARE TOLD

General Supt. Martin Fears Inter-State Commission Will Put It Out of Business.

RIDICULES THE PARCELS POST

Speech in a Hall Where Men Are Instructed in Use of Labels to Stop Double Charging.

Seven hundred employes of the New York division of the United States Express Company assembled yesterday afternoon in Elks' Hall, Jersey City, for the purpose of receiving instructions from General Superintendent C. D. Martin in regard to the new system of express labels and way bills which will go into effect to-day in conformity with the regulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The regulations are for the purpose of preventing double charges.

Mr. Martin announced that it was the belief of experts in the public carrier business that the commission would not rest until the present rates exacted by the companies had been cut in half. Should such an attempt be successful, he asserted, the express companies would have to go out of business. He also spoke of Congress and its "folly" in passing the new parcels post law.

"This situation," said Mr. Martin, "affects you men far more seriously than it does the stockholders of the company. The average stockholder is not nearly so vitally interested in the welfare of the corporation as are you. The United States Express Company is in a very weak condition financially. In making this statement I am not betraying any secret because the fact is already well known. At the end of the fiscal year ending July 30, 1911, we found that our gross business for that year amounted in total receipts to about $20,000,000. After paying a dividend of 6 per cent to the stockholders, there was a net profit left of $50,000. Thus you can see that a further reduction of the company's profits might very well force us to go out of business.

"The holdings of the average stockholder amount to only about $5,000 worth of stock representing an income of $300 a year. You drivers who are getting from $75 to $80 a month are receiving the equivalent of the interest on a $15,000 investment. Thus you are essentially interested in the company's business, because it means your livelihood.

"Now, under the new regulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, if a package is incorrectly labeled as prepaid when it should be marked collect, the consignee is not obliged to pay a cent of charges, and the express company is compelled to deliver the parcel free of tolls. All of this is due to the popular squeal that went up a few years ago when a number of muck-rakers began to turn their attention to the express business."

The protest, he said, that caused the most trouble was against the double charging of patrons. This was not without some justice and was due to carelessness or dishonesty of employes. He showed how a customer might be charged at both ends by mistake and of his complaint to the company and what followed, thus:

"In return he would receive a reply to the effect that his letter had been received and filed as complaint 7,536,921, and that it would be investigated in due course and should it prove true the double charge would be refunded. The letter would conclude with the explanation that the complaint then being investigated was 3,031. All of this would be highly soothing to the angry feelings of the indignant citizen and he would immediately join the ranks of those demanding an investigation of express company methods by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

"This sounds amusing, but it is the truth. It was such trifles that have made all of the trouble. The companies have been made to suffer for the carelessness of employes."

Mr. Martin exhibited the new labels and waybills to be used, prepaid, collect and part-way paid packages carrying labels of different colors.

"The new parcels post," said he, branching off, "will accept packages weighing eleven pounds and not exceeding seventy-two inches in girth.

"This will be an immense advantage to large shippers of small packages, but it will be at the expense of the community at large. Last year there was a postal deficit in the second class mail department, and there have been similar deficits in previous years. The sum of $750,000 has been appropriated to carry on the new parcels post, and this is so inadequate as to be ludicrous. It costs the United States Express Company about $20,000,000 a year to carry on our business. Last year our greatest loss was in the handling of just such small packages as the Federal Government proposes to handle for little or nothing."

Mr. Martin closed by asserting that only by the co-operation of its individual employes could the company expect to survive the assaults which were being made upon it.

LABOR BUREAU FOR B. & O.

To Engage Men for All Grades of Railroad Service.

A free labor bureau for the purpose of bringing the unemployed into direct touch with possible employment or for those desiring to better their employment is the latest innovation introduced by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. A labor bureau in charge of H. R. Bricker, with the title of Labor Agent, has been established at the central offices for the purpose of employing skilled and unskilled labor for all grades of railroad service. Branch offices have also been established in Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Railroads have frequently been confronted with a scarcity of labor at certain points on the line, notwithstanding statistics often presented concerning the armies of unemployed in many American cities, and it is believed that this bureau, which undertakes to bring the job to the man, may aid in solving this question of employment for both parties.

A Railroad's Benefit Payments.

The Relief Departments of the Pennsylvania Railroad paid the sum of $180,577.73 to members during July. Of this amount $127,428.78 represents the payments made on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, and $53,148.95 on the lines west. Since the establishment of the funds a total of $33,704,578.52 has been paid out.

On the lines east the payments for July in benefits to the families of members who died amounted to $31,407, while to members incapacitated for work they amounted to $96,021. Of the total paid on the lines west $12,750 were for the families of members who died, and $40,398 for members unable to work.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Imported Condition of Goods Determines Dutiable Classification.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has rendered an important decision in regard to an importation of small pieces of white china or porcelain of different sizes and shapes in an unfinished condition, and intended to be made into medallions after pictures had been painted on them. The Surveyor at Indianapolis returned them for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "parts of jewelry" under Paragraph 448, and the Keramic Supply Company claimed they were property dutiable at 55 per cent. under Paragraph 94.

The board held that dutiable classification must be ascertained by an examination of the goods in the condition in which they are imported, and that the pieces of china would have to go through several processes of manufacture before they were ready to be assembled into jewelry. Previous court decisions were cited, wherein it was held that pieces of cork which had to be further manipulated before they became finished cork floats were not "parts of fishing tackle," and that rubber tubing suitable for use in the manufacture of stems for artificial flowers were not dutiable as "parts of artificial flowers." The protest was accordingly sustained.

Although Semon, Bache & Co. made an error in their protest in naming the proper paragraphs but the wrong tariff act from the one under which their goods were assessed, their contention before the board was upheld. The merchandise in question consisted of rectangular pieces of cast and polished plate glass, with holes ground in each end, and suitable to be used in making shelves. They were assessed at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 100 of the 1897 Tariff act, and were held to be dutiable at 10 cents per square foot and 5 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraphs 104 and 107. A similar decision was rendered in favor of W. Schade & Co. of St. Louis, the goods being plates of colored glass intended to be set in marble counters of banks after further processes of manufacture.

TO FIGHT ITS OWN FIRES.

Pennsylvania Railroad Has Now 612 Locomotives with Apparatus.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will announce in a statement to-day that railway locomotives as fire fighters have proved so efficacious that that company has equipped 612 engines with special apparatus for use in case of fire. The special apparatus consists of pumps and hose attached to switching engines regularly used in switching cars. The crews of these engines are trained to put out any fires that occur in the hundreds of cars out of reach of city Fire Departments.

The yards are divided into districts, numbered as are fire alarm boxes in cities. When a fire is discovered the nearest switch tower is notified and alarm whistles are blown throughout the yard limits. By a code of signals, engineers of locomotives within the yard can tell from the whistles just where the fire is.

In the past four years 153 fires on Pennsylvania Railroad property have been extinguished by these engines.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 6% NOTES MATURING SEPTEMBER 1, 1912, OF THE
KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY
The Committee representing the holders of the Notes deposited under the Deposit Agreement dated August 15, 1912, announces that it has arranged for the payment by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, of the interest falling due September 1, 1912.
Dated August 31, 1912.
JOHN B. DENNIS,
SAMUEL L. FULLER,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
Committee.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK;
ROPES, GRAY & GORHAM,
60 STATE ST., BOSTON,
Counsel.
C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
36 Broad St., New York City.

CUBA RAILROAD DOING WELL.

President Van Horne Reports the Island Gaining in Wealth.

The Cuba Railroad Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended June 30 and the report of President William C. Van Horne, which will be submitted to stockholders at the annual meeting Sept. 18. Gross earnings for the year were $3,819,253, an increase of $759,603 over the previous year. Working expenses increased from $1,685,578 to $2,000,393, making the proportion of working expenses to gross earnings 52.37 per cent., as compared with 55.06 per cent. the year before. It is explained that the working expenses include $96,000 for extraordinary replacements not pertaining to the business of the year.

The report refers to the revolt in Cuba in the late Spring as "little more than a local disturbance." The company's property was not interfered with. President Van Horne says that save for a temporary "shrinkage in June resulting from a curtailment of credits, your business was not affected. The colored population of Cuba, which amounts to about one-third of the whole, is quiet and law-abiding, and no serious difficulty is to be apprehended from that element or from any other. The entire island is very prosperous and rapidly gaining in wealth."

Bank Clearings in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Bank clearings of $1,232,885,831 in Chicago last month, while somewhat smaller than the monthly average for the year thus far, were entirely satisfactory in that they showed a gain of $119,770,367, compared with August a year ago. The drop from the showing in July this year was less than $40,000,000. There is a large volume of business moving at this centre, and it is expected that the clearings will be much larger during the Fall months, if the prospects for crops in the West are realized.

LEHIGH EXTENDS ITS 'PHONES

All Main Line Dispatching to be Done by New System.

The telephone dispatching system is being installed on the west end of the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Manchester, N. Y., and Buffalo, and the management expects the entire main line to be equipped by Oct. 1. Between New York Harbor and Manchester, a distance of 360 miles, the dispatching of trains is already done by telephone.

There is only one branch on which dispatching is done in the old way, and that will not be for long. Not only is dispatching done by telephone, but freight and passenger trains and section gangs are supplied with portable telephone seats. By means of an extension pole a connection can be made at any time with the overhead wires along the right of way, affording communication with division headquarters, or, if necessary, with the general offices of the company.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange house of Keane, Zayas & Potts, 15 Broad Street, has issued a pamphlet analyzing the financial situation of the American Car and Foundry Company. The analysis, which covers nine pages, gives exhaustive details of the company's business.

The Stock Exchange house of Chandler Brothers & Co. has issued a folder dealing with the holding company in general and for the purpose of illustration describing the American Light and Traction Company, the United Electric Securities Company of Boston, and the Securities Corporation General of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 30. TOTAL WEEK' S SALES, 1,337,390 SHARES.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Aug. 30. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 30, '12.
...	...	2⅜	May 14	1⅛	July 15	1¼	1½	— ⅝	ALLIS CHALMERS CO. t. r., 1st paid	100	$17,103,660	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
71⅛	44⅜	88¾	Aug. 26	60	Feb. 1	87¼	87⅝	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 26, '12	1	Q	88	88¾	86⅞	87⅝	57⅝	95,150
63¾	46	65⅝	Mar. 22	58¼	Aug. 9	59	59¼	— ⅝	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,900	July 15, '12	1	Q	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59¼	50¾	1,800
103	99½	104¼	Mar. 20	98	July 17	100½	100⅝	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	100	27,062,700	July 15, '12	1½	Q	100⅞	100⅞	100½	100⅝	..	50
59⅜	39¾	76	Mar. 20	53	Feb. 26	75¼	75⅜	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	1¼	Q	72¼	73¾	71⅞	73¼	50½	80,000
138	122½	145	Aug. 30	130	Jan. 2	139½	145	..	American Brake, Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	June 29, '12	1¾	Q	143½	145	143½	145	..	200
12½	8⅞	43	May 11	11¼	Feb. 1	39½	39¾	..	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	40	41	39¼	39⅝	10¾	11,200
93⅛	77	121½	May 11	90⅝	Feb. 1	118⅝	119	..	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	119½	119¾	118¾	118⅝	85½	1,750
58¼	42⅜	62	Aug. 28	49⅝	Feb. 1	61½	61¾	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	½	Q	61¼	62	61¼	61¾	45¾	4,000
120	113	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	118¾	120	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	115	10
...	...	34	July 2	31½	Aug. 1	31	32¼	..	American Cities	100	16,264,700	.....	..	..	31½	32	31½	32	..	300
...	...	111	July 2	108⅝	July 22	109	112½	..	American Coal Products pf.	100	2,500,000	.....	..	..	111	111	111	111	..	100
62⅜	41¾	57¼	May 3	45½	Jan. 19	54¼	54½	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	54½	54½	54⅛	54⅜	51½	1,200
243	201	220	Apr. 6	199	Aug. 15	196	201	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '12	3	Q	196	196	196	198	218	10
5	3½	6¼	May 16	3	Feb. 19	5	5⅜	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5½	..	200
26⅝	18	27½	May 16	20	Feb. 26	26½	27	— ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '08	..	..	26	26	26	26	..	5,300
25⅝	16½	30¾	May 20	18	Jan. 2	22¾	23½	— 2½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	45,000,000	July 20, '07	1¾	..	25½	25⅝	22½	23	17½	100
12⅜	8	17⅞	Apr. 23	9¼	Mar. 6	13⅝	13⅞	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	9½	100
34½	26⅛	43	Apr. 23	30	Feb. 20	36	37	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00	1¾	..	36	38½	36	36⅛	28¾	200
43½	32½	48¾	Aug. 17	31¾	Feb. 27	45⅜	46	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	45¼	46¼	45¾	46	35	2,025
110⅜	102	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	108½	109½	+ ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	July 22, '12	1¾	Q	109½	109¼	109	109¼	104½	450
...	...	51	May 17	25¼	Feb. 6	29	30	..	American Malt Corporation	100	5,727,000	.....	..	..	16½	16½	16½	16½	..	200
36⅛	25¼	96	Mar. 21	86	Feb. 7	91½	93	..	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,723,300	May 2, '12	2	SA	67	67	65	68¾	35½	1,000
96¼	85½	94½	Mar. 21	86	Jan. 25	37½	38	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	June 15, '12	1	Q	87⅞	88⅜	85⅝	86⅛	69¼	8,345
41⅞	29	46¼	Aug. 26	34	Feb. 1	43½	45⅜	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Sept. 3, '12	1¾	Q	108⅝	109	108¼	108¾	104⅝	845
108	106¼	126⅛	Aug. 14	105½	Feb. 1	122¾	126	+ 1	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '12	1½	Q	88	88	87½	87⅝	84⅜	700
117⅝	111	123½	Aug. 30	115¼	Jan. 5	123	124	+ 1½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '12	1½	Q	188	191	185¼	187	..	12,200
153⅞	131½	149⅞	Mar. 25	137⅝	Jan. 2	144½	144⅞	— ⅝	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	38	38	37½	37½	..	600
...	...	*324½	July 1	241⅜	Jan. 11	263½	264	— 5	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '12	1¾	Q	128	130¼	128	128	115¾	5,110
...	...	106⅜	Jan. 19	101½	Jan. 11	105¾	106¾	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '12	1¾	Q	123½	123½	123½	123½	115¾	100
36⅛	25¼	51	May 13	25¼	Jan. 2	30	30	..	American Tobacco Co.	100	25,000,000	July 15, '12	2	Q	144⅞	145	144½	144⅝	134⅛	3,100
96¼	85½	94½	Mar. 21	86	Feb. 7	91½	93	..	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	334,223,300	July 15, '12	2	Q	144⅞	145	144½	144⅝	134⅛	6,625
34½	24⅞	41⅝	May 2	25½	Jan. 25	37½	38	— ¾	American Woolen Co.	100	49,814,700	Sept. 3, '12	12½	Q	270	272½	261½	264	..	1,150
41½	29	46¼	Aug. 26	34	Feb. 1	45¼	45⅝	— ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	51,300,800	July 1, '12	1½	Q	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	28	2,320
108	106¼	126⅛	Aug. 14	105½	Feb. 1	122¾	126	+ 1	American Writing Paper pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	29¾	31	29⅝	30	28	2,220
119⅝	99¼	133⅛	Aug. 14	103⅜	Feb. 1	130	133	+ ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	40,000,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	91½	92¾	91	91½	87⅜	200
116⅝	90⅜	110½	Aug. 14	103¼	Feb. 1	107¾	108	— ⅝	Assets Realization Co.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1	SA	38	38	38	38	..	37,000
105½	79	104¼	Feb. 10	101⅝	Jan. 2	101⅞	102¼	— ⅝	Atchison, Topka & Santa Fe	100	171,294,000	Sept. 2, '12	1½	Q	108½	109¾	108¼	108⅝	104½	12,010
139¼	117	148⅛	Aug. 12	133⅛	Jan. 10	144	144½	— ¼	Atchison, Topka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '12	2½	SA	102⅜	102½	101⅞	101⅞	101½	350
...	...	60¾	Aug. 30	53⅝	June 18	60¼	60⅝	+ 2	Atchison, Topka & Santa Fe pf.	100	58,766,400	July 10, '12	3½	SA	145	147¼	144	144½	121½	3,000
...	...	107	108¼	June	1072⅝	Feb. 2	106	106⅜	+ ⅛	Atlantic Coast Line	100	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,900
109⅝	93½	111⅞	Apr. 30	101¼	Feb. 1	107¼	107⅝	— ¼	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	1	Q	58⅝	60¾	58⅝	60½	..	1,925
...	...	91	85½	Jan.	23	86⅛	Aug.	13	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	3½	SA	105¾	106⅝	105¾	106	..
38⅛	26	42½	Aug. 20	27⅝	Feb. 27	40⅜	40⅝	..	Baltimore & Ohio	100	60,000,000	Sep. 3, '12	2	SA	107⅛	108	107½	107⅞	100¼	1,900
66⅜	54	74¾	May 10	56¼	Feb. 27	73	73½	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	40¼	41⅛	40¼	40½	29½	300
103	91¼	100	Aug. 14	68¼	Feb. 1	82	82½	— ⅛	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	¾	..	73⅞	74	73½	73½	60⅜	3,700
25¼	17¼	20½	Apr. 8	16⅜	July 12	19	19¼	+ ⅛	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	45,000,000	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	92¾	92¾	91¼	92¼	67½	1,050
49¼	35¼	39½	Apr. 8	31⅞	July 11	35¼	36⅜	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	72	17,998,500	July 1, '12	2½	Q	147	148	147	148	135	14,357
133½	103⅜	112⅝	Apr. 8	99⅜	July 13	106¾	106⅞	+ ⅛	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	200
150½	138½	145	Apr. 28	134½	July 12	141½	142¼	— ⅜	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
144	130½	144	Jan. 30	126	July 12	140	140	+ 3	CANADA SOUTHERN	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '12	1½	SA	65½	65½	65¼	65½	..	100
150	135	155	Jan. 30	150	May 16	153	160	+ 3¼	Canadian Pacific	100	180,000,000	June 29, '12	2½	Q	273½	278⅝	269¾	275¼	229¼	41,600
36⅜	14	37⅞	Apr. 18	14	Feb. 16	21½	23⅝	+ ¼	Central Leather Co.	100	39,582,500	.....	..	..	28½	29⅝	28¼	29¼	23¾	4,700
8	4¾	10¼	Apr. 8	4	Mar. 21	8	9	+ 1	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,277,800	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	99	99	99	99	95	300
63⅝	41¾	57¼	May 3	45½	Jan. 19	54¼	54½	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	June 29, '12	1½	Q	82	82¾	81¾	82¼	73½	6,200
243	201	220	Apr. 6	199	Aug. 15	196	201	..	Chicago Great Western	100	45,146,800	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	18¾	3,800
5	3⅛	6¼	May 16	3	Feb. 19	5	5⅜	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	90,995,400	.....	..	..	35⅝	36	35¾	36	19¾	800
26⅝	18	27½	May 16	20	Feb. 26	26½	27	— ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Sept. 3, '12	2½	SA	105	107	105	106⅝	37	6,815
25⅝	16½	30¾	Aug. 28	18	Jan. 2	22¾	23½	— 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	130,121,700	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	141	142	141	141⅝	118⅝	911
12⅝	8	17⅞	Apr. 23	9¼	Mar. 6	13⅝	13⅞	..	Chicago & Northwestern	100	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '12	3½	SA	135	136	135	136	139	220
34½	26⅛	43	Apr. 23	30	Feb. 20	36	37	..	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '12	3½	SA	153	153	153	153	..	100
43½	32½	48¾	Aug. 17	31⅝	Feb. 27	45¾	46	+ ½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	8,523,000	.....	..	..	..	2½	2½	2½	..	200
110⅜	102	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	108½	109½	+ ¼	Chicago Union Traction trust rects.	100	4,871,000	.....	..	..	..	8¾	8¾	8¾	..	100
140	119	143¾	Aug. 10	126	Jan. 15	139¼	139½	+ ½	Chicago Union Traction pf. trust rcts.	5	3,849,835	.....	..	..	..	39½	39⅞	38⅞	39½	1,200
63⅜	33¾	47½	Aug. 16	32	Jan. 31	46⅝	47	+ 2	Chino Copper	..	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	..	31¼	34	31½	33¼	28
174⅞	159½	175½	Feb. 6	166	July 8	169	170½	— ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	2,000,000	July 20, '12	2	SA	135	135	135	135	..	10
57⅞	50⅜	68¾	Jan. 7	53⅜	Aug. 23	530	545	+13	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	18,000,000	Dec. 30, '11	2	A	40½	40¾	40¼	..	..	100
35	17⅝	24	Mar. 27	17	Aug. 21	21	22	..	Colorado Southern	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1½	SA	76	76	76	76	..	15
112	106	135	Aug. 27	106	Mar.	135	140	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5½	..	200
60	45	83	Feb. 2	38½	June 20	40½	41½	— ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	12,548,300	May 2, '12	2	SA	67	67	65	68¾	35½	1,000
82	70	76⅞	Jan. 19	74	May 22	74	76	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	June 15, '12	1	Q	87⅞	88⅜	85⅝	86⅛	69¼	8,345
148½	128⅜	149½	Aug. 12	133¼	Feb. 17	146	146½	+ ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	108½	108⅞	108¼	108¾	..	200
15⅜	9⅝	17½	Apr. 24	10	Jan. 16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛	Crex Carpet Co.	100	29,826,900	July 15, '12	2-3	Q	84¼	85	84¼	85	70¾	1,950
83	73	87	Apr. 24	76¼	Jan.	84½	85⅛	+ 1½	DELAWARE & HUDSON	100	2,995,400	June 15, '12	3	SA	85	85	85	85	..	100
73	60	86	June 15	70	Apr. 3	80	86	— ¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	100	42,503,000	June 20, '12	2½	Q	172⅛	172¼	170	170	150	300
174⅞	159½	175½	Feb. 6	166	July 8	169	170½	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	50	30,277,000	July 20, '12	2½	Q	543	543	543	543	530	100
570	503	593	Jan. 29	530	Aug. 23	520	545	+13	Detroit United Rys.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	22	22	22	22	28	100
35	17⅝	24	Mar. 27	17	Aug. 21	21	22	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	12,500,000	Sept. 2, '12	1¼	Q	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	..	100
38¼	29	36¼	Aug. 21	28	Feb. 5	34½	35	— ¼		100	30,809,200	July 31, '12	½	Q	35¼	35¼	35	35	30	1,700
38⅜	27¼	39¼	Apr. 8	30¼	Jan. 11	36⅞	37	..	ERIE	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	36⅝	37¼	36½	37	29⅜	18,000
61¼	45⅝	57⅜	Apr. 11	50⅛	Feb. 3	54⅝	54½	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	54½	54⅝	54¼	54¼	49¼	500
49⅜	35	48	Apr. 11	40	Feb. 3	44⅝	46	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	45	45	45	45	40	100
135	104½	225	Aug. 12	128	Jan. 2	190	200	— 7	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	8,538,900	Sep. 3, '12	1½	Q	191½	191½	191½	191½	130⅜	100
168⅝	142	188½	July 25	155	Jan. 2	182½	183	— ⅛	General Electric Co.	100	77,687,200	July 15, '12	2	Q	183	183⅝	182¼	182¼	151	2,400
51⅜	35	42½	Aug. 29	30	Feb. 26	39½	40	+ 1¼	General Motors	100	15,501,700	.....	..	..	39½	42½	38⅝	39¾	42¼	6,413
86⅜	74½	82	Apr. 8	70¼	May 3	81½	82½	+ 1¼	General Motors pf.	100	13,866,800	May 1, '12	4 1-12	..	80¾	82	80	82	80¼	2,100
7⅞	3½	5	Mar. 18	3⅝	Aug. 22	3⅝	..	— 5	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	35,591,480	July 31, '12	30c	Q	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	5¼	6,800
197½	170	191½	July 2	155	May 2	180	190	+ 1	George W. Helme Co.	100	4,000,000	July 1, '12	2½	Q	194¾	194¾	185	189¾	..	1,000
...	...	116	Aug. 2	109½	May 11	112	118	..	George W. Helme Co. pf.	100	3,574,900	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	115	115	115	116	..	300
...	...	80¼	Aug. 28	78⅜	Aug. 28	78½	79	..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	1	..	78⅜	80¼	78⅜	79	..	4,100
140	119	143¾	Aug. 10	126	Jan. 15	139¼	139½	+ ½	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	108½	108⅞	108¼	108¾	..	200
63⅜	33¾	47½	Aug. 16	32	Jan. 31	46⅝	47	+ 2	Great Northern pf.	23	200,989,900	Aug. 1, '12	1¾	Q	139½	140⅜	138	139½	122⅝	15,770
...	...	1,500	.....	..	..	..	..	..	Great Northern pfs. for ore prop.	..	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11	30c	..	45¼	47⅞	45	47	48⅜	10,700
63⅜	33¾	47½	Aug. 16	32	Jan. 31	46⅝	47	+ 2	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	23	17,713,300	July 1, '12	62½c	Q	59⅞	60⅝	59	59	..	7,700
...	...	147	132	Aug.	30,	'12	3½	SA	Guggenheim Exploration	100	109,296,000	Aug. 31, '12	3½	SA	130⅞	131	130⅜	131	138	300
128⅛	114	132⅞	Aug. 26	118	Jan. 3	18⅜	19	— ⅝	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	14,458,640	.....	..	..	19	19¼	18¾	18⅝	..	2,000
20¾	13½	22	July 2	16⅜	Jan. 3	19⅝	20	..	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	20	6,418,500	.....	..	..	20	20⅛	20	20	14¾	6,900
56⅜	39¾	62	Mar. 26	53⅜	Jan. 3	59½	59½	..	Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. ctfs.	100	16,955,900	.....	..	..	59¼	60¼	58⅜	59¼	43¾	300
...	...	53½	July 9	43	Aug. 22	38	49	+ ¼	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	7,520,000	.....	..	..	47	47	47	47	..	200
...	...	99	June 27	94	July 9	94½	96	— ½	International Agricultural	100	12,955,600	July 15, '12	3½	SA	94½	94½	94½	94½	..	300
124	111	124	Aug. 12	121	Aug. 24	121	121¾	..	International Agricultural pf.	100	56,365,700	July 15, '12	1¼	Q	121	121¼	121	121¼	..	542
122⅜	106	122⅜	Aug. 5	105¼	Feb. 1	120⅝	122	+ ¼	International Harvester	100	24,681,300	July 15, '12	1¼	Q	121	121¼	121	121	106	1,100
...	...	*324½	July 1	241⅜	Jan. 11	263½	264	— 5	International Harvester stock v. t. ctfs.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	16	16⅝	16	16¼	10¼	1,700
...	...	106⅜	Jan. 19	101½	Jan. 11	105¾	106¾	+ ¼	International Paper Co.	100	22,539,700	July 15, '12	½	Q	58¼	58⅝	57½	57¾	40¼	400
51	May	17	25¼	Feb.	6	29	30	..	International Pt.per Co. pf.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05	½	..	27	27	27	27	33	200
96⅛	86	98	Feb. 7	91½	93	..	..	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	11,350,000	Aug. 1, '12	1½	Q	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	..	125
37⅜	25¼	29¼	Mar. 25	22½	May 29	27¼	27½	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69¾	61½	65⅞	Mar. 25	56	May

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	*Dividend Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 30, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Adirond. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	26½	28
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	....	69¼	71
Albany So. 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	90	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 12	49	50
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	69	71
Do 6% cum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	July 1, 12	86	87
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	....	13	14
Do 6% notes, '21	2,081,000	3	S	F. & A.	98	99½
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	....	24½	25½
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	....	73	74
Ariz. Power	3,000,000	..	..	....	10	14
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	....	50	55
Asheville L. & P 1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	101½
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35	2,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 12	75	85
Do common	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	25	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	102	104
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	101½	102
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	91½	93
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	103½	105
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	104
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	65	70
B. & Lockp. 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	119	121
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 12	78	..
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,329,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	80	80
Capital Trac.	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	123½	126
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	111¼	111½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s	1,923,000	5	S	M. & N.	97½	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	....	65	..
Do 6s, 1940	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	..
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E. 1st 5s	8,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El. R 5s, '13	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	100½
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,349,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Col. Spgs. El. 1st 5s, '20	....	..	..	....	97	100
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19	....	..	..	....	97	100
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do common	2,000,000	..	..	....	50	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	89	93
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101¼	102½
Do unstamp.	1,709,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101¼	..
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	Oct. 1	89	89½
Con. Tr. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 12	76	76¾
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	8,407,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	96	98
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	9,539,500	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	....	29	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 12	84	87
El Paso E. 5s, '32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Emp. Dis. El. 5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88½
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	....	37	40
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 1, 12	84	86
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	92½b	95b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98½
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	140	160
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	95	97
Guanaj. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	35	36
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	84
Int. Ry. of Buf. Buf. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	105½
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	..
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	69¼	70
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	79⅝	80½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	16½	17
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar. 1, 11	40½	41½
Do 1st l. r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	90
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	91	..
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	105	105½
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	81
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	85
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. ex. 1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94½
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	J, M, J, O	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22	2,949,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Leav'nw'h L., H. & P. 5s	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104⅝	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R. R. 4s, '39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83⅝	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38	409,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	91	95
Los A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Min. St. Ry. 6s, '13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	103½	104½
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15, 12	92½b	95b
Do 1st 6s, '46	1,696,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 11	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,078,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Nat. L, H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '19, B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97⅝	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '20, C	460,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97¼	99
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s	2,350,000	2½	S	Sept. 1	101	103
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow. 5s, '32	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101¼	102¼
Niag., L. & O. P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N. Y. & Westch'r LtgG M4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	84	86
N. Hud. Co Ry. 5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. I. & Mont. P	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	10	12
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1912	50	55
Do 1st 6s, '31	10,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	89	92
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79⅝	80½
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35	17,544,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87⅛	87½
Nor. St. Power	6,225,000	..	..	....	30½	31
Do preferred	7,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	88	89
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep. 3	101	102½
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98½
Ont. P. stock	8,509,000	..	..	....	59	61
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,566,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95¼
Do deb. 6s, '21	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945	1,838,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	92½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Ottum. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	90d	92½d
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	8,220,000	2½	S	Sep. 3	101½	101¾
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99¼
Port. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun 29, 12	109	111
Pub U Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	$47½	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	....	28½	29½
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	81	82
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roanoke R. & E 5s '53	V	5	S	J. & D.	97½	..
Roanoke T. & L 5s, 58	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch Ry. & L. 5s	9,401,000	2½	..	Sep. 3	101	101½
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	....	..	..	....	100½	..
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	86
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	97
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¾	100
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	98	98¼
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	97	..
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	..
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,770,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	62¼	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100¼	101¼
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29	7,417,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s	3,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	95
So. Cal. Ed'n Co.	7,200,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 12	96	98
Do 5s	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	88
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s	4,037,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s, '26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Superior W. L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	83½
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$24	$25
Do pf. ($50)	10,977,950	2	Q	Jun, 1912	$51	$52
Tampa El. 1st 5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	Sept. 3	25	25½
Do preferred	10,250,000	..	..	....	79	79½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	....	56	..
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	July 1, 12	90	96
Do 5s of '23	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	98½
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82⅝	83½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	93½	94½
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64¼
UG & E of NJ 5s	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	....	28	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	98½	101b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96⅝	97
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	1	Q	Sep. 1, 12	92	93
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 12	95	96
Do con. 4s, '51	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	85½	86¼
Wash.-Va. Ry.	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	51	51¾
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	May 1, 12	79½	80¼
West'n Power	14,670,000	..	..	....	32	33
Do 6% cum. pf	6,000,000	6	..	....	59½	60½
West Penn Rys 5s of '31	V	5	S	A. & O.	101	101½
West. St. G. & E	3,503,000	..	..	....	60	65
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	95b	100b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92¼	95
Wheel. El. 5s, '41	877,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97⅞	98½

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50)	$5,000,000	1	Q	Aug 15, 12	50	51½
Do pf. ($50)	5,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	52½	54
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 12	222	226
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	104	106
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	‡3	S	May 1, 12	105	108½
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	145	147½
Am. Graphoph.	1,500,000	3¾	..	1907	40	50
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	..	Aug 15, 12	76	..
Am. Loco. 5s, '14	2,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100¼	100⅝
Am. Screw	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 29, 12	157½	161½
Am. Typefd.	4,000,000	1	Q	Jul 15, 12	46½	48
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	100	103
Do deb. 6s, '39	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	100¼	101½
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	....	3	4
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock 6s, '41	490,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	118	120
Atl. Port. Cem.	11,000,000	..	..	....	60	65
Do 1st 6s, '25	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	102½	..
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	7	Q	J, A, J, O	107	108½
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	75	85
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	123	125
Bord. C. Milk	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15, 12	123	124
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 12	109	110
Brit.-Am. Tob.	V	V	V	V	24⅞	25
Case, J. I., pf	8,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	101	102
Cay. Cog. Tob. 6% nts., '13-'15	....	3	S	A. & O.	99½	100
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	143	144½
Central C. & C.	5,125,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	87	90
Do preferred	1,875,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 12	81½	83
Cen. Fireworks	1,406,800	1	..	1907	1½	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	March 1	20	24
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	‡$10	Q	Sep 2, 12	850	900
Consol. Coal ref s. f. 4½s, '34	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93
1st s. f. 5s, '50	13,596,000	2	S	J. & D.	93⅝	93⅞
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	....	14	16
Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	....	50	60
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	....	15	16
Cramp, Wm., & Sons 1st 5s	1,200,000	5	S	M. & S.	100	101
Crocker-Wh'ler	1,700,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	89	93
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	105	108
Diam. St. Tel. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31	5,232,000	5	S	J. & J.	96	97
Fed. Sugar 5% notes, '14	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99¼
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	75	76
Goodrich, B F, Co	60,000,000	1	..	Aug 15, 12	78½	79½
Do preferred	30,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	107½	108
Hav. Tobacco	29,790,700	..	..	....	5	7
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	....	9	14
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	....	15⅛	15½
Int. Nickel	11,582,626	5½	..	Sep 3, 12	311	317
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 12	143	146
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	71	72
Jeff. & Clear. C. & I. Ind. Co. 1st 5s, '50	1,686,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	98½	99½
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Do 5s, '20	V	V	V	V	100	101
Kayser, Jul., Co	6,750,000	1	Q	July 1, 12	90	91
Do preferred	2,900,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 12	110	111
Kolb Bakery pf	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	..	98⅝
Lanston Mono.	6,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	93	95
L. V. Coal Sales	6,060,800	..	..	....	245	250
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	7⅝	8
Mays Oil ($1)	875,000	..	..	....	30	32
McAndrew & F.	V	V	V	V	190	200
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	‡3	Q	Jun 29, 12	227	228
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,625,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	94
Mtn. St. T. & T.	22,656,900	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	108½	109½
Otis Elevator	6,371,500	1	Q	Jul 15, 12	71	73
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	102	104
Pack'd Mto. Car 5% notes, '16	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
Penn. Textile	1,575,000	..	..	....	18⅛	18⅜
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57	4,628,300	2½	S	J. & J.	86	86½
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 12	415	425
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 12	188	..
Roch. & Pitts. C. & I. s. f. 4½s, '32	1,733,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	93¼	..
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 12	208	218
Do. 6% cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 12	109	110
Saf. C., H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	116⅝	117½
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 12	289	295
Stand. Coupler	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	35	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	106	110
Stand. Oil, N. J.	100,000,000	$5	Q	Sep 16, 12	409	411
Do subs. stks	....	..	..	....	700	750
Stern Bros. pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 2, 12	85	89
Studebaker Cor.	30,000,000	..	..	....	42¾	43¼
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 3, 12	95	95½
Temple Iron 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104⅝	105½
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	41½	43
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	114½	115
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	107	110
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	Aug 31, 12	55	57
Un. Cig. St. Am.	27,162,000	..	..	....	98	98½
Do preferred	4,527,000	..	..	....	118½	119¼
U. S. Env. 5s	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	103
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 12	115	117
Do common	750,000	..	..	....	101	105
U. S. Equip. Co. 6% notes, '16	....	3	S	J. & D.	99	100
U. S. Worsted pf.	2,340,600	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	..	80
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	410	420
Bankers' Trust	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 12	580	585
Bd. & Mtg. Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Aug 1, 12	282	288
Broadway Tr.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 12	175	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 12	470	480
Columbia-Kn'k'erbocker	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29, 12	570	580
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	July 1, 12	1035	1050
Citizens'	500,000	3	S	Mar 1, 12	150	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	105
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29, 12	540	545
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 12	1365	1390
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	218	222
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 29, 12	260	275
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	315	325
Guaranty	5,000,000	‡10	Q	July 1, 12	1025	1035
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	..	100
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 12	270	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	..
Hudson Trust	500,000	3	S	July 1, 12	140	150
Kings County	500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 12	520	535
LawyersMtg. Co	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	220	224
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co.	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	223	230
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	125	135
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	300	310
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29, 12	440	455
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 12	105	109
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	135	149
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	150	155
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 29, 12	635	645
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10, 11	1040	1060
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	208	212
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 12	295	300
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 12	113	116
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 12	365	375
T. Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	5	Q	Jun 30, 12	575	585
Title Insurance	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	115	120
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10, 12	1300	1320
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 28, 12	465	477
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 12	1110	1125
Washington Tr.	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 12	400	410
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 10	185	190

*New stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Altoona G. 5s, '32	$750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½s	Q	May 1, 12	418	420
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 12	111	112
Aub. Gas 1st 5s	300,000	5	S	J. & J.	95	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '38					..	100½
Buffalo Gas	7,900,000	..	..	....	3½	6
Buff. Gas pf	1,713,000	..	..	....	..	16
Buf. G. 1st 5s, '47	5,900,000	2½	S	A. & O.	64	65½
Burlington 1st 5s, '55	....	..	..	....	93½	94½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Cities Service	5,499,430	1-3	M	Sep. 1, 12	117	120
Do preferred	10,195,360	½	M	July 1, 12	91¾	92½
Citz. G. & F. 1st ref. 5s, '60	477,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Do 1st 5s, '22	....	..	..	....	97	100
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Aug 31, 12	35¾	36½
Do preferred	5,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	72½	73½
††Con. G. of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Cons. Water Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s of '30	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	101	..
Do deb. mtg. 5s of '30	905,000	5	S	J. & J.	90	93
Dayton Gas 5s	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	..
Denver G. & E.	7,001,300	¼	M	July 1, 12	220	..
Do gen. 5s	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	96½
Det. City G. pr. lien 5s of '23	5,619,000	5	S	J. & J.	101½	..
E. Ohio G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	98	101
Elmira Wat., L. & R. R. con. 5s	2,166,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	95
Do 1st 5s, '49	1,661,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Gd. Rap. G. L. 5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	101
Houston G. 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	..
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1, 12	136	139
Do 1st 5s	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104¼	105
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	1	S	Apr. 1, 12	30	..
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	70	..
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	38	45
Do 1st 5s, 1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Ind'olis Wat. 5s	2,431,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	100½
J'ksonville 5s, '37	1,200,000	1¼	Q	M, J, S, D	104¾	..
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	14½	15¼
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	67	69
Kings Co. Ltg. 1st 5s, tax ex.	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	..	..	....	40	42
Do 5s, '41	796,000	5	S	J. & J.	88	93
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	98	100
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27	7,932,000	2	SA	M. & N.	89¾	91
Minneap. Gas 5s	800,000	8	S	J. & J.	100	100¼
N. Ams'm 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	102¼
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s	816,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 12	98½	100½
Nor. Union Gas 5s of '27	3,500,000	..	..	....	99½	101
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29	2,482,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	97	99
Pacific G. & E.	31,908,750	1¼	..	Aug 15, 12	65¾	66
Do gen. & ref 5s, '42	20,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	91⅞
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15, 12	91⅝	92¼
Portl'd G. & C. 5s	3,405,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	100
Do pfd. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 12	97½d	100d
Scran. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s, '35	421,000	5	S	J. & J.	101¾	102½
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	129	133
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Sp'brook Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	104
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 30, 11	90	100
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	..	..	....	102	103
Syrac. L. & P. col tr. 5s, g., '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	85¼	86¼
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¾	101
Washington G.	2,600,000	V	V	V	85¼	86¾
Do 5s, 1960	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	110½	111¼
West. N. Y. Wat.	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	5
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$500,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	200	210
America	1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 12	605	620
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 12	237	242
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 12	135	140
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Aug 1, 12	400	..
Bronx Borough	150,000	10	S	July 1, 12	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 12	130	140
Century	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	230	240
Chase National	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 12	725	775
Chat.-Phen. Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	180	185
*Chelsea Exch.	400,000	6	S	A. & O.	150	..
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 12	440	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	177	183
City (National)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 12	420	425
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	158	162
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	July 1, 12	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 12	330	345
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	201	203
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	4	Q	Aug. 1, 12	318	322
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	90	105
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 12	165	175
Fifth Avenue	100,000	‡150	S	July 1, 12	4400	..
Fifth National	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	300	350
First National	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 12	1005	1025
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	200	203
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 12	275	285
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	142	148
German Exch.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 12	400	450
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	May 1, 12	..	575
Gotham Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	162	167
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 12	250	255
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 12	700	..
Harriman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	290	300
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 12	560	565
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	‡21	Q	July 1, 12	200	210
Liberty Nat	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 12	600	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 12	370	390
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 12	340	345
Mar. & Fult. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	252	260
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10, 12	260	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 12	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 12	187	202
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 12	355	380
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	194	197
Mount Morris	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	190	198
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 1, 12	275	295
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4	S	May 1, 12	205	..
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	92	100
N. Netherland	200,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 12	210	225
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 12	345	355
N. Y. County Nat	500,000	20	S	July 1, 12	830	870
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15, 12	170	174
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	260	265
Park National	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 12	370	376
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 12	250	270
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	415	450
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	395	410
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	135	145
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 12	240	270
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	165	180
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 12	160	168
Wash. Heights	100,000	2	Q	Jun 29, 12	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 12	600	650
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	July 1, 12	585	610

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety	$2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 12	310	325
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 12	175	200
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 18, 12	980	995
Empire City	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 12	180	..
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	460	500
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jul 18, 12	320	335
Germ. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	Jul 15, 12	285	295
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 15, 12	530	540
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 3, 12	300	310
Germania Life	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 12	215	..
Globe & Rutgers	400,000	10	S	Jan 30, 12	500	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 12	200	210
Home Fire	3,000,000	17½	S	July 1, 12	705	720
Home Life	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	400	420
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	Q	Jul 11, 12	145	155
National Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	223	230
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 3, 12	310	330
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr., 1912	150	160
Pacific ($25)	200,000	‡7	S	Jan 10, 12	175	..
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	450	500
Stuyv's'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
Un. States ($20)	400,000	3½	S	Mar, 1912	125	135
U. S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 12	190	210
U. S. Life	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	10	S	Jan., 1912	400	..

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	24
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	70	80
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	J, A, J, O	170	180
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 12	162	167
Cen. C't'n 6s, '22	250,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	..
C. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	5	12
C. Isl. & B. stk.	2,983,000	2	Q	Feb., 1907	100	..
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J, A, J, O	130	150
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J, A, J, O	310	350
42d St. & Gr. St.	748,000	4½	Q	F, M, A, N	..	..
Hud Tunnels:						
Hud. & M. R. R.	39,994,890	..	..	....	16	18
Do 5% pf.	5,242,151	..	..	....	25	30
Do 1st m. con	64,379,000	4½	S	F. & A.	76	77
Hud. Cos. 7% pf	16,000,000	..	..	....	50	58
Do 6% nts, '13	8,000,000	3	S	A. & O.¶	99⅞	100⅛
NY & NJ 5s, '52	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	104
N. Y. Railways	13,210,934	..	..	....	27	85
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	....	150	..
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 00	2	6
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2¼	S	Feb 1, 08	85	45
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F, M, A, N	120	130
34th St. Cross-town 1st 5s, '96	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	100

¶Also F. & A.

ENGINEERS.

$400,000,000

In estimating the cost of new projects, capital expenditures necessary for operating companies and in valuing public utilities, we have made during the year ending July 1st, 1912, valuations amounting to over $236,000,000, while the value of property being reported upon at that date was over $175,000,000—a total of over $400,000,000.

We are able to assume the responsibility involved in making these reports, because of the education, broad experience and sound judgment of our Engineers.

We assist in financing meritorious enterprises.

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NEW YORK

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CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
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The Washington Trust Co.
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253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits, Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

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Surplus $7,000,000

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
49 Wall Street
Transacts banking and trust business

BANK of the METROPOLIS
31 Union Square, N. Y.
Organized 1871
Member of New York Clearing House
Capital - - - $1,000,000
Surplus - - - $2,100,000

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Savings Institution. Founded 1888. Under supervision of New York State Banking Department. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 3 earn from October 1. Write for Booklet A or start at once.
38 Park Row, New York.
4½%

STATE OF NEW YORK
BANKING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, being Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Laws, and the amendments thereto, notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, New York, N. Y., to present the same to the undersigned, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, and make legal proof thereof at the office of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, 12th floor, Times Building, New York City, N. Y., on or before October 18th, 1912.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR.,
Superintendent of Banks.
Dated July 15th, 1912.

Safeguarding Securities

This Company is thoroughly equipped for the safeguarding of securities held by individuals, corporations, trustees, executors, guardians, committees, etc., and takes pleasure in offering its services in that capacity.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus . . . $23,000,000
Deposits 190,000,000

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK CITY

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Takes full charge of real and personal property.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ISSUES INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

OFFICERS
William C. Lane, President
James M. Pratt, Vice-Pres.
Edward M. F. Miller, Treas.
E. Brainerd Bulkley, Asst. Secy.
Frank K. Sturgis, Vice-Pres.
William C. Cox, Vice-Pres.
Charles M. Billings, Secretary
Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Secy.

More and more people are finding it convenient to keep their Securities and other Valuables uptown instead of downtown.

The Union Trust Company of New York offers unexcelled facilities at moderate prices in the uptown vaults of the Lenox Safe Deposit Company.

At Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street they are very near the "social centre" of New York and convenient for most people who live uptown.

Inspection and patronage are invited.

To Holders of
Preferred and Common Stock of

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

In view of the financial difficulties of the Wabash Railroad Company, and in view of the announced intentions and purposes of the Committees representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of that Company, it has become important that the holders of the stock of the Company (Preferred and Common) should unite for the protection of their interests.

For this purpose the undersigned, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of the Wabash Railroad Company, have consented to act as a Committee under an agreement dated December 19, 1911, (a copy of which is on file at the office of the **Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City,**) and request the deposit by stockholders of their shares, under said agreement, with said Depositary. Stock certificates so deposited should be properly indorsed in blank or be accompanied by properly executed instruments for transfer, and properly stamped so as to comply with the laws of the State of New York in respect to the transfer of shares of capital stock. Against such deposit there will be issued certificates of deposit therefor under the agreement above referred to, copies of which agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, January 15, 1912.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman,
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
Committee.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel.

PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

New York, August 2, 1912.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

The following is a true and accurate statement of every account made with this bank, and of each dividend and each item of interest declared upon any of the stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of this bank, which at this date amounts to Fifty Dollars ($50) or over, and which has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for the last five years, to wit:

93 Dividends, 2 shares, Margaret Jenkins, unknown $439.00
118 Dividends, 2 shares, Thomas Keefe, unknown 554.50
135 Dividends, 16 shares, Henry Moss, unknown 4,035.07
152 Dividends, 1 share, Johanna Murphy, unknown 343.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of the Manhattan Company Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true and accurate in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1912.

WALLACE S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester County, certificate filed in New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that proposals for the acquisition of bonds of the above-named Company under the mortgage from said Company to the undersigned as successor trustee, for redemption of bonds through the sinking fund, to the extent of Fifty-eight thousand Forty-two and 11-100 ($58,042.11) Dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 60 Broadway, in New York City, on or before September 5th, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Successor,
By WILLARD V. KING, President.
New York, August 1, 1912.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, September 10, 1912, for CONTRACT 109, for the construction of five superstructures for Foundry Brook and Indian Brook siphon chambers and Breakneck gaging chamber of Catskill Aqueduct.

Each of the four buildings for the siphon chambers will be granite-faced, brick-lined, approximately 31 feet by 39 feet by 27 feet. The building for the gaging chamber will also be granite-faced, brick-lined, approximately 19 feet by 32 feet by 20 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built, and The City will furnish and erect the tile roof for all the buildings. The work is located in the towns of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and Phillipstown, Putnam County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings may be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING CO.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; to be opened and acted upon on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1912, at 12 o'clock M.

R. ELLIS, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its offices at Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, SEPT. 9TH, 1912, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, OCTOBER 9TH, 1912.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 24, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SINCLAIR REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 752 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from September 1st to September 10th.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1912.
WILLIAM J. FANNING, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at twelve o'clock noon, Saturday, September 28th, 1912.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 12th of August, and reopened on the 30th day of September next.

June 27th, 1912.
ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board.

The annual meeting of the Wilmer and Vincent Theatre Company for the election of five Directors and two Inspectors of Election to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the New York office of the company, 1,402 Broadway, on Monday, September 9th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

E. L. KONEKE, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.
New York, August 30, 1912.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on September 30, 1912, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on September 7, 1912. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Leader in Financial Advertising

In August The New York Times published over 49,000 lines of Financial advertising, a greater volume by 20,000 lines than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

Misleading advertisements excluded.

The New York Times reaches a larger number of investors than any other newspaper in the world.

You Clear Your Conscience

when you advertise found articles in **The New York Times**; but you do more, you nearly always find the owner.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

WHEAT IN COLLAPSE AT CLOSE OF WEEK

Swelling Receipts and Bounding Sea Freights Offset Early Advance on Foreign Damage News.

DEMAND FOR COARSE GRAINS

Cotton Sags as Perils to Three Weeks Late Crop Subside—Suspense in Provision Trade.

The wheat market during the last week slowly hardened until Friday, when there was a quick break, due to a weakening in the position of cash wheat at the interior. The improving tendency during the week was due to the position of the foreign market and the position of cash wheat at the West. The foreign markets have been very firm for several weeks, the result of weather conditions, which have been extremely unfavorable for harvesting. Day after day of rain has been reported, and the quality of wheat in England, France, and Germany has been materially affected. It is also quite possible, with so much damage to quality, considerable wheat will be rendered unfit for anything but feeding, and therefore this condition will tend to reduce the actual food value of the crops of Western Europe.

The latest estimate or the crops of importing countries of Western Europe has indicated a slight increase in the outturn of the French crop over last year in bushels, but considerable lighter weight almost offsetting the increase in bushels, and the crops in England, Germany, and the importing countries of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean are all estimated less than last year. This shortage, together with the inferior quality of the wheat on account of the rain, will undoubtedly compel the buying of a great deal of dry wheat for milling at the beginning of the crop year. The buying will have to be considerably more in proportion than would ordinarily be the case for the requirements for the year. The official estimate of the Russian crop given out the past week indicated a total of 750,000,000 bushels compared with 509,000,000 bushels last year, an increase of 241,000,000 bushels. The rye crop of Russia was also estimated at 985,000,000 bushels against 762,000,000 bushels last year, an increase of 223,000,000 bushels, making a total gain in these two food crops of 464,000,000 bushels. Private reports do not fully accord with the Government estimate on wheat, but the outturn is certainly much larger than last year. The export surplus from such a large crop of wheat and rye combined should be large, although from the two big crops of three and four years ago, that of wheat exceeding the present crop both years, the exports were 224,000,000 bushels.

With the condition of the crops in Western Europe, naturally a large and persistent export business might be expected, but the freight rate situation is developing decidedly against export business. Rates on grain, as well as on other commodities, are advancing from day to day, and have gained in many cases 100 per cent. in the last two months. The September rates on grain to England and the Continent vary from 8c to 10c a bushel. There has been a rapid advance in the rates on oats and on flour as well. Present flour rates are more than double the rates of the early part of the Summer a year ago. While these rates make a very serious factor to be overcome, still the condition is worldwide and the rates are high everywhere. There is a scarcity of steamer room, and full charter rates have advanced fully as much as the berth rates, so that the problem which other countries have to face is almost an equal one, and the high rates from America do not mean that we are suffering, to the advantage of other exporting countries, as high rates are general.

The American situation seems to be one of cash wheat. The receipts of wheat at interior points are gaining very rapidly. During the past week the primary receipts were 8,416,000 bushels against 7,189,000 bushels last week, and 5,655,000 bushels last year. This increase in the movement had considerable influence on the contract market toward the close of the week, prices breaking 2@3c per bushel as it was claimed that this movement was simply the beginning of an enormous marketing of Spring wheat. Since July 1 the receipts of wheat from this crop have been less than last year. The total receipts up to Saturday night since July 1 have been 53,493,000 bushels against 60,447,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply on July 1 east of the Rocky Mountains was in round numbers 26,000,000 bushels against 28,000,000 bushels last year. The visible supply at the beginning of the past week was 24,000,000 bushels against 53,000,000 bushels a year ago. The movement of wheat this year, therefore, has resulted in an enormous distribution and a decrease of 2,000,000 bushels against an increase last year of 25,000,000 bushels. The visible for the week just ended will undoubtedly show a good increase compared with an increase last year of 254,000 bushels.

The domestic demand for wheat continues active. American mills have sold large quantities of flour, largely domestic, and will be heavy consumers of wheat right through the Fall. With the probabilities of a heavy domestic demand and of some export business both in wheat and flour, the question of the size of the American movement and what effect it will have on the cash situation and therefore on the contract market is the problem of prime importance and is one which the trade is eagerly watching. This was readily shown by the action of the market Friday and Saturday when the increase in offerings in cash wheat and a weakening in cash premiums at the interior brought a rapid break in futures.

The Canadian situation continues to develop fairly well. Cutting is making good progress. Weather conditions have been somewhat unfavorable, but there has been little or no complaint of frost, and with a return of clear weather cutting the coming week will be very actively advanced. Estimates do not indicate a crop very greatly different from last year.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The position of the corn market has continued to develop the differentiation between the old and the new crop conditions. The corn has continued very strong at the interior, notwithstanding some increase in the primary receipts. Spot corn receipts have naturally been stimulated by the very high prices, but at Chicago quotations have ranged from about 80c to 83c for the different grades, and the Eastern market prices have ranged from 88c to about 92c. The September delivery has been forced by the spot corn situation to a still higher level, although it is somewhat under the high record of earlier in the season. The position of the September is one in which either the price for September will be forced to the level of spot or receipts will increase to such an extent that they will affect the price of spot corn.

The new crop situation has developed fairly well. There appeared to be a very few complaints, and a Government report showing maintained or slightly improved conditions is generally looked for. The new crop deliveries have shown considerable strength, influenced by the strength in other grain and also by a growing belief that the first movement of the new crop of corn will find a tremendous demand waiting as has been the case in wheat and oats; also that the filling of this demand will prevent pressure for a long time on the December contracts. It was also argued that farmers will not be free sellers of new crop corn at fully 25 cents a bushel under the price of old, particularly when the prices for hogs and prices for cattle afford a market in the shape of live stock fully as high as the price of old corn, unless later in the season price of live stock comes down more on the basis of the new crop corn values.

OATS.—The oats market has been very firm for the last three weeks, showing some indications of weakening toward the close of the past week. The firmness of the market has been due to the position of cash oats. Notwithstanding the large movement of cash oats, there has been a very active demand, and there has been no pressure on the contract market until the close of the week. The receipts at the beginning of the season were delayed, but recently have been running on a larg scale, and the weight of this movement is beginning to have some influence on the market. The receipts of oats the past week at the interior were 7,163,000 bushels, against 5,293,000 bushels the previous week and 2,570,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 the receipts have been 33,993,000 bushels, against 34,115,000 bushels last year. The shipments from the interior have been very liberal, and during the two months have amounted to 23,050,000 bushels, compared with 23,275,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of oats on July 1, as reported by Bradstreet's, was 9,980,000 bushels, against 21,466,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply the past week was reported at 7,565,000 bushels, against 28,193,000 bushels a year ago, showing that the distribution has been much in excess of last year, and this demand has maintained cash premiums notwithstanding the movement. The indications for the crop continue more promising as the season advances, and a private estimate issued during the last week indicated a possible crop of 1,400,000,000 bushels, compared with the Government estimate of 1,207,000,000 bushels as of Aug. 1. The demand for cash oats this year has included an active export demand, notwithstanding the high ocean freights, the demand being brought about by the bad weather, which has materially affected the quality of the oats on the other side.

PROVISIONS.

The interest in the market for hog products has been very limited again. Pork has shown some heaviness, while lard and ribs have remained firm. The position of the market seems to be essentially unchanged. Values appear to be controlled by the big holders of the immense stocks at Chicago, and these interests are evidently maintaining values, with the ultimate expectation that the movemnt of hogs will decrease to such a point that the accumulated stocks will be distributed at the prevailing high levels, or higher. In this position they are backed up by a rather moderate movement of hogs and strong prices for live hogs, and also by the very disappointing movement and very high prices for cattle and beef. Cattle continued to show pronounced strength at the West, and the high prices for beef will naturally have a tendency to increase the consumption of hog products. The position in the lard market is complicated, however, by that of compound lard. Stocks of Western lard are large, while compound lard is selling at about 3c a pound under the Western, and with prospects for a large cotton crop and another year of large production of cottonseed oil, the demand for the Western lard will naturally be affected by the low prices and prospective supplies of compound. The very large crops of feedstuffs and low prices will also tend to reduce the cost of maturing live stock and encourage the increasing of the live stock supply as rapidly as possible.

COTTONSEED OIL.

During the forepart of the week cottonseed oil values reacted substantially with the old crop deliveries leading the decline. A moderate amount of speculative liquidation occurred with the approach of the first notice day for September contracts, while the more distant deliveries were sympathetically influenced, and also had to contend with concentrated selling said to be mainly against purchases of crude or seed at the South. Of recent date the undertone has become steadier, and with the event of delivery day it developed that interests not in a position to care for the actual oil had been fairly well eliminated, while the distant months at the 6-cent level seemed to be attracting more or less investment buying.

Tenders thus far on September contracts amount to approximately 9,000 barrels, of about which 12 per cent. have been rejected, and these rejections sustained because of the inferior qualities of the oil. The position of the near months with their premiums is still affording a great deal of meditation as to their ultimate price levels, but it is evident that in spite of the claims of a liberal carryover this season, variously estimated from 200,000 to 400,000 barrels, that there is aversion to selling these months aggressively without the protection of actual oil. This reluctance is partially due to a moderate home trade passing, while the crude season is considerably behind last year, conducting material inroads on the surplus.

The compound lard trade has been reported as exceptionally good at times, but with the routine buying of oil the assumption was that manufacturers held fair supplies. Spasmodic buying for the account of foreigners also created the impression that their attitude was a conservative one with the buying by interests abroad considerably behind that of a years ago. Exports for the season, according to the National Provisioner, have been 931,000 barrels against 555,000 barrels the preceding season.

With the recent decline in the new crop months of oil, there have been more divergent opinions expressed concerning these options. It is realized that a great deal depends upon the maturing of the cotton crop, and evidently if present prospects are not impaired to any important extent, the bear side will gain more friends during the period of early distribution, particularly as the price which is being paid for seed is considered fair and a better quality of oil is predicted from the crush. On the other hand, values are approaching levels where the attractiveness of cottonseed oil as a competing product is obvious.

COTTON.

While fluctuations during the last week were decidedly less violent, quotations have been further reduced to the extent of nearly ½c per pound, or approximately 2½c per pound from the recent high levels. Speculation has been less active, but the confidence of the large bear forces seems unimpaired, and the resiliency of the market has been almost negligible. This has resulted in prices resting at practically the low of the season, and while with the readjustment of values there is evidence of a more mixed sentiment, enthusiasm displayed among those favoring the constructive side of the price list has been lacking.

There are elements in the situation, however, which seem to be demanding a certain amount of caution, particularly as the liquidation has been drastic. Foremost in this respect is the uncertainty as to the advent of frost, and, while it is realized that the crop may be spared material damage, it is also evident that the knowledge of the plant being three weeks late renders it more susceptible to low temperatures. This makes it essential for the frost being delayed. An average frost will not entirely check apprehension, as to produce the best results a period of low temperatures late in the season is imperative. Meanwhile, the selling by the South as compared with absorption for trade will greatly influence price changes.

During the last week there has been further improvement conceded to have taken place over the South. Weather conditions have not furnished the basis for complaint, and while in sections where the crop has about matured more or less deterioration has occurred, with the activity of insects still commented upon, the plant is not believed to have deteriorated to an extent above the normal. Most of the unsatisfactory accounts have emanated from the boll weevil sections of the Mississippi Valley and from parts of Texas. The backwardness of the crop, however, has not been overcome, according to most advices, so that a majority of the estimates being ventured at this time are for a yield of about 14,000,000 bales, this to be modified with the development of an injurious frost, storm damage, or more than the customary damage from the various cotton pests.

According to officials records, earliest killing frost occurred last season in North Carolina; at Columbia, S. C.; Columbus and Rome, Ga.; Eufaula and Montgomery, Ala.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Shreveport, La.; Palestine and Fort Worth, Texas, and several points in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Oklahoma about Oct. 29 and 30. For the season of 1909-10 this frost was from four days to a week earlier in parts of North Carolina, Georgia Alabama, and Tennessee, and about two weeks later in Arkansas and Oklahoma, and much later in Texas. In the season of 1908-09 there were no frosts in the belt before Nov. 5, excepting through Oklahoma, where there were low temperatures on about Oct. 24. In the season of 1907-08 killing frosts were delayed until the middle of November, excepting at scattered points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and North Carolina, when they were reported from Oct. 14 to Oct. 22.

It is not thought that the Government report to-morrow, giving the condition of the plant as of Aug. 25, will have a great deal of influence on the market or sentimentally. Various private reports have prepared the trade for a showing of about 75, and while this will seem bearish when compared with last season, the fact that the market has had a big decline would make it logical to assume that it has been discounted, particularly as the weather for the ensuing several weeks will be of great importance in determining the size of the crop. The average of seven private reports issued suggested a showing of about 75.5, with the average deterioration for the month, according to these reports, 2.9, against 12.8 a year ago, comparing with the Government deterioration for the month last year of 15.9, this larger deterioration partly accounted for by the crop maturing ealier than this season. The Government last month made the condition 76.5, last year 75.2, and a ten-year average of 73.6 as of Aug. 25.

With the close of the cotton season the statistical position is interesting. The American visible supply, according to the Financial Chronicle, is 1,358,000 bales against 892,000 last year; world's visible supply 2,127,000 bales against 1,663,000 last year. The into sight has been 15,749,000 bales against 12,121,000 last year. The crop this last season was given at 16,250,000 bales by the Census Bureau against 12,006,000 bales the preceding year. Great Britain stocks are 684,000 bales against 482,000 last year; Continental stocks 365,000 bales against 140,000. Stocks at United States ports 285,000 bales against 197,000, and in interior towns 94,000 bales against 102,000 bales last season. The exports for the season amounted to approximately 10,500,000 bales as against 7,620,000 last year. Total takings by spinners of American cotton were 15,217,000 bales against 12,101,000 bales last year. In other words there is a larger visible supply of cotton with a part of last year's crop not brought into sight, heavier spinners' takings, which to a certain extent represents increased stocks, prospective larger crops in India, Egypt, and Russia, to offset a reduced yield in the United States. Of course the fairly attractive levels of the raw material have to be considered, also the optimistic tenor of the bulk of the trade accounts.

SEA NEWSPAPER GROWING.

The Cunard Bulletin Now Gets Regular Service on the Ocean.

The story of an Atlantic newspaper is told in a recent number of The Cunard Line Bulletin, published daily at sea on the steamship Lusitania, and in it is set forth the growth of a newspaper published miles from shore and yet containing the happenings of the world—a long-dreamed-of project made possible by wireless telegraphy. On the last westward trip of the Lusitania The Daily Bulletin was increased to twelve pages because of the increased demand for advertising and news space. This enlargement of the paper led the editor to look back over the earlier period in the life of The Bulletin.

The Cunard Line was one of the first steamship lines to begin the publication of a real newspaper on the vessels of its line. In the Spring of 1903 the paper made its first appearance. It was then known as The Cunard Bulletin, and was only published twice on each round voyage of the steamships plying between Liverpool and New York. This was in the days before transatlantic wireless communication was possible, and the paper usually went to press when the vessel was nearing port and had established wireless communication with the shore stations. The advent of the steamship newspaper attracted much attention, and called attention to the importance and significance of Mr. Marconi's invention. Says The Bulletin:

"To use a common but expressive phrase, The Bulletin got there. The imagination of the newspaper reader was stirred at the thought of the news of the world being supplied daily to a liner in mid-ocean. Even the most prosaic mind could not fail to grasp that this fact ushered in the beginning of a new epoch—that the mind of man had triumphed again over mere space—that, in future, to be at sea was no longer to mean that history would be made, and that those far away from land would be ignorant of its making.

"In the first few months of its existence The Bulletin had to chronicle news of great importance—the firing on English fishing vessels in the North Sea by the Russian Baltic fleet. A Bulletin poster announced the fact briefly to passengers on the Campania in mid-ocean on Oct. 25, 1904, in the following terms: 'Baltic fleet attacks and sinks English fishing vessels in North Sea.' One can imagine the rush for copies of the paper that morning! Since that date there have been countless occasions on which The Bulletin has published news of the greatest importance, for no one will deny that history has been very quickly in the making during the past few years."

The paper continued to be a mere pamphlet, a modest eight-page paper, its pages five and three-fourths inches by eight inches in size, until September, 1904, when it was increased to twelve small pages or sheets. Again the number of pages were increased, and in July, 1905, it was raised to thirty-two pages. It had more than quadrupled its size in thirteen months, a fact which the editor points to with justified pride. The editor, by the way, is Purser Lancaster, his editorial room is his private office back of the Inquiry Bureau. With the assistance of the ship's printer he combines the office of foreign editor, local editor, and makeup man.

In 1904, when The Bulletin was still an infant, Marconi wrote of it that it would spring into great favor and popularity, for it was absolutely unique and occupied an entirely new field. In those days the getting out of a seagoing newspaper was a comparatively easy matter and required no editorial skill. What few messages "got through" were but meagre bulletins and gave the reader no more than a glimmer of what was happening in the world beyond the horizon. Now the news service is as certain as on shore. In addition to the news feature of the paper there are articles upon a variety of subjects and a goodly number of advertisements. These, however, are prepared and printed ashore.

Damaging Storm Sweeps Geneva.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Thousands of dollars' damage was done by a storm which passed over this section to-day. Apple orchards were torn out by the roots, a schoolhouse was demolished, roofs were torn from buildings and telephone and telegraph lines put out of commission. An automobile was caught in the storm and turned turtle. The four occupants were hurried to the city hospital.

HIGH COST OF LIVING DUE SOLELY TO A HIGH TARIFF

Increased Prices for Commodities Do Not Result in Increased Wages, as Advocates of Protection Insist—Both Taft and Roosevelt Have Confessed It.

By JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

That the tariff, the "protective" tariff, raises wages in "protected" industries and indirectly in other industries in the United States is the central position of the defense of the high prices, "the high cost of living," now prevailing here and mounting higher and higher. Is this true?

The statement is both a defense and a confession. It is a confession that the cause of the high prices is the system of tariff taxation and obstruction known as "protection." If it does not do this it will fail of its designed effect of affording a large wage fund to the employers of the "protected" labor from which to pay the higher wages.

If the system does raise prices all round (and that is unquestionably its effect) it may be asked, Who pays the raised prices? From what source does the extra "protective" price come? Or, as Gov. Wilson asked the Pennsylvania farmers the other day, "Who furnishes the prize money?"

The only answer to this question is, The purchasers of the "protected" articles in the country of consumption, in the home country particularly.

This is so because when the "protected" article goes out of the "protected" country it must meet, in neutral foreign markets, all other articles of the same kind from other countries, and can, in no way, get the benefit of the price-lifting process which is applied in its favor at home.

Hence the difference between domestic and export prices, which difference marks the extent of the private tax on home consumers.

Where, then, does the money come from that is paid in the higher prices by the domestic "protected" buyers, meaning ourselves?

The answer is, from our own labor—from our own wages, salaries, and income.

In other words, the system requires all of us, who, of course, principally make up the wage earners, as the most numerous part of the population, to pay, in the increased, artificial prices, a portion of our wages and salaries and incomes into the various "protected" funds, represented by the "protected" industries.

We do not pay, thus, directly to the laborers employed; that is clear. We pay to the employers of these wage earners. That is, we pay, on most of the necessaries of life, to a limited class of employers in the so-called "protected" industries, such as mills, mines, &c.

By this process these producers are thus invited to raise the price of their commodities, and take the proceeds from all of us, including their own employes. Then we and the employes must at once exchange our wages, &c., back into the necessaries of life, at the tariff-raised prices. Then, so goes the "protective" theory, the employer will divide up with his working men and women this extra bonus, got by the price-lifting process necessarily from the entire consuming public, meaning ourselves.

If he actually did so, each getting back what he put in, these wage earners, having helped to furnish the fund out of their earnings, would be no better off than before they paid the extra price into the "protected" pool controlled by the employer.

If the division does not take place, then the wage earners, including all the rest of the population and all the other industries, have paid and not received back.

If they get all back that was put in, they are no better off; if less, they are out to that extent; if nothing—that is, if the wage is fixed in a world-free competitive wage market, which is the case—then the wage earner has lost all the extra price, and those of us not in "protected"—that is, subsidized—industries have been taxed for private purposes and the proceeds have never reached the beneficiaries intended. There seems no escape from this reasoning.

That the American "protective" tariff system has never turned this enormous fund, taken from the entire body of the population and amounting, conservatively and directly, to over $2,000,000,000 per year, back into the "pay envelope of the wage earner," has been admitted, within three months, by the two most recent political beneficiaries and defenders of the system, President Taft and Col. Roosevelt.

This confession of the past total failure of the system as a wage raiser will be shown later in this article.

In future articles in THE TIMES it will clearly be shown, from official sources, that the rate of wages is lower in the "protected" industries of this country than in any others; that, as the tariff tax goes up, shutting out foreign goods competition here, wages fall and unemployment and part time increases. The reasons for these facts will also be stated. The facts have been frequently set forth by the writer and many others and have never been responsibly questioned. The official record is too plain.

But do high prices make high wages? The relation of wages and prices is at the heart of the controversy.

In the Presidential campaign of 1892, Mr Harrison in one of his speeches made the remark that "A cheap coat makes a cheap man."

Do low prices mean low wages and high prices high wages? American wheat undersells the wheat of Russia at Liverpool; yet the farm labor of the Northwest receives $3 per day—the Russian 25 or 30 cents. Is the high priced man more expensive to the employer than the low-priced man? The question answers itself.

We are warned that in considering the interest of the consumer we must not forget the interest of the producer. Prices may rise in two ways: by increasing the demand or by decreasing the supply. The high tariff theory does not propose to increase prices by increasing the supply of commodities.

The proposition is to decrease supply, by destroying or restricting international exchange, raise the level of domestic prices up to the level of the foreign price, plus duties and expenses of importation, and thus force the domestic consumer to buy either the foreign or domestic articles at a higher price than competition would establish.

In other words, a method of taxation is in force to secure an artificial, law-made scarcity, and from this scarcity to secure scarcity prices for a limited class, which all must pay, relying on this class, without any accounting whatever, to raise wages from this subsidy fund. This is to prefer scarcity to abundance, a monopoly, or part monopoly, price to a price established by competition, the chance of the workingman to get part of your and his tax money back in wages to keeping it in the hands that received it.

If it were possible to raise wages in a given manufacturing industry by means of raising prices for the commodities of that industry, how long would it take to have a rush or transference to that industry of the labor of other industries, of the unemployed labor of this country, of the freely admitted labor of the whole world? The answer is: As fast as the ocean steamers and railroads would carry the applicants.

This is especially true of the "protected" industries run by modern machinery, where the work can be readily learned, except in the higher branches, by new labor.

Nor should it be overlooked that in the very trades paying the highest wages, such as the building trades, no "protection" from the tariff is possible. Buildings are not shipped from abroad. These, the "unprotectable" trades, personal services, professional services, transportation workers, clerkships, merchants and small traders' services, civil service work, are all taxpayers and cannot possibly be "protective" tax-getters.

High prices, through scarcity, through diminishing the supply of commodities in the market, could, in any event, result in the rise only of "nominal" wages; that is, wages in money, and not "real" wages, or wages the purchasing power of which had been increased. If, as has actually taken place in this country, the prices of the necessaries of life—food, clothing, rent, &c.—advance 60 per cent. in fifteen years, what benefit to have an advance in wages of 10 per cent. or 20 per cent.?

The answer is: There is a net loss of 40 or 50 per cent. This is the real process, versus the fine theories of the makers of a law-made high price level. "Prices go up by the elevator, wages go up by the stairs."

It has always been so. Prices of commodities are comparatively fluid, rise and fall rapidly; wages rise painfully and slowly.

A direct result of the high-price level, through scarcity, is the weakened ability of the community to save. High cost of living diminishes saving, and this in turn diminishes the ability to consume and widely accumulate funds, or capital, for future industrial development.

This result may be distinctly seen to-day in the United States in every direction.

The other method of increasing prices, namely, through an increased demand for commodities, has no such depressing effect upon "real" wages and saving.

This is the method that works through constantly improved efficiency, larger output, larger markets at home and abroad, and a constantly improving wage scale. It is the substitution of abundance for scarcity, of a growing supply and demand for a narrowing supply and falling demand.

It must be apparent that the latter system results in a steady demand for labor and a rising scale and full employment ensues; while the former method of securing high prices "starves the market," keeps prices high to the consumer through scarcity, and wages low and uncertain through a carefully limited output.

In the latter case, the domestic market, which has been walled in by the tariff and carefully controlled by combination among domestic rivals, is carefully fed with the commodity so as not to break the price.

The confession of President Taft and Col. Roosevelt that the tariff and its high-price system have failed totally in the past to raise wages was made during the recent Ohio primary campaign.

It is a complete admission that the enormous tax taken from the people in high "protective" prices for forty years has been diverted from the wage fund of the American working class, for whom it was supposed to be paid. Here is President Taft's statement:

> Now Mr. Roosevelt has finally come to answering a question on protection, something which he has avoided for years and years. He has now reached a discovery. He is in favor of that kind of protection that will produce a profit in business so that most of it goes through the office down into the pay envelope of the wage employe. That is a very good kind of protection, if you can get it.
>
> He states the conclusion that he would like to reach without stating how he is going to bring it about. Now, it is absurd to say that you can have a protective tariff bill that in any way will divide the profit or the earnings in the business that protective tariff may develop. You cannot do it—you cannot do it, any more than you can attach a machine to your collar button and have that machine so arranged that you can find your collar button under the corner of the bureau, when it gets lost. You can promise those things and say that is what you would like to have, but until he develops a statute which shall show you how he is going to do it, you and I have a right to say, "That is all very well; that is painting something to sell, not to use."

Next day, at Marion, Ohio, this statement was shown to Col. Roosevelt. Here was his answer: "I notice that yesterday Mr. Taft attacked what I said about the tariff. What I proposed is perfectly feasible. Mr. Taft says he does not understand my proposition. I don't think he is capable of understanding."

The proposition was that the Colonel intended to devise means to get the "protective" tax proceeds down through the office of the protected mill into the pay envelope of the wage earner, or, as the Progressive platform says, "Primarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer."

Note here carefully: President Taft and Col. Roosevelt both admit that this result has not taken place in the past. Else, why devise a scheme to do it in the future?

In plain terms, the thousands of millions of dollars of tariff-raised prices of the past never reached the wage fund of the American laborer.

This is double confession No. 1, and it is absolutely the truth. Confession No. 2 is from President Taft alone. The "lost collar button," your contribution and mine to the "protection" fund, can never be found "under the corner of the bureau." In other words, it will stay where it falls—in the office of the "protected" mill; thence to go off into dividends on common and preferred highly watered stock.

Col. Roosevelt, when challenged by President Taft to tell how he is to do this economic miracle, turns to abuse. Note carefully he refuses to give specifications. He must know that wages are fixed by the competition in the wage market at the mill door, a competition kept up by international free trade in the labor market.

Do high prices raise wages? No. Their effect, when brought about by tariff taxation, is to reduce wages, to reduce the purchasing power of wages, to render employment unsteady, to reduce savings, thereby hampering future development through the extension of credit and advancement of capital, and thus further restrict the demand for labor and the upward trend of wages.

It is as easy for a man to lift himself by his bootstraps as for a whole nation to tax itself into prosperity or to raise wages by taxing the wage earners in the price of his necessaries of life. The "protective" tariff is a method of taxing yourself rich.

Its effect is actually to lower wages in all industries, and especially in the "protected" industries. This will be clearly demonstrated from the record in another article.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The principal sales were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
5,300	Allied Sec. Co.	91	89	91	..
300	A. W. W. G. pf.	99	98	99	+ 1
87,000	Br.-Am. Tob.	25	22¾	25	+ 2⅛
275	Con. Rub. Tire.	17	15½	15½	— 1½
4,800	Emer. B'gham.	78	77⅝	77⅞	+ ¼
2,740	Em. B'gham pf.	103¼	102¾	103⅛	..
2,277	Goodrich Co.	78	76	78	+ 5⅛
150	Houston Oil.	16¼	15⅝	16¼	— 1⅜
200	Houston Oil pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— 5⅛
100	Int.Rb. tr. ctfs.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
30	Kayser	90	90	90	— 2
430	S. S. Kresge.	69	67	69	+ 2
150	S. S. Kresge pf.	105	102¾	103	+ ½
200	Mn.Sh.Co., w.i.	58	57½	58	+ ½
4,300	Mar. of A., new	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ¾
4,800	Mays Oil.	*33	30	31	+ 1
10	Otis Elevator.	72	72	72	— 2½
1,650	Penn. Textile.	18½	17⅛	18¼	+ ½
720	Petti.-Mulliken.	30	28½	30	+ 1
150	Petti.-Mul. pf.	101⅝	101	101⅝	— ¼
931	S. Oil of N. J.	418	408	410	— 1
144	S. Oil of N. Y.	596	585	590	+10
75	Un. Cig. S. Co.	292	284	292	+ 8
28,200	U. C. S., w. i.	99½	91¼	98½	+ 6¾
650	U. C. S. pf., w.i.	119¾	117¼	119	+ 1
4,460	U. S. Motor	4¾	3	4¼	— ¼
8,145	U. S. Motor pf.	18	9¼	12¼	— 1½
450	U. S. L. & H., new	19¾	19	19	— ½
110	U. S. L. & H. pf., new	87	85	85	— 2
	RAILROADS.				
2,132	L. & N. rights.	11	16	10¾	
5,760	Manhat. Tran.	2 7-16	2 1-16	2 5-16	+ ¼
	MINING.				
2,900	Alaska G. M.	9¾	7½	8¼	..
300	Beaver Con.	45	44	45	— 1
6,100	Big Four	*50	49	50	..
8,650	Braden Copper.	7¼	7¼	7	— ¼
4,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ¼
3,500	Buffalo Mines.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2,700	Butte & N. Y.	2 1-16	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
5,700	C. O. D. Cons.	*12	11	12	+ 1
1,600	Con. A. S., new.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8,100	D. Bl. Bu'e new.	*9	7	7	— 1
2,700	Davis D. Cop.	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
14,400	El Paso con.	1¼	1⅛	1 3-16	
100	First Natl. Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—1-16
4,850	Florence	1¼	*97	97	+ 4
2,500	Giroux Mining.	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
3,800	Gre'e-Can., new.	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
3,000	G. Cop. M. & S.	*6	5	5	..
1,500	Kerr Lake.	3	2⅞	3	+3-16
2,610	La Rose Com.	3	2 15-16	2 15-16	
140	Ma. Val., new.	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
7,075	McK.-Dar.	2 1-16	2	2	..
200	M'hde Gold.	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
1,200	Mu. Min. Co.	*60	60	60	..
200	Nev. Hills.	2 1-16	2	2 1-16	+1-16
10,200	Nip. Mines.	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅜
11,400	Pac. Smelters.	7-32	7-32	7-32	..
1,790	Sil. King Con.	15-16	⅞	15-16	..
50	Sil. Live Oak.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3,300	Stewart Min.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+1-16
23,850	Ton. Merger.	1 1-16	*96	99	— 2
8,800	Ton. Extension.	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
450	Ton. M. of N.	7 8-16	7 1-16	7 8-16	+1-16
1,100	Tri-Bullion.	7-16	¼	¼	— ⅛
13,500	Tularosa	1	¾	15-16	+1-16
400	Tuolumne Cop.	3	2⅞	2 15-16	—1-16
15,800	West End ex.	*34	31	34	— 2
38,000	Wettl. Sil. M.	*46	40	41	+ 2
300	Yukon Gold.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
	BONDS.				
$30,000	Beth. Steel 5s.	88¼	88⅛	88¼	— 3¼
10,000	B.-G. R. R. 6s.	130	130	130	..
13,000	Braden C. 6s.	147	145	147	+ 2
11,000	B.R.T.5% notes	97½	97⅛	97½	..
1,000	Erie 6% notes.	100 7-16	100 7-16	100 7-16	..
25,000	West. Pac. 5s	81½	81⅛	81⅛	— 1¼

*Cents per share.

LIVING FOR A SONG IN TENTS BY THE SEA

City of Campers, Within the City of New York, That is Reached Only by a Small Boat.

DOWN AT ROCKAWAY POINT

City Apart from the World, Like a Remote Hamlet in the Far Seas—A Summer Haven, with Work Abolished.

A city of tents stretches at Rockaway Point and this Summer the growth of it has astonished the occasional visitor. Some other features of it astonish him, too. One is that this sand spit in the city of New York and just a distance of a gun shot from the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach is cut off from communication and transportation as completely as if it were in the Maine wilds. It is like a habitation in the Saffon Seas of the Malay Archipelago that is served by a "diligence," a boat that puts in on its way to somewhere of more importance. The last rails are east of this tented city, five impossible miles. Any one, who attempts to walk the distance will find that out. It cannot be walked at all on the sea front except at low tide and by one having the endurance of an explorer. At low tide, one who accomplishes the feat is classed as an athlete, because even then the wet sand is so soft that the foot sinks to the ankle in it and has to be pulled out with each forward step. Five miles of this going, even with the ocean breezes fanning, is so much more than any one cares to do for mere idle motives that hardly one in the Rockaway colony of a quarter of a million people makes the journey in the course of the Summer.

None but an intrepid adventurer could reach the Point by following the bank of Jamaica Bay, because there are many places along that route which are quagmires and many others which are filled with weeds and quicksands. Back of all lie the sand dunes, high and soft, and covered with tall sea grass where swarms of mosquitos from the last strong Jersey breezes may be lying dormant. So, whether one takes one shore or the other or chooses to cut a path for himself through the untraveled centre, he has some of the hardships of a Darkest Africa expedition ahead of him.

There is just one way to get there, and that is by a little pleasure boat that runs between Sheepshead Bay and Sea Side, Rockaway Beach, every once in a while, making a landing at Rockaway Point when it has goods or passengers to discharge. The people of the tents have a choice of taking to the railroad to Sheepshead Bay and walking across town to catch a boat or taking the railroad to Rockaway Beach and waiting at the boat landing there for the diligence to depart.

When the visitor is set down on the walk at Rockaway Point and the boats depart, particularly the last boat of the day, which gets in some time around sunset, he can easily feel that he is a thousand miles from anywhere when he sees the little boat steam away. That feeling of remoteness from civilization seems to pervade the whole colony at this hour of the day. There are numerous manifestations of it, just as there are at every isolated place on earth, where the arrival of the boat is the one event of the day and its departure like a sad farewell or a greeting, according to the way one feels, to the world without.

Every night when this little boat makes its last call there is a commotion over the land. The flags flutter at every tent. Besides tents there are rows of little tiny houses close up to the Point on both shores and also a hotel and from the front door of all these places the American flag is waved at the steamer and, above all, a bugle sounds taps. This is a regular evening performance and this faithful bugler, who lives in one of the tiny houses, never fails to be on the job.

It is curious how so many people lived there in wild freedom and contentment and still live comparatively well. Most of the young persons of the tents live in bathing suits. All the tenters seems to be model housekeepers. A soldier who went through there once remarked that an inspecting officer couldn't find a thing the matter.

Mostly all the tenters take down their basic supplies from the city when they come with their canvases and household effects. After that they can have whatever they want delivered by boat, and then to add to their comfort there are a couple of vegetable peddlers who make the trip in there with their wagons filled once or twice a week. There the peddlers find a sure market, without stingy prices.

It seems that the tenters and the little cottagers do not want much apart from this vegetable supply, because the bay in front of them is alive with fish.

An occasional weakfish or bluefish is to be landed from the ocean on the other side. Some sea bass run in the Rockaway Inlet, and at the mouth of the bay and in the shallows there are plenty of fluke that a patient fisherman can get.

Every tent has at least one fisherman who is willing to try his luck here, there, and everywhere, and if every tent hasn't fish enough for breakfast, dinner, and supper, or a sufficient variety, the tenter next door has more than enough for his family to eat and his neighbors are quite welcome to the rest.

It is an enticing life down there to the poor man who likes the wild and likes it for a long time. He gives up his job and goes down there with his family and lives all Summer without work, because his living is next to nothing.

Ground rent for his tent costs him $40 for the season. His tent, a first-class army tent, with a canopy to shield it from the sands and rains, costs him, for kitchen and sleeping quarters, about $100. After five years the tent is just as good as new, so that if he wishes to continue this sort of life of Summer loafing instead of working, the average cost of the tent a year becomes reduced to little or nothing.

The philosophical worker who lives there argues that after a Summer's idleness, in which he gains health and strength and longer life for himself and family, he starts out in the Fall just as well off financially as he would be if he worked all Summer. He figures that if he stayed in New York all Summer and paid New York rent and took Sunday and holiday trips with his family for recreation that when the Fall came around he would not have a cent, apart from his current week earnings, even if he had saved a little from his industry of the Winter, as he is obliged to do in order to live through the Summer in idleness in his tent.

The case of John Temple, who lives at the second pier at the Point, is probably not materially different from that of the tenters about him. John Temple is a machinist, with a wife, a grown daughter and a grown son. He makes enough to live in a comparatively good flat in the city, set his table with good food, clothe himself and his wife and spend a little for amusement. His daughter earns enough as a saleswoman in a store to clothe herself and supply her own pocket. He is a proud father, wants nothing from her and is willing to support her. His attitude is the same toward his son, who is welcome to what there is on the family table, but otherwise has to take care of himself and build his future.

All this family quit work and go to their tent some time in May and stay there happily until the 1st of October. When they all get back in the Fall they start in just where they left off in the last of the Spring, except for the surplus of energy and health stored. What they do not spend on Summer clothes for living in more conventional style more than pays what they spend in living in the tent city by the sea.

John Temple feels that the richest man gets nothing more than he out of his Summer life if the richest man can afford to loaf so long. John Temple has a rowboat that he can rig with a sail, and any of his family can row or sail it. If those of the household do get lonesome for a peep at the multitude they can put on their Sunday clothes and take the diligence, and John Temple says he would just as soon sit on the upper deck of that little steamer as on the deck of any man's yacht, or, for the matter of that, his own.

THE LAST OF CARTHAGE.

TUNIS, Aug. 28.—Not until nearly two thousand years after the famous saying in regard to Carthage may the destruction of the famous city of Dido now be considered complete. Hardly a vestige of the famous stronghold, to-day enclosed within a 23 square mile triangle formed by Cape Gamart, the Arab village of Sidi-bu-Said, and the French town of La Goulette, remains. The pickaxe and dynamite have done their work, and with a cargo of Phoenician relics that leaves this week for Marseilles there is little of old Carthage left.

The final destruction, the complete obliteration of Carthage is due entirely to moderns. In the seventeenth century travelers testified to the magnificence of the ruins of the city, ruins which showed Roman, Byzantine, and even Phoenician features. In the meanwhile, both Tunis and La Goulette, which had arisen respectively on the seafront and in a suburb of the ancient city had to have building material and they pillaged the well-preserved ruins for their expansion.

The great mosque of Tunis, for example, has 150 columns taken from Carthage. Many private houses in Tunis are built of marble from the same source, which has also yielded material for the aqueduct crossing the Bardo Road.

The fort of Goulette was rebuilt in 1535 with vestiges of the illustrious town, from the marbles of which Italian ships at one time took return freights, using parts of Carthage as mere ballast. There is a new Carthage not far from the old. Its hotels, villas, and other buildings are formed from the débris of pagan temples and Byzantine basilicas, and to build the Palace of Dermech the ancient forum was broken up.

In 1904 a whole district of the venerable city, ruins included, was sold for five francs the square meter. The next year a similar operation took place. Nothing remains of the colossal marble staircase that was seen and admired as lately as 1884, nothing of the Temple of Astarte.

The mosaics have either been wantonly destroyed by the fellahs or taken away and sold piecemeal, and if any beautiful bits remained travelers sacrificed them to the taste for souvenirs.

Since 1882 many efforts have been made to protect what was left of the remains, but only the French Government can take effective action on a large scale. A theatre, the amphitheatre, some churches, and cemeteries have been laid bare and safeguarded. The Baths of Antoninus and the Circus, an extremely large one, have not yet been explored, but they are not genuinely Carthagenian.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Cole, E. B., Co., Lansing, Mich.; E. B. Cole, dry goods, furn. goods, carpets, rugs; [illegible]tham.
Thompson & Dillon, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. J. Dillard, dry goods, shoes; Pierrepont.
Schneider, C. M., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; dry goods, carpets; St. Denis.
Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; R. B. Snyder, white goods, linens, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear. Grand.
Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne, Ind.; L. P. Stack, cloaks, waists, furs, muslin underwear; 315 4th Av.; King Edward.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss F. Fischel, art needlework; 214 Church.
Linn & Scruggs D. G. and Carpet Co., Decatur, Ill.; Miss Priddy, dressmaking dept.; 31 Union Square.
Kohn, Furchgott Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; W. J. Webb, silks; 106 Worth.
Meyer, Lindorf Co., Laporte, Ind.; L. C. Schenck, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery, notions, upholstery goods; 114 5th Av.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
Holmes, D. H., Co., New Orleans, La.; A. P. Mengelle, men's furn. goods; 15 E. 26th.
Donelan, W. J., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Miss D. Clancy, muslin underwear, waists, infants' wear; 45 E. 17th.
Carl Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. W. Carl, cloaks, suits; 104 5th Av.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. McWilliam, cloaks, suits; Miss Mott, waists; 104 5th Av.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. B. Litten, domestics, flannels, white goods, linens; L. Wellman, men's furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
Kline Cloak Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Julius, dresses, suits; 7 E. 20th.
Ayres, L. I., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. Phillips, notions, ribbons, corsets, laces; 31 Union Square.
New York Bargain Store, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Breen, cloaks, suits; 80 5th Av., Room 1,207.
Hoy Ratterman Carpet Co., Birmingham, Ala.; G. B. Ratterman, carpets; Marlborough.
Cook & Feldher Co., Jackson, Mich.; L. G. Cook, notions; Empire.
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SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newberger, J. Litigated motions. 1—Furthman v. Furthman. 2—Zadek v. Defranco. 3—Krum v. Krum. 4—Vicorito v. Gatte-McQuade Co. 5—Matter of Byrne. 6—Talcott v. Wearforever Stocking Co. 7—Matter of Wiggins. 8—Leary v. Leary. 9—Schultze v. Kohlman. 10—Thomas v. Thomas. 11—Arbutus Realty Co v. Beisiegel. 12—Mendel & Co v. Laks. 13—McKee v. Preble. 14—Van Eaton v. Van Eaton. 15—Skinner v. McMullen Co. 16—Rothman v. Rothman. 17—D'Amico v. Galla. 18—Bortugno v. Bortugno. 19—Wakeham & Miller v R C Church of St Paul. 20—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Gillies. 21—Matter of Martin. 22—Hamill v. Masset. 23—Cook v. Cook. 24—Larkin v. Callan. 25—Rose v. Rose 26—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 27—Albert v. Shubert Theatrical Co. 28—U S Trust Co v. Rothstein. 29—Pallitz v. Wabash R R. 30—Taylor v. Taylor. 31—City R E Co v. Baker. 32—Folk v. Lese. 33—Ihle v. Ihle. 34—Cong Rodeph Sholom v. I O A I. 35—Shamroy v. Shamroy. 36—Sobat v. Tarantul. 37—Leiner v. Hoe & Co. 38—Same v. same 39—Greenia v. Hebbard. 40—Giesener v. McDonough. 41—McKee v. Preble. 42—Simon v. Eierbauer 43—Washington Sav Bank v. Pelham Parkway Realty Co. 44—Same v. same. 45—Same v. same. 46—Am Taximeter Co v. Hefferon. 47—Templeton v. McCabe. 48—Williams v. Williams. 49—Wahls v. Guggenheim. 50—Baumler v. Schaffner. 51—Flood v. Flood. 52—Frey v. Frey. 53—Day v. Well. 54—Jones v. Jones. 55—Raufberg v. Raufberg. 56—Harrison v. Twin State R Co. 57—Fraser v. Fraser. 58—Pritchett v. Richman. 59—Trust Co of Am v. Abrams. 60—Ishle v. Norton Co. 61—Stolzenberger v. Schmitt. 62—Bradt v. Bradt. 63—Rhinelander v. Woodward. 64—Crumpler v. Pratt. 65—Clary v. Clary. 66—Valentine v. Lessor. 67—People v. Friedman. 68—Johnston v. Erie R R. 69—35% Auto Supply Co v. Rubly. 70—Wolff v. Wolff. 71—Koch v. Fox. 72—Same v. same. 73—Karstardt v. Karstardt. 74—Gross v. Gross. 75—Rockefeller v. Rockefeller. 76—Zimmerman v. Zimmerman. 77—Steiner & Co v. Muller. 78—N Y Rys Co v. Man Bridge Three-Cent Line.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Delany, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Wills for probate: John S. Bassett, Nora Cook, Michael Lavin, Herman Paul.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Finelite, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Finelite, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Whitehead v. Pedden—George Haas. Wille v. De Canio—Alfred C. Charles.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J. Hammer v. Sportaro—A. Welles Stump. Kingsley v. Navarre Realty Co—Joseph L. Egan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Morris H. Glass v. Yetta Sasmorsky—Isidor R. Isaacs.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J. William M. Reed v. Fannie Fine—Jacob Katz.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelby, J. Motions. 1—People ex rel Wens. 2—McNulty v. Gilbert. 3—Piltz v. Piltz. 4—Glazer v. Glazer. 5—Howell v. Howell. 6—Matter of Reynolds. 7—Grove et al. v. Graff. 8—City of New York v. Silman. 9—Washburn v. Salmon. 10—Erbstoll v. Smith. 11—Erbstoll v. Witte. 12—Murnick v. Bklyn Mason Contracting Co. 13—Mueller v. Bklyn Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co. 14—Matter of Gibson. 15—Fuzo v. Fuzo 16—Matter of Starr St (Hemmer.) 17—Silverman v. Scher. Action No. 1. 18—Silverman v. Scher. Action No. 2. 19—Lersner v. Adair Machine Co. et al. 20—Quackenbos et al v. Craboys et al. 21—Matter of Di Sabato. 22—Matter of Jerome Av. 23—Brown v. De Lamar. 24—Crawford v. Long Island R. R. Co. 25—Crawford v. Long Island R. R. Co. 26—Prestler v. Long Island R. R. Co. 27—Gehl v. Bachman-Bechthold Brewing Co. 28—Ottenberg v. Hack. 29—Allen v. Allen. 30—Matter of Vause (Raub.) 31—People ex rel Wenz v. Uptegrove et al. 32—Mayer v. Ruston. 33—Berger v. Bklyn U. El R R Co. 34—Foley v. Bklyn U El R R Co. 35—Borensein v. N E R R Co. 36—Byrne v. N E R R Co. 37—Pritchett v. N E R R Co. 38—Slack v. B H R R Co. 39—Weiss v. B H R R Co. 40—Dumblir v. B H R R Co. 41—Kazulatzi v. B H R R Co. 42—Breslin v B H R R Co. 43—Ward v. B H R R Co. 44—Silverstein v. South Brooklyn Railway Co. 45—Galinskar, (infant,) v. Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R R Co. 46—Matter of East 36th Street. 47—Arent v. Arent. 48—Mullin v. Brogan. 49—Clapp v. Snare & Treat Co. 50—Bischoff v. Bischoff. 51—Simon v. Flatbush Park Construction Co. 52—Alvarez v. Alvarez et al. 53—Cohn v. Tanner Motor Car Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT.—Ketcham, S. Wills of Margaret Brown, Paul Emil, Wilhelm Buttner, Elizabeth Roche, Maurice S Oisler, Mary von Houten, Irene Dana Grover, Ernest A. Sievers, Louisa L Riehl. Accountings of Richard J Godwin, Cynthia E Smith, Caroline Mager. Guardianship of Sarah Flynn. Estate of Mary Theis, (transfer tax,) James T Brody, (transfer tax,) and Adam Shultles.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I. Rockwood, J. James Gourlay, Samuel Manacher, Charles Woodson, Louis Passaritti, Charles Kaltinez, John Flannery.

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DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,

105 EAST 14th St. and 14 WEST 125th St. New upright pianos $150 upw., $5 monthly; Player pianos $250 upw. Used pianos $75 upw.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THAIN, MARY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY T. THAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1912. ALEXANDER THAIN, Executor.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1,000 Saved Quickly

In the Heart of Flatbush

Henry Meyer, a prominent Brooklyn builder, decided to quit the business for the present. He sold us 42 new houses in the finest section of Flatbush at an irresistible price which enables us to pass the saving on to you.

We will sell these houses at $1,000 less than the builder's own price for them.

His Price Was $7,750. Our Price Is $6,750. For a Short Time Only.

If you want one of these splendid Easy Housekeeping Homes, you will have to act quickly, because this bargain we offer will make history in the real estate business, and it will be a case of first come, first served.

The houses are in East 25th Street, Brooklyn, between Clarendon Road and Avenue D, one block east of Bedford Avenue, the very heart of aristocratic Flatbush.

Similar houses are selling for $9,000.

Houses are 2 stories and cellar. Full 20 feet wide, brownstone and limestone fronts, bay windows front and rear; 8 rooms and bath, including Foyer Hall. Hardwood trim, parquet floors, consol and mantel in foyer; hot water heat; gas and electric fixtures; in fact, everything up to date. Your choice of elegant decorations.

Price $6,750. Terms: $1,000 Down and $45 a month, covering principal and interest on balance.

Come and see these houses as soon as you possibly can, because the old story of "the early bird" is bound to apply here. Take a Flatbush Avenue surface car to Ditmas Avenue, or Brighton Beach "L" to Newkirk Avenue Station. Representatives at the houses will be glad to show you around and explain everything.

Title Guaranteed Free by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

These houses are going like the bargains they are. You'll have to Hurry!

REALTY ASSOCIATES

AVENUE D AND EAST 25TH STREET BROOKLYN

TAKEN IN FORECLOSURE

Will sacrifice 7 1-family houses, in one of the finest sections of Bay Ridge; greatest opportunity ever offered to the homeseeker; houses contain 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces, hardwood trim throughout; cost $6,500 to build and will sell to quick buyer for $5,700 on easy terms.

$500 CASH

balance to suit; open for inspection daily and Sunday on premises.

6th Ave., Bet. 73d and 74th Sts., B'klyn.

GILBERT ELLIOTT Bargains

598-1,146 Eastern Parkway. 2-family, 14 rooms. 1,735 President St. 1-family semi-detached, $6,500. 306 Grant Av. 2-fam. detached, $4,100. 297 Montauk Av. 1-family frame. Lot 25x100, driveway, $3,500. 201 Berriman St. 1-fam. frame, $3,000. Can be seen any time. Your own terms. 44 Court St. Telephone 7457 Main.

BIG PROFIT

Flats near coming Subway express station. Profit in two years. Part exchange taken. Brokers, note. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St. Telephone 7456 Main.

HIGH-GRADE TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 59TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS. Streets Asphalted; Assessments Paid. Easy terms. CHAS. H. LUCKE, Builder. Residence 649 59th St. Tel. Sunset 1621.

Modern 5-story and basement, reinforced concrete building, 27x38, adjoining Brooklyn Bridge, near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire A. Zerega's Sons, 55 Front St., Brooklyn.

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Mortgage loans on improved Real Estate in Greater New York will be considered and quickly acted on by

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
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160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
367 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

West Side.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

West 69th St., (off Broadway.)—Handsome, attractive 4-story brownstone house, with extension, for sale; short block; convenient location for a physician; with speculative possibilities. Apply Room 803, 32 Broadway.

A chance for quick buyer; 4-story brownstone private dwelling; A1 order; parquet floors; electric light; 2 baths; in 121st St., between Mt. Morris and Lenox Avs. F. A. Black, 20 West 125th St.

Washington Heights.

SPLENDIDLY ARRANGED private house for sale; 10 rooms, 2 baths; on fine street; terms reasonable. A 15 Times.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE.

Westchester Avenue; entire block. Eight lots between Doris and Grace Avenues. Will divide. Low price. R. H. SCOBIE, No. 391 East 149th St., Bronx.

3-story one-family house; lot, 18.9x180; 10 large and light rooms; opposite park; near Subway, elevated, and surface lines. Inquire 1,570 Crotona Park East, Bronx, or Room 108, 280 Broadway, Manhattan.

For Sale.—A plot of 2¼ acres in the Westchester Country Club's grounds, Eastern Boulevard, near Pelham Bay Park and proposed Subway Terminal. Address X 167 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

CLARK ESTATES

Private Houses To Let

on West 73rd, 74th and 88th Streets, convenient to Elevated and Subway stations. Rents ranging from $1,700 to $6,000 per annum.

APPLY 25th FLOOR **Singer Building** 149 Broadway Telephone, 7430—Cortlandt. Janitor at 67 West 73d St.

ATTENTION!

230 W. 136th St. 3-story and basement private house can be rented for 3 or 5 years from Oct. 1. Parquet floors, electric light and gas; 2 baths. In all a cosy and comfortable home which can be secured at a moderate rental. LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 E. 86th St. Tel. 638 Lenox.

Desirable Dwellings. Apartments to Let. Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 359 WEST 125TH. TELEPHONE 958—MORNINGSIDE.

41 EAST 41ST ST.

20-ft., 4-story house, 4 baths, parquet floors, electricity; residence, business or doctor; near express Subway station.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

114 Liberty St. or 41 East 41st St.

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Three-story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let; size 18.6x53x100; fifteen rooms and three baths; rent reasonable; possession at once. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

55TH ST., BET. PARK & LEXINGTON AVS. 4-story, 19-foot house, b. p. extension, five baths, electric light; all improvements.

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18 Minutes from Herald Square.

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Jamaica, Boro. of Queens, New York City.

High, Healthy, Attractive.

Long Island R. R. fast electric trains to Penn. Terminal, N. Y., and connecting with Subway, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Less than 20 minutes to business centres of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Also trolleys and elevated R. R. over bridges.

Great Variety of Substantial

DETACHED HOMES

$6,500 to $12,500.

Terms Made to Suit Purchasers.

Jamaica Hillcrest is the most complete land development in Queens Borough and within short walk of stores, schools, churches, and built-up section of Jamaica.

SELECT YOUR HOME SITE AT JAMAICA HILLCREST

where sewers, water, gas, paved streets are all introduced and paid for by the Land Company. Refined and attractive surroundings.

Send for Photographs and Maps.

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180 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN. Property Office, Hillside, cor. Grand Av.

WATER FRONT VILLA SITE

and 6-room house in the most beautiful section of Long Island; overlooking the Sound; all improvements; water; sidewalks; gas; electric lights and sewers; only 23 minutes when improvements on R. R. are completed next October. Houses $4,000 and up; can be purchased on payment of $200 cash, balance to suit yourself. Fine yacht club, dock and bathing beach on the property; purchaser of home or land having the privilege of same. Ideal spot for all-year home. Have also some very fine plots, which can be purchased on very easy terms. Titles perfect. WATER FRONT, 243 West 34th St.

OPPORTUNITIES

DO NOT OVERLOOK THEM.

Prompt action means money saved. GRASP YOUR OPPORTUNITY NOW. Learn our unusual offer and terms. COME SELECT YOUR HOME AT

Queens Manor, Queens Park, Inglewood.

John L. Cummings, Queens, N. Y.

New shingle house, nine rooms, pantry, bath, and attic; all improvements; large porch and sun parlor; steam heat, tapestry, brick fireplace; restricted surroundings, school, and churches; 25 minutes by electric trains to 33d St. and Flatbush Av. stations, Long Island R. R.; 18 minutes to the ocean; for sale, $9,500, or rent, $60. B. Purdy, 50 Church St. Tel. 7566 Cortland.

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MUST sacrifice contract, choice plot. Sage Foundation Homes. J. E. White, 685 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

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BUILDER'S SACRIFICE

$8,000 HOME FOR $6,900

Will Rent or Sell.

Nearly completed, will finish and decorate to suit your taste for immediate occupancy; high elevation; superior construction; large living room with open fireplace, parquet floors, gas and electricity; easy terms to suit purchaser; main line Penn. L. I. R. R.; 30 min. out; 2 blocks from station, stores, churches; schools close by; tennis courts on property; rare chance for high class home in refined, established residential park at most moderate cost. P. P. EDSON, 1 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6546.

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Overlooking the Ocean at Neponsit, L.I. New York's most exclusive residential section. Tennis, Boating, Surf Bathing, and Fishing. New $30,000 Clubhouse. Only 40 minutes from N. Y. 100 trains a day. Write to-day, and our beautiful, new illustrated booklet of views will reach you by return mail. NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 5 W. 34th St., N. Y.

$100 Buys Artistic Cottage.

Contains 8 rooms; all modern improvements; near school and cars; only 35 minutes from Broadway, N. Y. Great chance to own a home. Balance $20 monthly; title guaranteed. TAGGART, 395 Bridge St., Bklyn.

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in the Wheatley Hills; 6 rooms and bath; large front porch; fine old maples; large plot, 75x200; fine bathing and fishing; will sell all for $2,950 on very easy terms. Box R 104 Times.

Thirty best selected and located lots, free and clear, at Valley Stream, L. I.; part of property in which some of the leading New York business men invested; need money in business; will sell cheap, single or in plots, for cash only. Stone, R 97 Times.

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Several all-year homes on large plots, $4,250 upwards. Easy terms. Onslow-Moore Company, Freeport, or 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Pleasant country estate; stable for four horses; high and dry; preferably Ardsley, Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry; will rent unfurnished for one or two years; $2,500 yearly; send photos and description. Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av.

Agency wanted of elevator apartment house by experienced, conscientious, responsible agent; if essential will live on premises. W. B., 1,122 Madison Av.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

be our guest at the Club to-day at beautiful LARCHMONT GARDENS

"Just the place for Bungalows"

PHONE 2326 Murray Hill, write, or call for **FREE** Tickets & directions.

Office open Sundays until 2 P. M.; Monday (Labor Day) until 2 P. M.

Our handsome booklet, of great interest from both the homeseeker's and investor's standpoint, mailed free upon request.

CLIFFORD B. HARMON & CO.

42nd St. & Madison Avenue

A 75-ACRE FARM.

Magnificent panoramic view; finest orchard in country; apples, pears, cherries, peaches; some woodland; balance cultivated; residence, 10 rooms, open fireplaces; large barns, corn crib, poultry runs; water supply excellent. BARGAIN AT $15,000. FOX REALTY COMPANY, 12 East 42d St.

Exceptional suburban new house, half hour out, New York Central; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; rent or sell. E. R. Dodge, 220 Broadway.

Angell & Co. have removed to 507 Fifth Avenue. Telephone 8150 Bryant.

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A WONDERFULLY GOOD INVESTMENT AND HOME AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. Apartment house for two families, choice Chester Hill locality; plot 50x100; each living section 7 rooms, bath and porches. Nets 8%. Price $12,000. Mortgage $7,000 at 5%. LOWER APARTMENT NOW FOR RENT, $50. A golden opportunity. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, New York.

ACREAGE

ON LINE OF TROLLEY, Near Mount Vernon. Big chance for operator or company who can invest at least $40,000. Address Box 53, Mount Vernon.

30 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL. NEW two-family house for sale. WILL NET 12½%. Second floor for rent at $65.

COOLEY REALTY CO.,

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MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Desirable Houses for Sale or Rent.

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Yonkers.

Plot 10 lots (25x100) for $6,000; $2,000 cash; McLean Heights. Flannery, 860 Broadway, Manhattan.

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GREENS FARMS, CONN.

VERY ATTRACTIVE OLD REMODELLED HOUSE; fireplaces, 14 acres, garage and a fine large stream; $12,000; photo.

30 ACRES; good plain house; splendid stream; chance for a pond; orchard, &c.; $7,000; photo. A really good Colonial farmhouse; fireplaces, bath; abundance of fruit; 19 acres; very productive land; $11,000; photo.

GOOD 17 ROOM HOUSE, all improvements; 11 acres splendid shade trees, abundance of fruit; near the Sound and station; $15,000.

1,200 FEET SHORE FRONT, 10 acres; $27,000. No buildings.

GREENFIELD HILL; handsome 22 room house, magnificently decorated, 3 baths; wonderful views of the Sound and country; $40,000; photo.

JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St.

1,000 ACRES, $12,000

AT SAYBROOK, CONN.

High land, mostly covered with valuable timber; modernized two-room house, two baths, three huge stone fireplaces; new barns; splendid place for a game preserve; unusual opportunity for a club or school; send for a detailed description. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d Street.

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Dumbwaiters, elevators installed and repaired. Frank Reilly, 533 Lexington Av. 'Phone Murray Hill 3051.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. 9 CLINTON ST. ROBERT B. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

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Half acre beautiful high land, fruit and shade; $700; $25 cash, $10 monthly; Bergenfield, half hour out; commutation 10c; houses built to order. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Bargain for home seeker; six-room house; all improvements; house just finished; plot 50x100; in Bergen County; direct from owner; easy terms. J. Lesser, 108 West 144th St.

Gentlemen's country residence or boarding house, 16 rooms; barn, grounds; high location; Wood Ridge; $8,000; $25 monthly, $100 down. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich.

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$500 BUYS

This Attractive Stucco House

$500 cash, balance like rent, buys this new stucco house, 7 large rooms, bath, cellar, and big attic; Craftsman finish, oak floor, beam ceilings, open fireplace; all city improvements; large plot on hilltop; unsurpassed view; express station; 32 minutes out. For photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write, call or phone MR. BECKER, 50 Church St., New York City. Phone 8748 Cortlandt.

SEA GIRT The Summer Capital of New Jersey. The most delightful spot for your summer home. Choice plots $675 UP. HOUSES $4,000 UP. Terms to suit. Send for Photos. SEA GIRT CO., 115 Broadway, N. Y.

ARE THESE YOUR REQUIREMENTS?

9-room new house ready for occupancy. Plot 50x112; 4 minutes from station, 1 block from school; parquet floors; best plumbing; tiled bath with shower; white enamel bedrooms; rustic open fireplace. In nicest suburb high up in hills. Exceptional train service. Price $8,500. Easy terms. If so, see my house at Hillsdale. A beauty. W. J. Rich, 802 Singer Building.

$4000.00 $4500.00 $5500.00

New bungalows and cottages with every modern convenience, near station, school and churches, on large plots in Roselle. 35 minutes from N. Y. C., 100 trains daily. Commutation $6.25. Small cash payment, balance as rent. Photos and particulars from WARMAN-BOARDMAN, Roselle, N. J.

FARM ONLY $95

20,000 square feet rich soil, 100 peach trees with each acre; high and dry; title guaranteed; artistic bungalow, $295. Also riverside farms; boating, bathing and fishing; 35 minutes on Lackawanna; one minute from express station; commutation, 13c.; $10 down. W. M. LANE, Room 324H, World Building.

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AT BALDWIN PARK, South Orange, N. J. 40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y. Bungalows and artistic homes. Little cash required. Write or 'phone. C. A. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway.

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.

EIGHT-room house; all improvements; large living room, beamed ceiling, open fireplace; 2 baths; steam heat; very cozy and attractive; owner must sell; little cash. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway, Room 55.

7,400 SQUARE FEET

for $275, at beautiful Roselle Park. Fine old trees; express station, 100 trains daily. 10c. commutation, near station; refined neighborhood; $5.00 monthly, small payment down; will build to suit purchaser on easy monthly instalments. OWNER, 235 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—On plot, 35x100; 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floor, hardwood trim, steam heat and sewers, electric lights and gas; West Shore Ferry, then Palisade trolley car to 32d St., Woodcliff Square. P. P. Moller, 228 32d St.

¼ TO 5 ACRE FARM,

$95 up, $10 down, $3 monthly; 100 fruit trees on each acre. Artistic bungalow, $295. Big town, factories, schools, stores; 49 minutes from Jersey City; 52 trains daily. Commutation 15c. Commuter, Box 73 Times Downtown.

Moderate-priced, well-built country homes, "New Designs," now building at Fanwood, N. J. Bungalows and semi-bungalows. We will mail you a set consisting of seven different plans free. If you are looking for a suburban Home, we can interest you. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

At sacrifice; new 7-room hollow tile, stucco house, $3,750; steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; near station, commutation 10¼ cents; 60 trains daily; easy terms; will accept lots or good stock for part payment. Owner, Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Avenue, Cranford, N. J.

At Fanwood, N. J.—Large plots, for Suburban Homes, covered with fine shade; near station and trolley; Right in Town; surrounded with fine homes; city improvements. Send for free railroad tickets to visit this property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

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THE BROCKTON,

N. E. Cor. Broadway and 180th St. Very attractive stores, suitable for Laundry, Hardware, Dairy, Men's Furnishings, Jewelry, Lunch, &c.

Rents, $900 to $1,500.

E. S. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

between 166th-167th Sts., opposite New Theatre, junction Broadway and St. Nicholas Av., at Subway Station.

Two-story building, modern stores, suitable for Florist, Grocer, Delicatessen, Dry Goods, Millinery, Cigars, Stationery; Men's Furnishings, Drugs, Dyers, Bakery, &c.

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Offices, suitable for Dentist, Tailor, &c.; excellent display.

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114 FULTON ST.,

near Nassau St. The most attractive store on Fulton St., size about 12x80, suitable for Merchant Tailoring, Men's Furnishing, &c.

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1st loft, all light; good display, suitable for Show Room or Any Light Manufacturing.

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Third Ave., southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street. Light lofts at elevated station. New electric elevator. Suitable for manufacturing or offices. Attractive rates will be quoted to responsible tenants.

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MUSIC STUDIOS

One to five rooms, resident and non-resident, furnished and unfurnished, finest private residence street on west side.

47 West 72nd Street.

37 Union Square—2d loft to rent, 30x150; magnificent light; no columns; located at junction Broadway, 4th Ave., 5th Ave. and 17th St. Ideal show and selling room. Inquire on premises or any broker.

SMALL STORE in the BEST SECTION of the BRONX, SUITABLE for DELICATESSEN, FAMILY LIQUORS, FLORIST, SHOES, BAKERY, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, MILLINERY, HAIR GOODS, AND MANICURE PARLOR; rent very reasonable. A. ARENT CO., East 163d and Simpson Sts. Take Bronx Subway to Simpson St.

TO LEASE. A large, light Business Floor at 161 West 34th St. Apply on premises, or J. E. WHITAKER, 2,108 Broadway, at 74th St.

New Printers' Building,

216-222 West 18th—11,000 feet to floor; floors carry 300 pounds to square foot; possession before October 1. Send for descriptive booklet. DUROSS COMPANY, 155 West 14th St.

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Tremont or 177th St., Belmont to Crotona Av.; choice location for dry goods, confectionery, shoe, 5 and 10 cents, or house furnishing stores. R. H. Scobie, 391 East 149th St., cor. 3d Av., N. Y.

Doctors 57th 150 W. **Dentist**

Finest office in town. Reasonable Rent.

Two lofts, 60x80, with power; location for shipping elegant; 681 Morgan Av., Greenpoint. Information from J. C. Miller, on premises.

5 West 16th St.—Parlor floor and small showrooms; very light; brokers protected.

One-story rear building, 40x75; high ceiling; driveway; rent $90. 245 West 19th St.

Desk room and desk for rent. Room 715, 115 Broadway.

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250 West 104th St.

Between West End Av. and Broadway

Convenient to 103d St. Subway and 104th St. "L."

NEW BUILDING

9 story fire and sound proof, containing every modern convenience. Extra large bathrooms with needle showers; tiled kitchens; parquet floors throughout.

One 4 Room Suite.....$780
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Now Open for Inspection. Immediate Occupancy.

Renting Agent on premises, or

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PRÁSÁDA

50 Central Park West

Corner 65th Street.

12-Story Fireproof Building.
Suites of 8-9-10 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.

Rentals from $2,500 to $3,800
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Manager on Premises, or

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Just Completed,

9 Story

Steel Constructed,

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

ELEVATOR

APARTMENT HOUSE,

5 and 6 Rooms

Superintendent on premises.

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CORNWALL

Northwest Corner

Broadway & 90th St.

New 12-story fireproof building with every modern convenience.

9 & 10 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
Rents $2,200 to $2,400
PER ANNUM.

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SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 WEST 72D STREET.
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Strictly **MILANO** Fireproof.
127 West 58th—Only one Apartment, eight rooms and bath; all improvements. Day and night elevator, hall, 'phone service, near Park, $2,000.

REVERE HALL,
622 W. 114th, Near Riverside Drive.—6 and 7 rooms and baths; maid's toilet; light, sunny rooms, elevator, all improvements; 'phone; $660 to $1,000.

IRVINGTON,
407 C. P. West, (100th St.)—8 large rooms and bath, overlooking Park; large light rooms; all improvements; $1,140.

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601 W. 168th, (Opposite Subway Station.)—5-6-7 rooms, bath; light rooms, large closets, elevator; all improvements; Resident Agent; $690 to $1,000.

COURTWOOD,
600 W.169th, Cor.B'way.—Elevator house, all improvements; 5-6-7 rooms, bath; 'phone; 24-hour service; $510 to $1,020.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
'Phone 1300 River.

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A fireproof building of the finest type.
All the CONVENIENCES and luxuries of a first-class MODERN house.
Electric light included in rent.
Corner Apartments have southern and eastern exposure.

Convenient to all surface transportation, new "L" station at Columbus Av. corner. 9 large, light rooms and 2 and 3 baths, $2,250 to $2,500.

Apply to Owner on premises.

VAN DYCK AND SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Station Subway 72d St.

6 TO 11 ROOMS.
RENTALS $2,000 TO $3,800.
SEEN DAY OR EVENING.
Manager on Premises.
OPERATED BY OWNERS.

F. R. WOOD
W. H. DOLSON CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 80th ST.
THE BARNARD,
NO. 106 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
CORNER 71ST ST.
Very Choice Apartments,
6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms
and 2 baths,
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,500,
including refrigeration.
THE STERLING AND CARLYLE,
76 WEST 86TH ST.,
S. E. CORNER COLUMBUS AV.
Subway and Elevated Stations at 86th St. All west side trolleys convenient. Each Apartment has telephone connection.
Apartments 6, 7, 8 and 10 rooms,
RENTS $1,000 TO $2,200.

58th St., 56-58 and 60-62 West.

"BILTMORE"
"BLENHEIM"

Very desirable Apartments, eight rooms, two baths; all conveniences; all night service; most convenient location in city; rent $1,700 to $1,900; additional servants' rooms if desired; physicians given particular attention. Apply superintendent or SNOWDER & SMITH, 2,190 Broadway (78th).

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
BROADWAY & 79TH ST.
BROADWAY & 140TH ST.

ST. CHARLES,
101 West 72d Street,
Cor. Columbus Av.
8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,200.

We have for rent many high-class apartments, elevator and non-elevator

"ALL OVER TOWN."

Call, write or 'phone us for full particulars.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
141 East 17th St.
'Phone Stuyvesant—3982.
Broadway, Cor. 162d St.
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West End Ave., 738, cor 96th St.
5, 6 & 7 Room Suite for bachelors or small families **$55-$65**
All modern improvements, exceptionally attractive and homelike.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION ONE BLOCK.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
S. ALVIN PIZA A-Re-Co. Bldg., 149 St. & 3 Av. Telephone 254 Melrose.

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Southwest corner Park Ave. & 74th St. Modern apartments of 7 rooms and 2 baths. Superb location.
$1,800 TO $2,200 PER ANNUM.
Henry D. Winans & May, Agents,
749 Fifth Ave., nr. 58th St.

THE KENMORE

353 West 57th St., (wide private street.) 8 rooms and bath, all improvements. 1 apartment unrented, $1,100 per annum.
Possession October 1st.
Henry D. Winans & May, Agents,
749 Fifth Ave., nr. 58th St.

INVERNESS

240-210 WEST 57TH ST., COR. 7TH AV.
Handsome extra large, light corner apartments of eight rooms and bath, with all modern improvements; rents reasonable; possession October 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON

318-328 WEST 51ST STREET.
Attractive Apartments, five, six and eight large light rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements.
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19-21 WEST 31ST ST.;
two to six rooms to lease from October 1; high ceilings and open fireplaces; meals served in apartments.
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106th 65 West, (Central Park.)—6-7 large, light rooms, tiled baths, steam, hot water, private halls; modern, convenient to L & Sub. **$34 up**

The Ackerly, 241 West 101st St.

Eight extra large rooms and two baths; modern in every respect; rents, $1,400 to $1,900.
G. SCHWEGLER, 2,507 BROADWAY.

THE MILLARD,

14 to 20 West 107th St.—High-class elevator apartments, 4-5-6-7-8 rooms. Rents, $36 to $75. Best in New York at price.

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2 ROOMS AND BATH.

All improvements; near all car lines, theatres, and restaurants. $22.50. BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Av.

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8 Rooms }	**The Saxony**	{ $1700
2 Baths }	250 W. 82d St., Cor. B'y	{ $1800
9 Rooms }	**De Witt Court**	{ $2500
3 Baths }	252-254 W. 82d St.	{ $2700
7, 8, 9 Rms. }	**The Torres**	{ $1250
1 Bath }	N. W. Cor. B'way&81st St.	{ $1400
7 Rooms }	**The Amidon**	{ $1000
1 Bath }	N. W. Cor. B'way & 83d St.	{ $1500
7 Rooms }	**The Waramaug**	{ $1100
2 Baths }	629 West 115th St.	{ $1500
6-7 Rooms }	**The St. Germoine**	{ $1000
1 Bath }	200 West 86th St.	{ $1200
8 Rooms }	**203-209 West 86th St.**	{ $1200
1 Bath }	Near Broadway	{ $1400

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co
2277 Broadway, or 128 Broadway

"Unadilla" Modern Apartments, 128 WEST 11TH ST.
High-class 5, 6, 7, 12 rooms.
Elevator, Hall Service; $40, $60, $80, $120.
DUROSS COMPANY, 155 West 14th St.

A.—THE ADRIAN—A.

58 WEST 72D ST., CORNER.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors; night and day elevator service; rent $1,200-$1,800; convenient to all transportation lines. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

82 WEST 92D ST.

Seven rooms and bath, corner apartment, $50.

102 WEST 89TH ST.

Seven rooms and bath, $35. All improvements.

TO SUBLET.—158 WEST 58TH ST.

Seven rooms and two baths; unfurnished; rent $3,000. See Supt. on premises.

80 WEST 92D ST.

Nine rooms and bath, all improvements, $45.

Skylight Studio Apartments—1 room and bath, **$ W. 16th St., $34-$100.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.

N. W. Cor. Broadway & 156th St.
At Subway Station. Telephone Audubon 870.

Choice Elevator Apartments in the Most Desirable and Convenient Sections of Washington Heights.

CAMBRIDE HALL
8-story Fireproof Building,
544 W. 157th St., at Subway Station, 5-6-7 Rooms and Bath, $660 to $960.

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601 W. 156th St., Cor. Broadway. (Overlooking Hispania Grounds.)
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $500 to $1,200.

THE SWAMPSCOTT
660 W. 180th St., Cor. Broadway,
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath,
$480 to $840.

THE MARKEEN
570 W. 156th St., Adjoining Broadway.
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath,
$400 to $660.

THE GENERAL WASHINGTON
601 W. 180th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath,
$480 to $840.

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661 W. 180th St., Cor. Broadway,
4-5 Rooms and Bath,
Exceptionally Large Rooms, $540 to $720.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Ave.,
Block Front 158th-159th Streets,
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $420 to $720.

THE RIO GRANDE **THE RIO VISTA**
15-21 Fort Washington Ave.,
2 Blocks from 157th St. Subway.
NEW BUILDINGS.
Now Being Completed; Unexcelled Arrangement of 3-4-5 Rooms and Bath.
Also, 2 and 3 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath.
Exceptionally Large Rooms, With Beautiful River Views, Abundance of Closet Room.
RENTALS $360 TO $800.

Our Office Open Labor Day—During September, Sundays and Evenings Until 9 P. M.

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N. E. Cor. Riverside Drive and 114th St.

A new 12-story fire and sound proof building now in course of construction.

5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,300
Every Room an Outside Room

Ready for Occupancy September 15.
Large Rooms and Closets.
A House Beautiful Throughout.

Open for inspection. Agent on premises, or

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Tel. 7240—Columbus. 162 West 72d St.

PORTER & CO.

159 W. 125th St.

Desirable Apartments
Fall List

GRAND VIEW,
COR. 155TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.
4 and 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator; rents $800, $900, $1,200.

THE OLGA,
42-44 WEST 120TH ST.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; elevator; rents $840 to $900.

BELLE HAVEN,
515 WEST 124TH ST.
NEAR BROADWAY;
5 and 6 rooms and bath; elevator; rents $420 to $540.

ALVENA,
14-16 WEST 127TH ST.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; elevator; rents $420 to $570.

THE MARGARET,
120 WEST 116TH ST.
convenient to subway and "L" stations; 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; elevator; rents $390 to $576.

WE offer you Modern Elevator Housekeeping Apartments with *Extra* Large, Light Rooms and Wide Private Halls. Open Courts facing the most picturesque Park in Manhattan. 3 minutes to 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. L. Central to all points. Restaurant in Building. Service optional. Rents $40 to $90. Folder showing plan mailed on request. H. C. Coleman. Tel. Morningside 3447.

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APARTMENTS
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms

Morningside Park East
118th to 119th Sts. West

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SCHINDLER & LIEBLER'S SELECT APARTMENTS

Washington Heights Branch,
3,929 Broadway, nr. 165th St.
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MAIN OFFICE, 1,361 3D AV.

HAMLET COURT
600 WEST 165TH ST., S. W. Corner Broadway, nr. 168th B'way Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath,
$85 to $100 Per Month.

WILTON APARTMENTS
601 WEST 164TH ST., N. W. Corner Broadway, nr. 168th B'way Subway.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms and Bath,
$36 to $68 Per Month.

ALTA CREST
3,800 BROADWAY, N. E. Corner 158th, nr. 157th B'way Subway.
4 to 8 Rooms and Bath,
$40 to $100 Per Month.

THE ROCKVILLE
247 AUDUBON AVE., N. E. Corner 177th, nr. 181st B'way Subway.
3, 4, and 6 Rooms and Bath,
$35 to $65 Per Month.

THE ORLANDO
311 WEST 94TH ST., Near Riverside Drive.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath,
$50 to $70 Per Month.

Cliffcrest

S. E. COR. 157TH ST. & ST. NICHOLAS AV.

Best located elevator Apts. on Washington Heights

5-6-7 & 8 ROOMS,
RENTS $50 TO $80.

Convenient to "L" and Subway stations (two blocks to either); half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement; vacuum cleaning, &c.; absolutely permanent, light; overlooking Colonial and Jumel Parks, Speedway and Long Island Sound.

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552 Riverside Drive
Adjoining 127th St.; one block from Manhattan St. Subway Station
Modern Elevator Apartments
4-5-6 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
FACING THE DRIVE
RENTS $46 TO $100
Apply on premises or
KEMPE & COHEN, Agents,
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Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
4-5 Rooms, $600 to $840.

PHYSICIAN'S APARTMENT.

Two rooms and bath; all improvements; convenient to all car lines and Subway. See Superintendent, 126A West 127th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSONIA,
79TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
315-321 West.
6 and 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,300.

DO NOT RENEW YOUR LEASE
UNTIL YOU SEE THE NEW
DEVOE APARTMENTS
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
Splendid HOUSEKEEPING SUITES **FRONT TO REAR** for RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.
WELL LOCATED
AWAY FROM CONGESTION
PERMANENT PARK FRONT TO REAR
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, Foyer, Hall, Servants' Toilets, Extra Basins, **$528-$600**
VERY SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
OAK FLOORING THROUGHOUT.
OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
2414 TO 2430 Aqueduct Ave.
North of Fordham Road, 181st & 207th St. Subway Sta.
Also 3d Av. L at Bedford Pk.
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419-421 West 114th St.
HIGH CLASS
SIX ROOM
ELEVATOR
APARTMENTS.
Moderate rent.
Superintendent on premises.

THE

ROXBURY

Southeast Corner
BROADWAY & 122D ST.
Fireproof Apartments.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
$540 to $900 per annum.
Agent, on premises, or
WM. P. SHERIDAN,
Riverside Drive and 127th St.

ELSINORE
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
6 AND 7 ROOM SUITES;
RENTS $37.50 to $55
Unusually large, light, attractive.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Electric light, parquet flooring, all night service; telephone in every apartment.
502-504 W. 151st St. Near B'way.
ONE DOCTOR'S SUITE, 7 ROOMS.
Superintendent on premises

ROSALIND COURT
510 W. 144th St., Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Every improvement, including showers.
3-4-5 & 6 Rooms. $32.50 to $55.
Superintendent on premises, or
Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Ams. Av. (145 St.)

West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

REED HOUSE

BROADWAY AND 121ST ST.

7 ROOMS.....$840—$1,200

This property is held and managed by a private individual as a permanent investment.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., near Broadway.
Renting Dept. Tel. 7240 Col.

Yorkshire,
562 West 113th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.
New, modern, fireproof house; all improvements, including vacuum cleaning system, &c.
One Apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $600.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,800.

5-6 ROOMS—All Night Elevators.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

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EARL'S COURT, 108 WEST 141ST ST.	$47.50

SUPT. ON PREMISES ALL TIMES.

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CHOICE ELEVATOR APTS.
3-4-5-6-7 Rooms.
Rents $35 to $75.
THE NEHRING CO.,
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HARLEM LIBRARY BLDG.
32 WEST 123D ST.
Cosey, light Apartments of one, two and three rooms and bath; telephone; rents $180 to $480, including steam heat, service and light; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BEST VALUES IN CITY
All improvements; all night elevator service; convenient to all car lines and Subway.
Liberal Concessions to Desirable Tenants.
6 rooms and bath.....$52.50
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Superintendent, premises, 126A West 127th St.

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353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

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519-527 WEST 134TH ST.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, $25 TO $37.
Telephone, electric light, high class; view on three streets. H. BOWIE, Agent. Tel. 640 Morning.

THE STERLING,
203-5 West 113th St., near 7th Av.
Six and seven room apartments; elevator, electric light; every modern improvement. LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 East 86th. Telephone, 638—Lenox.

LAUREATE HALL
Amsterdam Av., N. W. Cor. 119th St.
2-3-4 ROOMS,
Kitchenettes and bath, $32.50 to $75.00.
Apply 420 W. 119th St., opp. Laureate Hall.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
547-553 West 147th St., near Broadway.
4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.
High-class elevator apartments; moderate rentals; all modern improvements. Renting Representative on premises.

AT THE URANIA
238 West 129th.—Select house, elevator, all improvements, all light rooms; reasonable rent. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Attention, Elevator Apartments, $32-$45
The Manitou, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) 4-6 large, modern rooms, tiled bath, continuous service; concessions, desirable tenants.

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619 WEST 138TH ST.
10-room house, two baths, pantry extension; one block from Subway; $75 per month. Inquire A. H. ATTERBURY, 30 Broad St.

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510 MANHATTAN AVE.,
corner 121st St. 7 large, light, airy rooms. Private hall. Every modern improvement, $37.

504 4 and 7 large, light rooms, all improvements, private hall to every room; near Subway; $26-$38. **W. 158**

530 5 and 6 large, light rooms, all modern improvements, shower baths; near Subway; $30-$36. **W. 147**

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Uptown Apartments
838-42-48 PARK PLACE,
near Nostrand Av.
The finest eight-room and two-bath apartments in the St. Mark's section, with all modern improvements; exceptionally large rooms, ample closet space and butler's pantry; resident janitor; will decorate to suit.
Rents $50 to $67.50.

64 ST. JAMES PLACE.
Two-room and bath Apartments, with all improvements; uniformed hallboys; maid service included in rent.
Rents $25 to $30.

1,285-89 DEAN STREET,
near New York Av.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements.
Rents $50 to $57.50.

1,291-93 DEAN STREET.
7 rooms and bath, with all improvements, parquet floors, electric lights; resident janitor.
Rents $50 to $57.50.
Apply on premises or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE

Carrollton

Cor. Madison Ave. & 76th Street.
In the Finest Residential District.
5 TO 8 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
Light all around.
Rents $900 to $1,800.
Apply on premises, or
BROOKE & GEORGER
29 West 34th St.

Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof.
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$420 to $800
6 rooms, 3 baths, physician's Apartment..$1,800
All-night elevator, standard service.

PROSPECT HILL
1,270 Madison Av., Cor. 91st. 7 large rooms, bath, elevator; second floor, $800-$840.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

ARTHUR HALL,
N. E. CORNER 96TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
Modern high class elevator apartment house; large, light rooms, competent service.
Two 8 Room and Two 9 Room Apartments.
Immediate possession. Leases from October 1.
$1,300 to $1,700.
Superintendent on premises.

THE MANNADOS
17 EAST 97TH ST.
High class elevator apartment house; elegant Apartments, comprising seven and eight rooms and two baths; every modern convenience; strictly up to date; rents $1,000 to $1,300; October leases.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE CLARK,
1,211 Madison Av., N. E. cor. 87th St.
Corner apartments; 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms; all light; parquet floors; electric light; modern in every respect. LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 East 86th St. Telephone 638—Lenox.

Ritz Carlton Hotel,
47th St. and Madison Ave. Magnificent apartment, $3,500; 3 rooms and bath. D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Avenue.

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NEW APARTMENTS

405 Park Avenue

Northeast Corner 54th Street

10 to 13 Rooms, 4 Baths. *Ready September 15th*
$4,200 to $6,000
One physician's apartment of 4 rooms and bath.

118 East 54th Street

Near Park Avenue

8, 9, 10 Rooms, 3 Baths. *Now Ready*
$2,500 to $3,300
One physician's apartment of 3 rooms and bath.

Now open for inspection. **Over 70% rented.** Leases from October 1. Light protected by ownership of adjoining property. Booklets and list of tenants accepted to date on application.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, Agents,
Cor. Forty-fifth St. **546 Fifth Avenue** Phone 1263 Bryant

High Class East Side Apartments

Worthington Whitehouse,
6 East 46th St.,

is now in a position to supply High Class East Side Apartments to desirable tenants. A call at our office will enable you to secure the most modern and well-equipped apartments in the most desirable section of the city. Floor plans and full particulars at our office.

Telephone 7270 Bryant

or call and we will gladly submit selected list for varied requirements.

Payson McL. Merrill
481 Fifth Av. Tel. 7417 Bryant.
Offers for Rent the Following Apartments:

925 Park Ave	4 Rooms, $1,000. 11 Rooms, $4,500.
823 Park Ave	Twelve Rooms, $3,800 to $5,000.
636 5th Ave	Twelve Rooms, Rent, $9,500.
257 W. 86th St	3 Rooms, $1,000. 8 Rooms, $2,600.
130 E. 67th St	4 Rooms, $900. 11 Rooms, $4,000.
140 W. 57th St	3 Rooms, $1,000. 10 Rooms, $4,000.
80 W. 40th St	2 to 8 Rooms. $2,200 to $4,500.
36 E. 40th St	2 Rooms, $1,000. 3 Rooms, $1,400.
112 W. 47th St	2 Rooms, $720.
18 E. 57th St	2 Rooms, $900. Four Rooms, Rent, $1,000.
21-3 W. 30th St	2 Rooms, $380. 4 Rooms, $720.
62-3 Washn Sq	Five Rooms, Rent, $1,000.

GRAMERCY PARK CLUB
36 Gramercy Park, East

APARTMENT FOR RENT.
9 OR 10 ROOMS, WITH 3 AND 4 BATHS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
$2,500 to $3,500

LIGHT—SPACIOUS—OVERLOOKING AND PRIVILEGES OF PARK.

CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP APARTMENTS FOR SALE.
$8,700 TO $12,000.
S. de Walltearss & Hull, Agents,
18 WEST 34TH STREET.

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61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS, $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

St. Lorenz
APARTMENT HOTEL,
125-137 East 72d St.
between Park and Lexington Avs.
2, 3, 5 and 6 room Apartments with baths, fronting on a Park street; furnished or unfurnished; rents moderate; excellent cuisine.

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471 PARK AVENUE,
S. E. Cor. 58th St.
High-class Modern Apartments.

Triplex—11 rooms, (all on Park Av.,) including 7 bedrooms and 3 baths.....$7,000
Bachelor—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$1,450

Apply to Supt. on premises, or through your own broker.

THE QUEENSTON
16-24 EAST 96TH ST.
Very handsome, commodious Apartments of eight rooms and two baths and nine rooms and three baths; elevator service and all modern conveniences; rents $1,400 to $2,000; October leases. Eight-room apartment to sublet. Concession one year.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner of 86th St.

THE FAIRFAX
1,326 Madison Av., Corner 94th St.
Handsome Apartments of seven rooms and bath; elevator service and all modern conveniences; October leases; rents $1,200 and $1,320. Superintendent, or
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

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749 FIFTH AVE.
Overlooking Central Park and Plaza Hotel. Unusually desirable apartment of 3 rooms and bath. Recently modernized. $2,200 per annum. Also 1 large room and bath, $800 and $650 per annum.
APPLY ON PREMISES

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39 East 27th St. NEAR MADISON AVE.
QUITE DISCOURAGING!!
So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS!! Something always lacking—one thing or another. No so with ours. We have New York's most complete, up-to-date, commodious 2-3 room KITCHENETTE SUITES. Maid Service. Rents $800-$950.

THE CARLTON
157 East 81.
New fireproof elevator Apartments, six extra large rooms; tiled baths, with showers; separate maids' conveniences; $900; only a few remain; also one four-room Apartment, $720. Superintendent.

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17 to 23 East 89th St.,
Between Madison & 5th Avenues.
Rents $40 to $60.
Seven and eight large rooms and bath. Steam heat and hot water. October leases.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. 86th St.

A.—WALMORE, 51 E. 78th St.—A.
ATTRACTIVE 6 ROOM APARTMENT, elevator, steam heat, hall attendance; fine location.
KAVANAGH, 998 Madison Av.

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43 East 27th St. HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
6 unusually large, light, well ventilated rooms. Modern, high class, fireproof. $1,350-$1,500.

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APARTMENT HOTELS
Two room and bath apartments, with all improvements; excellent restaurants; room telephone; uniformed hall boys, maid service included in rent.

"THE MARKHAM,"
637-41 ST. MARK'S AVENUE.
RENTS $30 AND $37.

"THE OSMUND,"
1,140-42 PACIFIC STREET, near Bedford Avenue.
RENTS $27 TO $33.

"THE GRAYCOURT,"
1,138 PACIFIC STREET.
Three rooms and bath.
RENTS $25 TO $35.

"THE UNDERHILL,"
357 STERLING PLACE.
Two rooms and bath.
RENTS $25 AND $30.

"THE STERLING,"
361 STERLING PLACE.
Two rooms and bath.
RENTS $24 AND $27.

Apartments—Downtown

"FLORENCE COURT,"
CORNER PIERREPONT AND HICKS STS.
Within walking distance of the Subway.
Most exclusive seven room and bath elevator apartments on the Heights; all modern improvements; resident janitor; room telephone and hall boy service.
RENTS $66.67 AND UP.
Excellent restaurant on top floor; use of same optional; rates moderate.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 MONTAGUE STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"THE GRANLEDEN,"
1155 Dean Street,
Between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues.
Fine residential section. Only 3 minutes to Nostrand Avenue Station, L. I. R. R., (direct connections to Subway,) or Dean St. Station, Brighton Beach Line. Apartments of 5 all-light rooms and tiled bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, electric light; private branch exchange telephone; handsome furnished reception hall, with uniformed attendants; resident janitor. First-class in all respects. Rents $480 to $540. Only two apartments from Oct. 1. Apply in hall on premises.

BRONX.

LOW RENTS
BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS
ONE BLOCK FROM CROTONA PARK.
1½ BLOCKS FROM PUBLIC SCHOOL.
Clinton Av., 1819-27,
Just North of 175th.
5-room apartments, extra large closets, electric light throughout, steam, everything up-to-date.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
PLOUGH & FOX CO., Owners,
391 EAST 149TH, BRONX.

Elevator Apartment Houses
THE HUNTS POINT

3	4	5	6	7	8
$35	$40	$50	$57	$65	$75

THE LOREM

4	5	6	7
$32	$40	$47	$53

WE ALSO CAN furnish you with other apartments at lower rents.
A. ARENT COMPANY,
East 163d and Simpson Streets.
Take Bronx Subway to Simpson Street.

Special Inducements
5-6 elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobe. All modern improvements; residential section of the Bronx, near public and Morris High Schools. Small select families desired.
948-50-52 TRINITY Ave., Near 163d St.
RENT $22 UP.
Apply on premises.

THE EDINBOROUGH,
829 BECK STREET.
4-5 rooms and bath. Apply
WM. OPPENHEIM,
773 WESTCHESTER AV.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GRAMERCY PARK CLUB
36 Gramercy Park East.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS OF 9 AND 10 ROOMS, WITH 3 AND 4 BATHS, FOR RENT AT ATTRACTIVE FIGURES; APARTMENTS ARE LIGHT, SPACIOUS, AND MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT. OVERLOOKING GRAMERCY PARK.
Furnished apartments of 9and 10 rooms, with and 4 baths, for rent at attractive figures; apartments are light, spacious and modern in every respect.
Overlooking Gramercy Park.
S. de Waltearss & Hull, Agents.
18 WEST 34TH STREET.

"The Southern"
Madison Ave., 61st to 62nd St.
Several attractive non-housekeeping apartments of 1 to 4 rooms and bath. Including service.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Henry D. Winans & May, Agents,
749 Fifth Ave., near 58th St.

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2 ROOMS AND BATH.
All improvements; near all car lines, theatres and restaurants. $35. BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Av.

"WALLMERE" 57th to 150 W. **Bachlors**
Exquisitely furnished. Tele. in each room.

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NEW YORK—Long Island.

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LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I., END OF THE MOTOR PARKWAY. HORACE S. CHASE, Proprietor. Under entirely new management. Newly refurnished, redecorated. Fifteen acres Lawn and Shade Trees. Directly on the water, 50 miles from New York. Garage. Unsurpassed American Plan Table. Moderate Rates. SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Croquet, Music, Dancing. Refined Booklet.

PROSPECT HOUSE

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, L. I. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Garage. Delightful Climate, Pure Water. Ideal Motor Run. Delightful Week Ends. Booklet. SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.

NEW YORK—Staten Island.

MIDLAND BEACH

STATEN ISLAND

Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings

Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Cragsmoor Inn

2,000 ft. Elevation. 100 Miles from New York. ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS. 107 rooms. 42 private baths. 3 tennis courts. 6-hole practice golf course. Rates, $14 to $35. After September 7th, $14 to $15. Handsome booklet. Robin Dale Compton, Mgr., Cragsmoor, Ulster Co., N. Y.

The Ferns,

NAPANOCH, ULSTER CO., N. Y. Autumn is the glorious season of the mountains. The Ferns is beautifully located; all modern conveniences of city; first-class table; low rates. Booklets. P. H. GROSS.

NEW YORK—New York City.

In the Country— in New York City.

It's an ideal spot. 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 70 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

NEW YORK—Lake Mahopac.

Dean House

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1ST. Old Established Summer Resort. Pleasantly located. Commodious lawns, running to lake. Fine shade trees. GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES. Booklet. A. H. DEAN, Proprietor.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. Summer and Fall Resort. Delightfully located in private park fronting two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; fifty miles from New York; select patronage; garage; rates, single, $15 to $25 week; double, $25 to $35; booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

ENJOY THE AUTUMN SEASON AT **The KITTATINNY**

Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Steam heat, open log fires, rooms en suite with baths and running water. Own farm and dairies. Golf, tennis, boating, beautiful walks and drives. Orchestra, riding academy, livery, garage. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Special Sept. and Oct. rates. Cafe and Grill. A LA CARTE SERVICE. G. FRANK COPE.

The Hotel of Delaware Water Gap, Pa. **WATER GAP HOUSE** THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE. Open until Dec. The most modern and finest located hotel in this region. Cuisine of the highest standard; white service. Orchestra; social diversions; every amusement. New beautiful Palm Court and Cafe. Special September and Autumn rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Sixth season. JOHN PURDY COPE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUEUTAL, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE GUEUTAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 648 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of August, 1912. FREDERICK S. MYERS, Executor. HAMILTON R. SQUIER, Attorney for Executor, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUBEL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RUBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Murray, Prentice & Howland, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.
Dated New York, the 24th day of August, 1912.
ALBERT ROTHBARTH,
THOMAS F. VIETOR,
Executors.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall Street.

SAKS, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW SAKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kendall & Herzog, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1912. JENNIE R. SAKS, HORACE A. SAKS, ISADORE SAKS, WILLIAM A. SAKS, Executors. KENDALL & HERZOG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DEFRENOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of HORKHEIMER & COHEN, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912.
LUTHER H. CHAMBERS, Executor.
HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Executor, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STEVENS, BYAM K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BYAM K. STEVENS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Dixon & Holmes, No. 32 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York the 12th day of March, 1912. ELIZA L. W. STEVENS, Executrix. DIXON & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

BROWER, BLOOMFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BLOOMFIELD BROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gordon Ireland, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.
Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1912.
CEPHISE B. BROWER,
LAURA L. BROWER,
Executrices.
GORDON IRELAND, Attorney for Executrices, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HELMSKY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HELMSKY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Aronson & Kutner, No. 309 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912. JOSEPHINE HELMSKY, Executrix. ARONSON & KUTNER, Attorneys for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

RESORTS.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton Hotel

Bermuda

Average Summer Temperature 80.

As a Summer Resort is cooler than the Mountains and many of the fashionable Northern Resorts.

Mid-Atlantic

Continually swept by Ocean breezes, where bathing, boating and fishing are unsurpassed, and every outdoor sport is enjoyed, combined with the best modern hotel accommodations and all the comforts of your own home.

TARIFF
Winter Season January to May, $25.00 up weekly. Summer Season, Special Rates on request.

Hamilton Hotel Co., Ltd., Bermuda, or 389 5th Av., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Best Moderate-Rate Hotel **ELBERON**

And fireproof annex, Tennessee Ave., near Beach; central, new throughout; capacity, 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet; special rates. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

HOTEL OSTEND

Directly on the ocean front, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water. Magnificent ocean view. Open all year. SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER. Write for booklet. D. P. RAHTER.

GRAND ATLANTIC

Virginia Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity 500. Write for booklet, and special rates for September. COOPER & LEEDS, Owners & Props.

HOTEL DENNIS,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly on the ocean front; always open. WALTER J. BUZBY.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Company.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

NEW MONTEREY

North Asbury Park, N. J.

Occupying Entire Block on the Ocean Front.

A new hotel of brick and steel construction, with accommodations for five hundred guests. Private baths with hot and cold sea water connection. Daily concerts; superior cuisine; attentive service.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

"On the mountain top"

Hotel MONTCLAIR

A charming re-creating spot for your week-end or permanent home—most every sport, perfect appointments, irreproachable cuisine (grill a feature). ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM B'WAY. AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS. T. EDMOND KRUMBHOLZ, MONTCLAIR, N. J. Also: "The Sagamore"-on-Lake George.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

THE BREAKERS

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. Directly on the Beach. Open till October.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

TO NEW HAVEN $1.00

Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments.

UP THE HUDSON 50c

Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Newburgh. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 5:30 P. M. Music. Refreshments.

These excursions under management of FALL RIVER LINE

Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

BRIDGEPORT LABOR DAY

Popular Steel STR. **"Montauk"** Round 75c. Trip

Lv. Pier ft. 131st St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.
Lv. Pier ft. W. 23d St., N. R., 9:45 A. M.
Lv. Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.), 10:15 A. M.
Lv. ft. E. 24th St., Recreation Pier, 10:45 A. M.
2 hours at Bridgeport. Due New York 9:30 P. M. Music, Cafe, Dining Service, and Staterooms.

The Original Sight Seeing Yacht Clifton

Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer Aboard. Daily, Sunday, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Start West 42d St. Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SCHEURER & BILDNER COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part II. thereof, to be held at the Court House, City of New York, County of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to LOUIS SCHEURER & SON COMPANY.
Dated New York, August 16th, 1912.
SCHEURER & BILDNER COMPANY,
By LOUIS SCHEURER, President.

STEAMBOATS.

To Boston

And New England Points

Fall River Line

Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Daily except Sundays, Lv. Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE

Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Week days, Lv. Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., Sats., 2:00 P. M. Lv. foot of East 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Sats., 2:30 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE

Direct route New London, Watch Hill, Block Island and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:00 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Powerful Searchlights

reveal the grandeur of the picturesque **HUDSON RIVER**

To those who travel to and from ALBANY and TROY via PEOPLE'S and CITIZENS' LINES. Speedy Palatial Steamers. One Way, $2. Round Trip, $3.50. EVERY EVENING. Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. People's Line calling at West 129th St. at 6:45 P. M.; Citizens' Line calling at Yonkers at 7 P. M., Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M. Steamer C. W. MORSE leaves New York on even dates, ADIRONDACK on odd dates. Sunday Day Boat leaves at 8:45 A. M.; West 132d St. 9:15 A. M. Special excursion to Poughkeepsie and return Sundays, $1.00. Passage and stateroom tickets delivered by special messenger. 10-Ride Family Books, $15, ($1.50 per trip.) HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON or ROBERT FULTON leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M., W. 42d St., 9 A. M., W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Str. ALBANY leaves Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M., for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. All service daily except Sunday. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Albany, $1, or by rail, $1.10. 8

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

CENTRAL-HUDSON LINE
UP THE HUDSON RIVER

To FISHKILL and NEWBURGH **TO-DAY**

Str. Benj. B. Odell (New) and Str. Homer Ramsdell

leaves Franklin St. 9 A. M., West 129th St. 9:30 A. M. 5 hours at Newburgh. Visit Orange Lake Park, Newburgh. Returning leaves Newburgh 6:00 P. M., West Point 7.00 P. M. Fare, round trip, $1.00. Excellent dining room service. Lunch. Music. No Bar.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Labor Day Outing

On Great, Swift Day Line Steamer ROBERT FULTON To KINGSTON POINT and RETURN (The foot of the Catskills). 200 MILES FOR $2. Leave Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M.

Labor Day Afternoon Excursion **To West Point** STEAMER MARY POWELL Leave Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St. 2 P. M.; W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Return to New York by boat or rail, $1.10. Orchestra. See Public Buildings, etc. This excursion made daily exc. Sunday.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS

ROUND 50c TRIP. FAMOUS FAMILY RESORT on LONG ISLAND SOUND. Weekdays lve. Battery 10, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 6 p. m. Sun., 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7 p.m. E. 24 St. ½ hour later. McAllister Stbt. Co. BOATS WILL RUN UNTIL SEPT. 8TH INCLUSIVE.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION
UP THE HUDSON to WEST POINT
by the twin-screw Steel Str. "NASSAU"
Two hours at West Point | ROUND TRIP 75c. | Music and Refreshments

Lv. 24th St., E. R., (Recreation Pier)....9:15 A. M.
Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.).......9:45 A. M.
Pier ft. of West 23d St.................10:15 A. M.
Pier ft. of West 129th St..............11:00 A. M.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY

Steamers ROSEDALE and SYLVESTER
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30, 10:30, 1:30.
Lv. W. 23d St., 10:15, 11:15, 2:15, 3, *7:30.
Lv. Battery, 10:45, 11:45, 2:45, 3:30, *4:15, *8.
Lv. Coney Isl., 2:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 10:30.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 1:30, 5:30, 6:30.
*Boat does not go to Rockaway Beach.
Exc'n tickets 129th St. to Coney Isl. & Rockaway, 50c. To Coney Island from W. 23d St. and Battery, 40c.

CALIFORNIA TOURS

Starting Daily. Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, Grand Canyon, etc. FRANK TOURIST CO., Telephone 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

OBSERVATION — Around Manhattan Island, Daily, Battery Pier, So. Ferry, 10:30-2:30.
HALCYON — To THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lightship & Forts. 1:15, ret. 5. Phone Broad 3373.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT Leaves West 23d St. 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. All cars transfer. Lecturer aboard. 3 hours' sail around Man. Isl. Tel. 4189 Greeley. THE ONLY BOAT AT **50c**

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Special Notice.

Strs. ROSEDALE and SYLVESTER are NOT operated by this Company. ONLY tickets purchased at the WHITE BOX OFFICE at West 129th St. are GOOD on IRON STEAMBOAT.
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER, 9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets {From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"

Leaves Pier 1, N. R., Only, at 8:20 A. M. Fare Week Days, Adults, 75c. Children, 25c. Sunday & Holidays, Adults, $1. All Children 50c

Rockaway Beach

Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC" and extra Iron Steamboat. Lv. Yonkers, 8:45 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:00, 9:40 A. M.; 1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway, 11:30 A.M., 12:30, 5:00, 6:00 P.M. Round Trip Tickets, 50 cts.; Children, 25 cts.

Rockaway Season Closes To-day

FASCINATING SEA TRIPS.

BOSTON

All-the-Way-by-Water

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE. The Great White Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS & BUNKER HILL. Leave Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., Week Days & Sundays 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Fare $4.

PORTLAND, Me.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE, Steel Steamships North Land & North Star. Leave Pier 15, N. R., foot Vesey St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats. at 5 P. M.; also Mondays (until Sept. 9), 10:30 A. M. A delightful 22 hour trip. Round Trip Fare $10. EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED" TAKE **COLONIAL LINE**

To BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and New England Summer Resorts.

BOSTON	- - - - -	$2.65
PROVIDENCE	Direct,	$1.75
WORCESTER	Boat and Rail,	$2.65
FALL RIVER	"	$2.00

First-class service, palatial steamers, excellent cuisine, clean, comfortable staterooms (all outside rooms). Leave Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. 'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St.

BOSTON $2.40 BAY STATE LINE

VIA BOAT AND TROLLEY $2.25
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. 'Phone 2700 Beekman. Write for Illustrated Summer Folder. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

To Albany & Troy (FROM ALBANY VIA ANNEX BOAT)

$1 HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT

Commodious Steamers "Iroquois" & "Mohawk." Spacious staterooms, every convenience; electric light; excellent service. Wistaria Dining Room; open till midnight. Music. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked. Strs. Lv. (West Houston St.) 6:30 P. M., West 129th St. at 6:00 P. M. Daily. Phone Spring 9228.

Manhattan Line

ATLANTIC CITY

OCEAN ROUTE. NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMSHIP "ATLANTIC CITY." Adults, $1.75 Each Way. Children 5 to 12, $1.00. For Tickets, Staterooms, Freight Rates Apply Atlantic City Transportation Co., Pier 8, East River. Tel. 4657 Broad, or 171-173 Fifth Av., (Flatiron Bldg.) Telephone 6137-6138 Gramercy.

To ALBANY 50c

THE ECONOMICAL WAY. STEAMERS FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL. Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot of W. 10th St., at 5:30 P. M. W. 129th St. at 6 P. M. daily. CAPITAL CITY LINE, Pier 46, N. R. Phone Spring 507.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and Way Landings steel steamers Clermont (new) and Onteora leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Yonkers (City Dock) 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. See time tables at all hotels and railway offices for full information. Telephone 1097 Spring.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR

Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE. Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD

The Fastest Steamers in the World

Mauretania	Sept. 11, 1 A. M.	Oct. 23
	Oct. 2, 1 A. M.	Nov. 27
Lusitania	Sept. 18, 1 A. M.	Nov. 6
	Oct. 9, 1 A. M.	Dec. 25

CAMPANIA		CARMANIA	CARONIA	
SEPT. 4, 1 A. M.	NOV. 20.	SEPT. 7, 10 A. M.	SEPT. 21, 10 A. M.	NOV. 16
SEPT. 25, 1 A. M.	JAN. 1	OCT. 5, 10 A. M.	OCT. 19, 10 A. M.	DEC. 14

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD. Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown eastbound.

New York, Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.

Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

CARPATHIA	SAXONIA	PANNONIA	IVERNIA
a Sept. 5	Sept. 19	a b Sept. 26	Oct. 10
a Oct. 24		a b Nov. 16	

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.

Winter Cruises—Riviera, Italy, Egypt

LACONIA NOV. 9 JAN. 4 — FRANCONIA NOV. 28 JAN. 18 — CARONIA JAN. 30 MAR. 15

Round the World Trips, $513. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Tours in Spain. Representatives of the Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co. in United States and Canada. Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

The Largest Steamer in the World

New 45,324 Ton **OLYMPIC** Sails from New York **SEPT. 7** 2 P. M. — SEPT. 28, OCT. 19, NOV. 9, NOV. 30

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis....Sept. 7 | St. Paul....Sept. 21
New York...Sept. 14 | Philadelphia, Sept. 28

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minn'aska, Sept. 7, 1 PM | Min'polis, Sept. 21
Min'nka, Sept. 14, 10:30AM | Min'e'ha, Sept. 28

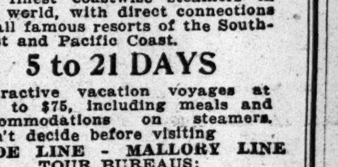
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland......Sept. 7 | Vaderland...Sept. 21
Finland .....Sept. 14 | Kroonland...Sept. 28

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Olympic (nw). Sept. 7, 2 PM | Oceanic...Sept. 21
Majestic...Sept. 14, noon | Olympic..Sept. 28
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric...Sept. 5, noon | Adriatic......Sept. 19
Celtic..Sept. 12, noon | Baltic.......Sept. 26
Boston—Azores—Gibraltar—Italy.
Cretic........Sept. 14 | Canopic......Sept. 28

Four Great Cruises PANAMA CANAL
WEST INDIES — SOUTH AMERICA
LAURENTIC Jan. 8 Feb. 8
MEGANTIC Jan. 22 Feb. 22

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES
RIVIERA — ITALY — EGYPT
VIA MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MONACO
"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"
THE LARGEST BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN STEAMERS
NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN. 21 FEB. 18 MARCH 4
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Vacations on the Ocean



On finest coastwise steamers in the world, with direct connections to all famous resorts of the Southwest and Pacific Coast.

5 to 21 DAYS

Attractive vacation voyages at $32 to $75, including meals and accommodations on steamers. Don't decide before visiting CLYDE LINE - MALLORY LINE TOUR BUREAUS: 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. 958 Broadway, cor. 23d St. Piers 36 & 45, North River, New York. 39

IDEAL INDIAN SUMMER

Weather—September and October—in NOVA SCOTIA—NEWFOUNDLAND. HAY FEVER UNKNOWN

SPECIAL RATES for these months offered by the 12-day cruise of the **RED CROSS LINE** To Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F.

An unusual opportunity to take this famous tour, which includes meals and berth for the entire cruise, 12 days, at a great reduction for choice accommodations. Also Sept. 14th, 19-day cruise to Northern Newfoundland and Labrador—visiting Dr. Grenfell at Battle Harbor—with full information of reductions offered.

BOWRING & CO., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

See the Canal Now

Visit this great enterprise at Panama before the water is let in and hides its marvelous features. Maximum summer temperature at Colon on the Atlantic is 84° and 81° on Pacific side.

Steamer Your Hotel

One of our big, cool steamers is your hotel for entire cruise. Low round trip rate of $115 until Sept. 30. 22-day cruise from New York every Wednesday; 24-day cruise every Saturday. Send for booklet.

United Fruit Company

STEAMSHIP SERVICE, 17 Battery Pl. Tel. 1021 Rector. New York Or Any Tourist or Steamship Agency. 10

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE

MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC VIA SOUTHERN TRACK. Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, October 5. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I. (new), Sept. 4, etc. Apply for sailings, rates. Thru' bookings to Adriatic, Levant, & Far East. PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
California..Sept. 7, 2 PM | Caledonia..Sept. 21, 2 PM
Cameronia, Sept. 14, 11 AM | Columbia..Sept. 28, 10 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75. SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward. THIRD CLASS, $32.50. For New Book of Tours and information apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

Paris—London—Rotterdam. Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Noordam........Sept. 3
*Ryndam.........Sept. 10
†Rotterdam......Sept. 17
*Potsdam........Sept. 24
*VIA BOULOGNE s/M. †PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE. Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE **FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA**

AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc. Weekly Sailings (approx.) Write for Literature. 1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class, $55.00. JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

$50.00 TO EUROPE & up New York to Rotterdam. ONE CABIN ONLY, OUTSIDE ROOMS. S. S. CAMPANELLO......SEPTEMBER 28. S. S. VOLTURNO.........OCTOBER 10. URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

By new Cunarder "Laconia," Feb. 15, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions. Round World and South America Tours. Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

All Lines E. H. LOW, Agent. Regular Rates. 1123 B'way, N.Y. Tel. 1308 Mad.Sq.

For prospects of investments consult The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Impartial exposition of the financial situation at home and abroad. Reliable quotation tables and range of prices for many years. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Largest S. S. Co in the world. Over 400 SHIPS. 1,210,000 TONS.

ATLANTIC SERVICE

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Cleveland....Sept. 5, 12 noon
Patricia........Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie..Sept. 14, 11 A. M.
Pres. Grant..Sept. 18, 11 A. M.
*Hamburg direct, 2d cabin only.

MEDITERRANEAN

Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
§S. S. MOLTKE.....OCT. 1, 1 P. M.
†S. S. CLEVELAND (World Cruise), OCT. 19, 11 A. M.
§S. S. CINCINNATI..NOV. 2, 11 A. M.
S. S. MOLTKE..................NOV. 12
S. S. CINCINNATI..DEC. 10, 11 A. M.
†Will have accommodations for limited number of passengers to MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR and VILLEFRANCHE (Riviera.) §Will NOT call at Madeira.

GRAND CRUISE TO THE **ORIENT** by the Palatial **S. S. CINCINNATI** (17,000 Tons) Leaving New York **January 28, 1913,** to MADEIRA, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN & the ORIENT **80 DAYS—$325** AND UP

VACATION CRUISES

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO **JAMAICA and the PANAMA CANAL**

Cuba, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica. WEEKLY SAILINGS by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our — ATLAS SERVICE —
11 to 18 Days $75
25-Day Cruises $110 and $115
Santiago, Kingston, round trip $75
Colon and Port Limon, round trip $115
For accommodations in any location excepting suites
—NEXT SAILING—
S. S. PRINZ AUG. WILHELM, SEPTEMBER 7, 2 P. M.
Write for booklet of any cruise

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

41-45 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 1900 Rector

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Express Sailings Tuesdays. Fast Mail Sailings Thursdays FOR **LONDON - PARIS - BREMEN**. Sailings on SATURDAYS for THE MEDITERRANEAN. THREE WINTER CRUISES TO THE **Panama Canal and West Indies** JAN. 16 FEB. 20 MARCH 27 By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst." OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

BERMUDA

All Expense Tours by S. S. Orotava, 10,063 disp't, 5,980 reg'd. From 5 Days $27.50 Up. Sailings every 5 Days in connection with Quebec S. S. Co. Tickets interchangeable.

PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM PANAMA. 16 Days New York to CALLAO. 23 Days New York to VALPARAISO.

Services to **COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR**

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St. OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France). Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M. From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Lorraine....Sept. 5 | *La Savoie......Sept. 26
‡France (new)...Sept. 12 | *La Lorraine.....Oct. 3
*La Provence....Sept. 19 | ‡France (new)....Oct. 10
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS 3 P. M. One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only. *Niagara..........Sept. 7
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO

TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS. Taormina Sept. 7, Oct. 23. Mendoza Oct. 5. Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up. G. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:28 | Sun sets..6:31 | Moon rises..9:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:52	10:58	4:23	5:05
Governors Island	11:12	11:16	4:52	5:38
Hell Gate	1:02	1:06	6:32	7:18

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 1.

SS Cleveland, Hamburg, Aug. 22.
SS St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 24.
SS California, Glasgow, Aug. 25.
SS Comeric, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
SS Boliviana, Fowey, Aug. 15.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Aug. 22.
SS Californian, Philadelphia, Aug. 31.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Aug. 29.
SS Allemania, Inagua, Aug. —.
SS Lapland, Antwerp, Aug. 24.
SS Aldershot, Cardenas, Aug. 27.
SS Cherokee, Turks Island, Aug. 28.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 22.
SS Frutera, Punta Barrios, Aug. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

George Washington	Bremen	Aug. 23
Minnewaska	London	Aug. 24
Birma	Libau	Aug. 24
New York City	Swansea	Aug. 15
Georgia	Oran	Aug. 13
Georgian Prince	Rouen	Aug. 17
Sirius	St. Marc	Aug. 25
Guantanamo	Progreso	Aug. 26
Siddons	Barbados	Aug. 25
Patricia	Hamburg	Aug. 21
Ponce	San Juan	Aug. 28
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 27
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 28

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lorraine	Havre	Aug. 24
Rhein	Bremen	Aug. 23
Niagara	Havre	Aug. 24
Advance	Colon	Aug. 27
Carmania	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 24
Saramacca	Trinidad	Aug. 27
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 30
Turrialba	Kingston	Aug. 29
Indian Prince	Port-au-Spain	Aug. 20
Denver	Galveston	Aug. 28
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 31

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Prinzess Irene	Palermo	Aug. 24
Uranium	Rotterdam	Aug. 22
Principe de Piemonte	Naples	Aug. 21
Antonio Lopez	Havana	Sept. 1
Prins. Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	Aug. 30
Joseph J. Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 30
Francis	Barbados	Aug. 27
Cubana	Cardenas	Aug. 31
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 29
San Guglielmo	Gibraltar	Aug. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rio Grande, Brunswick...	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kais. Wil. der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nassoria, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Campania, Liverpool	*	1:00 A.M.
Kais. F. Josef I., Azores	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Zuila, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday. No supplementary mail at pier.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 135 miles S. at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Harry Luckenbach, San Juan to New York, was 72 miles S. at 7 P. M. Insular S. S. Co.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 188 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 8 A. M. Morgan Line.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 684 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.

SABLE ISLAND, N. S.

SS Patricia, Hamburg to New York, was in communication at 10 A. M.; no position given. Due 4th, 9 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York to Bremen, was 330 miles S. W. at 1:30 P. M.; due Plymouth 2d, 7 A. M. North German Lloyd.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caronia, at Liverpool, Sept. 1.
SS Majestic, at Southampton, Sept. 1.
SS St. Paul, at Southampton, Sept. 1.
SS Caledonia, at Moville, Sept. 1.
SS Aragonia, at Port Said, Sept. 1.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, Sept. 1.
SS Finland, from Dover, Aug. 31.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, Aug. 31.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, Aug. 31.
SS Saxonia, from Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, Aug. 31.

Passed.

SS Minneapolis, New York to London, signaled Brow Head.
SS Artist, New York to London, passed Kinsale.
SS Tagus, New York to Southampton, signaled Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nile	Sept. 2	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Sept. 5	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Sado Maru	Sept. 5	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	Sept. 9	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Minnesota	Sept. 12	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti	Sept. 13	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru	Sept. 13	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline	Sept. 13	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (except west)—(via San Francisco)—Ventura	Sept. 19	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver) — Empress of India	Sept. 20	6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for Hawaii (via Vancouver)—Zealandia	Sept. 27	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Sept. 30	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Kobe, Aug. 16; Yokohama, Aug. 17, which arrived at Seattle per steamer Minnesota, were dispatched east at 7:10 P. M., Aug. 30.

Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Kobe, Aug. 13; Yokohama, Aug. 14; which arrived at Seattle per steamer Sado Maru, were dispatched east at 8:45 A. M., Aug. 29.

Due in New York to-day.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

England.

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL

Rome

Opportunity Doesn't Knock

in this progressive age. It advertises. There is nothing more worthy your reading than the page of small advertisements which sounds a thousand appeals from the people direct.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Barometric readings continue relatively high in the Eastern States and low in the Northwest, as a result of which warm weather continues over practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains except along the northern border and in the North Atlantic States, where temperatures are moderate. There were local rains during the last twenty-four hours in the North Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, the region of the great lakes, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the North Pacific States. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south; Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East Gulf Coasts, light to moderate, variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate variable winds, mostly south, and overcast, showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York—Probably showers and warmer Monday; Tuesday unsettled; moderate south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Monday, probably showers in northeast portion; Tuesday fair and continued warm; light to moderate variable winds, mostly south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	56	59	4 P. M.	76	64
6 A. M.	57	59	6 P. M.	74	64
9 A. M.	65	59	9 P. M.	70	65
12 M.	71	62	12 P. M.	68	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 10:15 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 2:45 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.
12:15—683-685 Water St.; M. Cohen........$200
5:30—17 East 12th St.; Goldman & Seidman ....Unknown

P.M.
12:30—110 William St.; C. D. Barger......None
1:20—252-262 West 40th St.; International Garage Co. ....None
4:50—247 Stanton St.; D. Lust ....Trifling
6:05—204 St. Ann's Av.; C. Zammer...Trifling
6:45—128 East 111th St.; B. Street....Trifling
8:55—9 Prince St.; Joseph Tiezio............$5
9:30—1,939 Monterey Av.; Joseph Magino.$500
10:00—471 Grand St.; Carinne Devito...Trifling

Lost

LOST.—Bond and mortgage, $11,000, an assignment of mortgage and title insurance policy, covering property Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, between City Hall and 14th St., belonging to Maria Lenz, 134 East 94th St., New York. Reward.

LOST.—Black bill fold purse containing $1, check, and identification card; liberal reward; no questions. Return Samuel Mitchell, 545 Broadway, City.

LOST.—Elks' charm, with two teeth and three diamonds; finder please return to Secretary of Elks Lodge No. 1 and receive reward.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Small black and white fox terrier, (female) on Wednesday morning; $20 reward. James Scully, 225 West 58th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, Aug. 30—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Umbrella, buckle, pair gloves, electric bulbs, 8 packages.

Country Board

Westchester.

IN private house; every comfort of home surroundings; bountiful table; convenient location. Box 124, New Rochelle. Phone 571.

SMALL family with beautiful home on Chester Hill would rent large front room, with board. 1,153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD, Highland.—Board, fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th, New York. Telephone 84 Bryant.

New Jersey.

MURRAY HILL, NEW JERSEY, adjoining Summit, Murray Hill Park Club; private offers accommodations to limited number refined people; attractive rooms, large or small; private bath; wholesome food; 550 feet above sea level; clear tonic air; 45 minutes from city; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W. station; automobile service to station free; telephone; electric lights; pure water. W. Howard Mears, Murray Hill, New Jersey.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.—Terminus Sandy Hook steamers; private; every modern convenience; five minutes to boat; table unexcelled; bachelors, couples; moderate. Telephone 86. Box 124 Atlantic Highlands.

FINE accommodations near city; $7 week; rooms, $1.50 weekly up; bath, steam heat. Apply 23 East 63d St. 'Phone 6886 Plaza.

COLUMBIA, Butler, N. J., (Erholungsheim.)—Ideal place for recuperation; refuge for nervousness; plain and vegetarian diet.

Business Opportunities

BONUS FOR LOAN.

Will pay party with right connections for placing loan of $70,000 on the controlling interest of a well-known industrial concern that has earned and paid dividends of 6 per cent. to 18 per cent. for over 50 years; owns real estate of a taxed value over $130,000, with no bonds or debt and large surplus; banks loan on this stock; rating of company, B1; fullest investigation solicited. R 135 Times.

$25,000 will purchase a one-third interest in a going manufacturing concern; if control is insisted on it can be arranged for $50,000 if the money is furnished by a good business man who wishes to devote his time to the enterprise. E. J. D., Times Downtown.

Wanted—As partner or salesman, gentleman capable and thoroughly experienced in introducing highly meritorious medicinal and pharmaceutical preparation, strictly ethical. X., Y 82 Times Downtown.

Elegant opportunity; dry goods and general furnishing business; nineteen-year established trade; owner retiring. T. Gross, 302 Neptune Av., Coney Island.

$5,000 loan required for 90 days; will pay good bonus and put up A1 security; fullest investigation solicited as regards borrower and security. R 134 Times.

HUMAN INTEREST IN WANT ADVERTISING.

A reader of The Times has written regarding the Want Page of The Times.

Your Want Department is to me a curious but live, up-to-date part of your daily output of news. I read it as carefully as I read your cable dispatches and your political bulletins. I find in it a unique opportunity to watch the interplay of the forces of supply and demand, illustrated in the concrete instances of the employer who seeks services and the worker who offers them, the man with something to sell and the man with the definite desire to buy. One gains a glimpse of the great shifting fabric of which our everyday life is made up, and with it a bird's-eye view of the hundreds of individual problems that are seeking solution. "Human interest," that staple ingredient of the daily news, is not confined to the first pages of our newspapers; I find suggested in the want columns sketches from the lives of many people that have a compelling interest.

I ground my interest on the conviction that this particular Department of The Times is genuine, that it reflects that same care which is maintained in the publication of news. I have become familiar with the next to the last page of The Times, and I believe that it honestly represents along its particular lines the demands and needs of honest workers, and there are many business men and women who would bear me out in this statement.

APPRECIATIVE READER.

For Want Advertisements call 1000 Bryant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Try The Third Degree

Ask on Saturday for the position you need in a well-worded advertisement in the Situations Wanted column.

Urge your claims on Sunday when the boss you are looking for has time to listen to you.

Demand the opportunity by applying the THIRD DEGREE on Monday. Follow him to his office and bother him till he sends for you. The Monday insertion is the winning one.

The type used for "Wants" is called AGATE. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost you by consulting the following table of

Advertising Rates.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted	$0.20
Boarders & Board Wanted	.20
Business Notices	.30
Business Opportunities	.30
Country Board	.25
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25
Employment Bureaus	.25
For Sale	.30
Help Wanted	.15
Horses and Carriages	.25
Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Pianos and Organs	.30
Purchase and Exchange	.30
Rooms to Let or Wanted	.20
Situations Wanted	.15
Yachts, Vessels	.25

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; references; telephone.

15TH ST., 210 EAST (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

49TH, 9 EAST.—Rooms, with board; Winter arrangements made; table board; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for fastidious people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; Summer rates; cuisine, service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

63D ST., 23 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Second-floor suite, other rooms; fine table.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Fine suites or separate rooms; elevator; excellent table; prices reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath; small rooms with board. Tel. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,343, (89th.)—Desirable room; one, two; refined, homelike surroundings; substantial table; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 827.—Large, attractive room; every convenience; superior table; practically private family; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished front parlor; other rooms; table first-class; refined surroundings.

16TH ST., 20, 22, AND 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; high-class home cooking; Summer rates; Southerners catered to; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH, 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths. House, table strictly first class, references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths; telephones; superior service; moderate.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms en suite; baths, telephone; superior service; moderate.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Newly decorated, attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; superior table; table guests; telephone; references; gentlemen preferred.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; superior table board; transients; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also elegant suite; electric lights; private baths; reference.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table board; telephone; centrally located.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; near elevated, Subway; table boarders.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small, comfortable, airy rooms; private bath; board optional.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Parlor room; private bath; third floor; bath adjoining; room telephone; references.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large room with bath; also single room; private family; references.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Subway; board optional.

71ST ST., 282 WEST.—Large, medium sized rooms; adjoining bath; electricity, all conveniences; home cooking; convenient to Subway; Southerners accommodated.

130 WEST 71ST ST.
DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE HOME; HANDSOME SUITE; OTHER LARGE ROOMS; BOARD OPTIONAL.

73D ST., 171 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, single rooms; excellent French cuisine; table board.

175 WEST 73D ST.
Pleasant rooms; telephones; Subway, elevated; excellent board.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—17th year; Summer rates; rooms, baths; table; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; smaller room; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining; superior cooking; table guests; reasonable.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Attractively furnished, well appointed; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Finest table; every room with bath; exclusive house for particular people.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Desirable single rooms; good table; steam heat; unlimited hot water; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium front room; steam; first-class board; homelike surroundings.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite references.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; also medium rooms; telephone; references.

77TH, 64 WEST, 4 South.—Desirable room, board, gentleman; private family; elevator apartment.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms, private bath; also three large, handsome hall rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable medium, also small rooms; baths adjoining; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; superior board; refined home; references; table guests.

79TH STREET, 133-135 WEST.
Large and small rooms, with or without bath; fine table; club breakfast a feature.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Attractive rooms; business people; convenient Subway, "L"; southern cooking; references; telephone.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Rooms, singly or en suite; newly decorated and furnished; parlor, dining room; family table; convenient to elevated and Subway; cuisine unexcelled; table guests accommodated.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone; home environments; generous table; references.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Desirable room, newly decorated house; strictly high-class table; references necessary.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large southern second floor front room; medium third floor back, also hall room; bath each floor; private family.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private baths; excellent board; reference. Telephone 9279 Schuyler.

82D, 117 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; moderate terms; southern exposure; table guests; telephone.

50-52 WEST 82D.
BEAUTIFUL HOUSES. SCHUYLER 8897.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; special rates permanent guests. 5326 Schuyler.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites two, three rooms, baths; single rooms furnished, unfurnished; special terms for early engagements; transients; appointments the best.

83D ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class table; Jewish home.

84TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated. Telephone 5499 Schuyler.

84TH, 53 WEST.—High-class Jewish home; newly decorated rooms, private bath; excellent table; reference.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen; exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Light rooms; electricity; steam heat; table guests; Southern cooking; near Drive.

90TH ST., 13 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; large, small rooms; excellent table; references. Riverside 3569.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; refined home; moderate.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Elegant room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; southern exposure; telephone; superior board.

92D, 55 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suites; excellent cooking; first-class house; table board.

93D, 117 WEST.—Large, medium, small, desirable rooms; southern exposure; telephone; excellent table; reference.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms near Park, "L"; French cuisine; table board.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, all home comforts; excellent board; telephone, electric light. Strauss.

95TH, 63-65 WEST.—Handsome rooms, suite, with private bath; cuisine, service exceptional; references.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome floor, bath; table boarders; near Central Park, Subway, elevated; references.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Rooms, with board; large and small; convenient to L and Subway.

102D ST., 243 WEST, (Broadway and Riverside.)—Large, medium rooms, with, without private bath; liberal table, parlor dining; Subway 103d; telephone; references.

103D, 252 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; couple, gentlemen; select house, neighborhood; excellent table; Subway.

103D, 879 WEST END AV, (near Subway.)—Attractive corner room; lavatory; excellent cuisine; gentlemen.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Established 17 years, private bath, suites; others; superior table; transients; references.

625 WEST 113TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive; large, front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; unusual table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Sunny corner rooms, single, double, Morningside Heights, overlooking city; glorious view; every convenience; celebrated restaurant; moderate; references.

417 WEST 118TH ST.
Newly decorated rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, Bancroft Apartments, opposite Columbia University.—Light, airy, newly furnished rooms; shower baths adjoining; with choice board in beautiful restaurant; elegant, modern, fireproof building; elevators, reception room, and roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

123D ST., 519 WEST, Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside.—Single rooms; suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large parlor, medium-sized room, also hall room, with board; references.

137TH, 233 WEST.—Newly furnished, connecting rooms, private baths; excellent cuisine; congenial surroundings; telephone.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; roof garden; large rooms; electricity; homelike; table guests.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with lavatory; steam heat; telephone; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 540 TO 548 WEST, near B'way and beautiful Riverside, The Audubon. Only few more vacancies left.
Large, bright, pleasant rooms. Private 'phone, electricity. Bath adjoining. $10 up for one. $15 up for two, which includes first-class board. Every comfort; a place like home.
Tel. 2757 Audubon. Vondrann, Proprietor.

A.—A.— THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; exclusive residence; charming rooms; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; 20 minutes Broadway or seashore; near ferry; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone 379 Tompkins.

A.—A.—WHEELOCH MANSION.
158th St. and Hudson River; Subway two blocks; very large room, four windows; hot, cold water, showers; smaller room; vegetables, hennery; seven acres shady grounds. Telephone 943 Audubon.

A.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE.—Rooms and suites, with baths, $9 to $15; parlor dining.

LARGE ROOM, with private bath; hall room; Jewish family; references exchanged. Telephone 1783 Riverside.

MANHATTAN AV., 131, (105th.)—Excellent home board; well-kept private house; large, small rooms. Telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, Woodbury.—Overlooking Hudson; shady grounds; two blocks north 157th Subway. 4412 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Superior accommodations; room, with exceptional board, $12. Payne. Telephone 4960 Morningside.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Elegantly furnished room, private bath; with meals, $16 per week.

WEST END AV., 524.—Convenient 86th St. Subway; beautiful floors of three rooms, with private bath; parlor floor, with board; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Heights.)—River view; Subway five minutes Wall St, twenty Herald Square, corner trolley, Broadway; high-class board; rooms furnished, unfurnished; upper rooms moderate. 905 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large rooms; private bath; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

LADY desires one or two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, centrally located; permanent; state particulars; rent must be moderate. R 131 Times.

GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOM AND BOARD WITH CULTURED FRENCH FAMILY. ADDRESS X 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

16TH, 132 EAST.—Desirable room; steam heat, bath; excellent board; references.

17TH, 323 EAST, (opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Newly furnished and decorated, handsome rooms; quiet neighborhood.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms, large and small; quiet house; reasonable.

21ST, 139 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Furnished rooms without board; all conveniences; privilege of park.

27TH ST., 122 EAST.—Large room; adjoining smaller; parlor floor; suitable dentist, doctor; other rooms.

29TH ST., 40 EAST, (Between Madison and 4th Avs.)—Large and small rooms; Summer prices.

29TH ST., 147 EAST.—Several bright, newly furnished rooms with private family.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large, attractive room; private bath; small rooms; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, square room, bath adjoining; single room; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; baths, running water; gentlemen; references.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—Fine square room; second floor; all new; respectable; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

60TH ST., 143 EAST.—Furnished or unfurnished large room, with closet and running water, in well kept private house; reference.

76TH ST., 37 EAST.—Attractive, furnished room; large, airy; every convenience; private house; references.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, separately or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean, well-kept house; second floor rooms; handsomely furnished; modern conveniences; suitable gentlemen; separate beds; moderate.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 87, (29th.)—Very desirable parlor floor; bachelor, doctor; all conveniences; reasonable; other rooms.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity; telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very large, beautifully furnished rooms; private baths; telephone; smaller rooms.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.
Large, well-furnished rooms for refined persons.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Refined, comfortable home for gentlemen; hot water; baths; telephone; Japanese attendance.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large elegantly furnished rooms; single, en suite; private baths; smaller rooms.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also parlor floor for doctor, studio, business.

16TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; private baths; also smaller rooms; moderate terms.

20TH ST., 428 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; steam heat, hot water; telephone; opposite seminary campus.

21ST ST., 354 WEST.—Exclusive quiet house; furnished rooms for gentlemen.

22D ST., 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor and dressing room; running water; telephone; private.

23D ST., 449 West, (London Terrace.)—Light housekeeping; electric lights; steam heat; telephone; dentist's residence.

31ST ST., 336 WEST.—Newly furnished connecting, airy rooms, bath; running water; $4.50. Pennsylvania Terminal.

35TH, 61 WEST.—Exceedingly clean, well furnished front parlor, $7; suitable for two or three; adjoining bath.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Double and medium; $4 up; kitchenette; continuous hot water; piano; telephone.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large and small; breakfast if desired. Telephone 3558 Bryant.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large and small; breakfast if desired. Telephone 3558 Bryant.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large room, running water; gentleman, married couple; strictly first-class house.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; first-class house; telephone; gentlemen.

49TH ST., 59 WEST.—To rent, furnished rooms; two exceptionally desirable single rooms in private house.

49TH ST., 235 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; single room; running water; all conveniences; telephone.

52D ST., 231 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, large and single; private bath; every convenience.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Private house; desirable rooms; $2.50-$4.50; telephone; inspection invited; gentlemen only.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; board optional; home cooking.

66TH ST., 126 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, double, $4 upward; gentlemen; private family; conveniences; running water, bath. Newman. Telephone 2689 Columbus.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH, 129 WEST.—Modern house; parlor floor, suitable doctor; other rooms; phone; references.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Attractive light rooms; private house; near Subway; running water; phone; references.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Dentist's or doctor's office; parlor floor; sunny; electricity installed; board optional.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; hot and cold water; adjoining bath; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Homelike bachelor apartments; private bath, shower; single rooms, $5 up; telephone.

72D, 302 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; bath and lavatory connecting; 'phone Subway.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Large rooms; suitable two; also double room; every convenience; gentlemen.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; also front parlor; telephone; Subway express.

73D ST., 177 WEST.—Two desirable front rooms; all conveniences; private family; breakfast; references; telephone.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; breakfast; telephone; moderate; references.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Two large rooms, modern, furnished, (communicating if desired,) in private house; electric light, hardwood floor; tile bath. Phone Col. 6144. Reference required.

75TH ST., 329 Amsterdam Av.—Suite, parlor, bedroom, dressing room, and bath; elevator, electricity; moderate; no other roomers. Mitchell.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large, desirable, well-furnished rooms, near bath; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Handsome rooms for gentlemen, en suite or single; also back parlor.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; all conveniences; private house.

77TH ST., 301 WEST, Corner West End Av.—Large and small rooms can be had by those desiring refined home surroundings; modern house, electric lights, bath, and telephone; preferably gentlemen; references.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Elegant room and bath; two gentlemen or couple; also smaller room; first-class private house; accessible; telephone; moderate.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; single, connecting; modern every respect; telephone Dutton.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Medium front room, also smaller; bath room same floor; private house.

77TH ST., 233 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two-room suite, both light; high-class apartment house; conveniences. Devlin.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, newly decorated, southern exposed rooms; gentlemen preferred; reasonable; references.

78TH ST., 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; single, en suite; private bath; twin beds.

78TH ST., 142 WEST.—Exceptionally large second floor room front, attractively furnished; dressing room attached; references.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Nice, newly furnished rooms, large, small; rates moderate; convenient all cars.

78TH ST., 142 WEST.—Physician's office; back parlor, use front parlor reception room; references.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; private house; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors' choice rooms; select private house; quiet surroundings; modern conveniences; references.

80TH ST., 162 WEST.—Nice, large room; all conveniences; near Subway, "L"; board optional; phone.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor's office; private residence; convenience: "L," Subway.

80TH ST., 100 WEST.—Attractive, large room; Hotel Orleans; Suite 95; $7 week; business woman.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; private residence.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; private house; convenience; "L," Subway.

82D, 110 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; also large and small rooms; private bath; select; good service; telephone; meals optional.

82D ST., 43 WEST.—Rooms, connecting baths, for permanent guests seeking homelike surroundings; references; 'phone.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms, suitable for one or two; references.

82D, 128 WEST.—Airy room, bath; steam heat, parquet floors, electric light, hot water.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room in small private house; electric light; all conveniences; reasonable.

83D ST., 71 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; home atmosphere; 'phone; board optional. Apt. 2.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive front room, single room; running water, bath; moderate. Anderson.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Two bright, attractive rooms; refined private family; telephone. Apartment 4.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private bath; southern exposure; "L," Subway; private house.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room; bath; gentlemen.

85TH ST., 168 WEST.—Superior accommodations; private house; large and small rooms; gentlemen; telephone; references.

85TH ST., 71 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; moderate prices; telephone; best location in the city.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Newly appointed; private bath; single or en suite.

88TH ST., 265 WEST.—Comfortable, light, airy room; refined neighborhood; quiet surroundings; running water; Subway.

90TH ST., 9 WEST.—Room, with private bath; hall room; Jewish family; references exchanged. Riverside 1783.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room, connecting dressing room; suitable two gentlemen.

91ST ST., 168 WEST.—Pleasant, large front room; suitable one, two; convenient Subway, elevated; telephone.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; refined private house; permanent guests; references.

93D ST., 175 WEST.—New, handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; hot and cold running water; breakfast optional; gentlemen; moderate; Subway, "L"; telephone.

93D ST., 137 WEST.—Family offers large front room, running water, adjoining bath, also medium-sized room; "L," Subway; telephone; private house; references.

93D, 27 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large light room; running water; closet; telephone; convenient L.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

93D ST., 177 WEST.—Front parlor for doctor or dentist; other rooms; new house; handsomely furnished; hot and cold running water; telephone.

93D ST., 45 WEST.—Clean, cozy, small and medium rooms; running water; $3, $4; "L."

97TH, 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; elevator apartment. Grossman

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; bath; Elevated, Subway express.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.
Cool, comfortable rooms; reasonable.

143 WEST 97TH ST.
Good rooms; all comforts of home; golf.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; running water; exceptionally fine bed; plenty closets. Apartment 3B.

101ST ST., 4 WEST.—Newly furnished room; modern apartment; electricity; telephone; excellent location. Apartment 5.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Comfortable room; modern conveniences; near elevated; private family; $4; references. Sanders.

102D, 303 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large, comfortable rooms; gentlemen or married couples; references.

103D, 122 WEST.—Very choice room, with bath, $3.50; one larger, $4. Apartment 1.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Unusually large living room; southern exposure; 2, 4 sleeping rooms. Marter.

105TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large front rooms; running water; telephone; private house; "L," Subway.

107TH ST., 266 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; running water, bath, phone; near Subway, elevated; private house; first-class table board if desired.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Gurnee

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Parlor suite; desirable location; private entrance; bath, telephone; very reasonable. Wilford.

118TH ST., 523 WEST.—Exceptionally nice furnished rooms, large, small; private house; baths, electricity; reasonable.

113TH ST., 266 WEST.—Large, light room, dressing room; every convenience; telephone, electricity; private family.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Large southern front room; 3 closets, lavatory; gentlemen; private family. Hagood.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Large front rooms, southern exposure; very desirable for married couple.

114TH ST., 425 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; kitchen privilege; ref– 1 private family. Sayward.

114TH ST., 606 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large room, suitable for two, modern conveniences, near Subway.

430 WEST 118TH ST.
Large, small rooms; elevator; mail chute. Robinson.

418 WEST 118TH ST.
Nice front rooms; elevator; moderate. Apt. 64.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS. APARTMENT 52.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Desirable sunny kitchenette room, bath, first-class elevator apartment; Subway. Apply 1-3, 8-9 P. M., Apartment 39.

121ST., 420 WEST, (Bryn Mawr.)—Rooms or apartment; elevator; reasonable; permanent, transient. Apartment 35.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Cool corner; four windows; all conveniences; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

519 WEST 121ST. QUINN.
Opposite Columbia; large, small rooms; telephone, elevator.

122D, 511 WEST.—Modern front rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable; board optional. Miller.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Delightful suites, private baths, showers; elevator apartment; single room $3. Carter.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21.)

123D ST., 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Double, single rooms; $3 up; dining room; elevator. Rose.

510 WEST 124TH—POWELL.
DESIRABLE ROOMS; ELEVATOR; REFERENCES.

126TH ST., 60 WEST.—Well-furnished front parlor; private house; daily use only. Call Thursday.

139TH, 271 WEST, corner Broadway, Apartment 41.—Two large, outside, south rooms; business women.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Near station; front rooms; southern exposure; electricity; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 31.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Connecting outside rooms; lavatory; private family; half block Broadway Subway. Wade.

146TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; Hudson view; Subway. Apartment 62.

173D ST., 558 WEST.—Two rooms and private bath; singly or en suite; private house.

A—A—A.—Gentlemen are offered first-class accommodations in beautiful private home. Forties, near 5th Av. Single or en suite. Reasonable arrangement to permanent parties. Apply to Leland's Board & Room Directory, 4 W. 33d St.

ARTIST'S STUDIO SUITE.—Two rooms and bath, telephone, electricity; West 67th St.; $7; gentleman only; select; private. R 103 Times.

BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN OUTLOOK.
An exceptionally desirable and scrupulously clean room for a discriminating gentleman. Garnan, 2,643 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 2,848 to 2,850, (110th Subway Station.)—Apartment hotel, with home comfort; beautifully, newly furnished, single room; also two, three room suites; kitchenette; large window; private bath; telephone; maid service; linen. Trianon. Tel. Morningside 4245.

BROADWAY, 2,708 (103d.)—Two outside southerly rooms, together or separate; 'phone 4011J Riverside. Cleaver.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, (5th floor.)—Southern rooms; elevator; telephone; shower; reasonable; New Englanders; references; restaurant in house. Merriam, 504 West 112th St. Subway.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th,) Washington Heights.—Large, small room, private residence; gentlemen; owner.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, completely equipped, with living rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hot water, electricity; near Broadway. 227 West 71st St.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 9, (West 159th St.)—Outside room; adjoining bath; $3.50 per wk.

FURNISHED CLUB ROOMS.
59th St., 208, facing Central Park; handsomely furnished; to rent afternoon, evenings, or monthly.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM containing all conveniences to gentleman appreciative all comforts of refined home; price, $15. Call after Wednesday, 5 to 7, 60 West 126th St.

PRIVATE FAMILY owning large, elegant house, west nineties, near Central Park, will rent one or two beautiful rooms with excellent bath; reasonable to those desiring a comfortable home; references exchanged. Tel. 3092 Riverside, or write T 24 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (corner 137th.)—Ideal accommodations; overlooking Hudson; two-room suite; private bath; single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

THREE rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; all modern conveniences. Telephone Columbus 5012.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 106.—Elegantly furnished room, with bath; $9 per week.

543 WEST END AVENUE.
86th St. Subway; single or double rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

CARLTON AV., 251.—Private, select home; some furnished rooms; conveniences; 10 minutes Subway; references.

PARK SLOPE.—Superior accommodations; reasonable; handy everything; private; homelike; privileges; modern. 438 1st St.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

LADY wishes furnished room with private family in select neighborhood; privilege of bath.—Box Y 25 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Lexington Av., 809.—Large, light room, private bath and dressing room; private house.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted

BUSINESS WOMAN wants scrupulously clean unfurnished room, with private bathroom or running water, neighborhood of Washington Square; references given and required. Address Box Y 19 Times.

Pianos and Organs

A magnificent mahogany upright Schumann piano, almost new; great sacrifice. Owner, 133 East 93d St.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, in fine condition; cost $800; sacrifice for $135. 316 W. 42d.

For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Help Wanted, Female

BIG OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE RIGHT WOMEN.—Wanted women with good complexion and ability for selling goods; high salary; permanent position. Call, between 10-12, Aubry Sisters, 200 West 23d St.

EXPERIENCED DESIGNER wanted on ladies' shirtwaists; lawn and voile a specialty. X 22 Times.

FINISHERS.—Experienced on marabous; good pay; steady work. Singer & Kamholz, 114 West 26th St.

FITTER.—AN EXPERIENCED FITTER ON GOWNS TO GO TO LOS ANGELES; A SPLENDID POSITION, WITH ADVANCEMENT, TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY ROOM 1,509, 305 5TH AV., TUESDAY, BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M.

MAID for general housework; two in family; 5-room apartment; young woman of 30 with experience preferred; call Tuesday morning. Douglass, 230 Riverside Drive.

SOLICITOR for printing; $1 daily and commission. Powers, Box 396 Mad. Sq. Station.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; good penman; formerly in cloak and suit line preferred; closed Saturdays. Apply by mail only, stating experience, Rubin Bros., 18 West 18th St.

SYDENHAM HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR Nurses, 343 East 116th St., New York City.—General course of training for young women of education in the maternity, surgical, medical, and dispensary departments of the hospital; age limit, 20 to 35 years. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WANTED.—A stenographer possessed of a good education which she uses every day in her work; experience in business which will justify entrusting her with duties which require accuracy, neatness, promptness, and business-like demeanor. Applicant should write, telling all about herself and her experience, naming the salary she expects. Address R 123 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

BOY.—Bright, willing, for office of large company; chance for advancement. R 115 Times.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT wanted; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply R 78 Times.

FOREMAN required on assembly of high tension magnetos; none but experienced men need apply; state full details of experience, age, wages required, and when at liberty. Y 18 Times.

MANAGER with small capital to take charge of an aviation plant, with interest; will have to travel. R 125 Times.

SALESMEN.—Earn large commission representing advertised corporation; personal instructions given; experience not necessary; call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Fricke, 277 Broadway, 6th floor.

SALESMAN for South to take good line of kimonas as side line on commission; must give guarantee. Manhattan Garment Co., 85 Washington St., city.

SALESMEN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SOLICITOR.—For printing; $1 daily and commission. Powers, Box 396, Madison Sq. Sta.

TWO first-class automobile salesmen with good prospects; we have positions open, but must have men who have experience in New York and exceptional ability; don't reply unless you have had productive record in New York City; good salary (no drawing account) and commission. R 32 Times.

WANTED—A machinist and electrician as teacher in institutional school at Pleasantville, N. Y.; must be single man, thoroughly competent; good salary, permanent position. Apply at Annex Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, 507 West 155th St., on Tuesday morning, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

TEACHER wanted in elementary school in institution at Pleasantville, N. Y.; must be single, with some experience; bring reference. Apply at Annex of Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, 507 West 155th St. Call between 10 and 12 Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A teacher of French in high school classes of institutional school at Pleasantville, N. Y.; single man; bring references. Apply in person to Annex of Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, 507 West 155th St., on Tuesday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED as assistant to teacher of manual training a recent graduate of a manual training high school or technical school; experience not necessary. Call Tuesday morning from 10 to 12, at Annex Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, 507 West 155th St.

WANTED—Six evening teachers for English, French, Spanish, German, civil service and science classes, in private school, Borough of Manhattan; $12 per week. R 118 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

FOR EXCELLENT colored servants, phone Riverside 4375. Domestice Service Agency, 203 West 98th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished

West Side.

The Earl's Court and The Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., near Riverside and Subway Express Station.—Six and eight extra sized, light rooms, 2 baths, and 2 toilets; modern elevator apartments; day and night hall service; every modern comfort; elegant location; moderate rates.

67 West 96th St.—Seven-room top apartment, all improvements, in house with owner; two other tenants; particularly desirable for small family of quiet tastes wishing privacy; large rooms and bright sunshine.

80th St., 153 West.—Now vacant; top floor apartment of seven light rooms, private hall and bath at $50 per month; every room is equipped with gas and electric fixtures; near Subway and "L" roads.

44 West 93d St.—Scrupulously clean, well-managed single apartment house; beautiful 8-room suite, with private hall; tiled bathroom; perfect light; excellent rear; rents $60-$65.

Claremont Av., 192.—Five-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, electric light, telephone, hall boy; high-class neighborhood; convenient; $36 up.

Near Times Square.—Five rooms and bath, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $25; hot water, steam heat. Office, 323 West 42d.

Single flat, six all light rooms, bath; improvements; convenient location. 286 West 70th St.

93d, 46 West.—Seven very light, large rooms and bath; $50.

East Side.

5 rooms, $25; 6 very light rooms, $33; steam, electric light, hot water supply; healthiest location in city; long clothes lines; near churches; 3 minutes to Fordham Road L station; adults preferred. Phelps, 407 East 187th St., cor. Webster Av.

MADISON AV., 507, Corner 53d St.—Non-housekeeping, 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; meal service special feature; filtered water; vacuum cleaner; day and night elevator service, $600 to $1,820.

The Blythebourne, No. 1,431 Madison Av.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms; elevator; telephone service day and night; $60.

Second and third floors, (6 rooms, bath;) bay window front; private entrance; $40 1,051 Lexington Av., or Owner, 60 West 126th.

Bronx.

CLINTON MODEL APARTMENTS.
2,149 Clinton Av., (181st St.)—Latest scientific improvements; children's playground; hot water; steam; gas; electricity; 4 rooms; $19 to $21.

Apartments to Let

Furnished

92d, 7 West.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; southern exposure; family going away; will rent Winter or longer. Telephone 1424 Riverside, Superintendent.

Attractively furnished, four or five rooms; elevator and all modern conveniences; southern exposure; Subway one block; hallboy. 538 West 136th St.

137th, 622 West, near Riverside Drive.—Handsomely furnished seven-room apartment; Subway station. Superintendent.

123d St. 547 West, (Broadway.)—Furnished; elevator; front; southern exposure; five rooms, bath; $65. Rose.

Beautifully furnished 4 rooms, bath, elevator, telephone; all improvements. Edgemere, 5 W. 104th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131.—Attractive elegantly furnished six rooms, two baths, $1,800 Apt. D4. Supt.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

162d St., 550 West.—Three-story dwelling; 10 rooms and 2 baths. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Partly furnished house from October to April; rent, $900. 60 West 126th St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

Wanted—Five or six rooms, good neighborhood, near private school. R 117 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Paintings, Rugs, Pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Situations Wanted

Female

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies' children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position by young American lady; good cook. Y 26 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer desires position; is high school graduate; experienced manuscript typist, (can punctuate perfectly;) is efficient and refined; would make home with employer's family, if possible; moderate salary. Miss W., Box A 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Refined; capable, intelligent, energetic; small salary. S., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG gentlewoman of culture and refinement, college graduate, desires position as lady's secretary, to which to give either all or part of her time. R 35 Times.

Situations Wanted

Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 31 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER, —18; capable, industrious, conscientious; highest references. S 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

AUTO SPECIALTY SALESMAN, 12 years experience, will take charge of wholesale and retail store in the city. R 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; long experience; temporary engagements; day or night; moderate charge. X 243 Times Downtown.

BOY, 18, experienced, desires position as shipping or stock clerk; dress house preferred; best references. Max Hoffman, 433 East 9th St.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN (17) wishes position where dutiful attention to duties will be appreciated. I. G., care American Hebrew, 489 5th Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; American; neat, sober, and honest; married; 31 years old; good record; five years' experience; careful driver; can do all repairing and overhauling; best of references. M. J. Lent, care Reynolds, 61 West 109th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; English; neat appearance; careful driver; sober, honest, industrious; six years last place; personal references. E. C., 617 6th Av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, wishes position on commercial or private car; careful, sober; references. William Blackmar, 42 Edgecombe Av. Telephone 5851 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) wishes position; experienced; last four years both private and commercial; does own repairs. Scheid, 138 West 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, with family; 7 years' experience; repair; neat and polite; best references. Robert Lee, 44 West 131st St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, desires position city or country; drive and repair any car; reference from last employer. Chauffeur, 650 3d Av.

COMPANION.—Young man, educated and refined, desires position as gentleman's companion and secretary. P. L. D., 67 North Bridge St., Somerville, N. J.

COUPLE, Americans, desire positions country; entire work small family; can handle horse; wife speaks French and German; with girl aged 11; best references. Reliable, R 119 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, (20,) architectural technical graduate, one year experience, wishes position; moderate salary; references from former employer. Radack, 67 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN seeks position with wholesale or retail trunk or leather goods house. R 122 Times.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BANKING EXPERT FOR COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
German, linguist, with a leading institution for a number of years, has valuable inside knowledge of international money transactions, would like to connect with a commercial house of standing; knows from experience just where to save money for them; highest references. X 268 Times Downtown.

MAN, honest, active, educated, wants position where honesty is main issue; references, security given; country preferred. R. H., 46 Herriot St., Yonkers.

MAN, middleaged, temperate, wishes any kind of work; references. B. B. Jones, 160 South 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

OFFICE EMPLOYMENT wanted by experienced bookkeeper; competent; past middle age. X 267 Times Downtown.

POCKETBOOKS.—Young man (35); 15 years' experience as foreman with leading concern. Popular priced general line of Bags, Vanities, Rolls, etc. Will take full or part charge of growing concern. Fully capable. Address Efficient, Box X 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WITH EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY and education, aged 25, possessing clean-cut appearance, five years' traveling experience, desires connection with high-class concern, where energy and intelligence are appreciated; highest credentials. R 98 Times.

SALESMAN.—First-class man to represent reliable manufacturer or business house, Greater New York and vicinity; salary or commission; state particulars. C. F., 263 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, now employed, having extensive experience as correspondent, office and factory manager, salesman, &c., seeks engagement where versatility and ability are requisites; salary, $25 to $30 until ability is fully demonstrated. X 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER; EXPERIENCED. R 133 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—CAPABLE; $75. R 132 TIMES.

TYPIST with good education for multigraph work; $8; advancement. X 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COUPLE AS CHAUFFEUR AND GOVERNESS.—Americans; good references; man as chauffeur; experienced; strictly temperate; wife as companion, housekeeper, or governess; experienced teacher of children; music a specialty; N. E. Conservatory training.

YOUNG MAN, 25, conversant with all office work, including bookkeeping and accounting, seeks position; long experience in steel business. X 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in office or stock clerk; good penman. A 26 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency,) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

A.—A.—MISS BRINKLEY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
507 5th Av., Tel. 6892 Bryant,
places only competent, thoroughly trained servants after careful personal investigation of references; houses opened and cleaned and complete inventories taken.

AT MISS CURRY'S AGENCY, 25 West 42d, are registered excellent servants for private families.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COOKS, laundresses, houseworkers, chambermaids, porters, elevator runners. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d. Phone 94 Morningside.

COUPLES, COOKS, GENERAL WORKERS, city, country; colored. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied, day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, EDWARD B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of White & Case, No. 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1912.
CHARLES A. STONE, Executor.
WHITE & CASE, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City.

EMILY CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY CHARLES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Theall & Beam, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of September next.
Dated New York, the fifth day of March, 1912.
HOWARD W. CHARLES, JOHN C. CLARK, Executors.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BOGERT, CAROLINE O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline O. Bogert, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of L. E. Warren, No. 181 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1912. ANNA BOGERT, Executrix.
L. E. WARREN, Attorney for Executrix, 181 Broadway, New York City.

CATHEDRAL PACKED FOR LABOR SERVICE

Mgr. Lavelle Points Out Socialism's Weakness to Vast Throng of Union Men.

LABOR'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Cardinal Farley Sends a Benediction—Special Sermons at Other City Churches.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded to the doors by a great congregation last night to hear Mgr. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, preach on the rights and duties of laboring folk. Practically every labor union in this city was represented in the congregation, the central part of the Cathedral being reserved for workingmen and their families. Cardinal Farley was to have been present, but owing to the state of his health and the inclemency of the weather he did not venture out of the archiepiscopal residence.

"My first and most pleasing duty," said Mgr. Lavelle, "is to convey to you the cordial greeting of the Archbishop of New York, His Eminence Cardinal Farley, and in his name, as well as that of the clergy, to bid you 100,000 welcomes to St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Cardinal sends to each and every one of you his special benediction, and he wishes for each of you health, happiness, peace, progress, prosperity, and length of years.

"Labor is the primal condition of honest, noble human life. There is no place on earth for the drone or the idler, and there is for him no way to prove his right to exist. Labor is the measure of our lives. Without labor there is no happiness, no health, and no progress. Labor makes the blood tingle. Labor drives away the shadows, worries, troubles, and cares, and blots them out from our view. Labor is the mother of every virtue and labor is the cause of all the progress that has made the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the most remarkable in the history of the world.

Labor the Great Force.

"It is labor that builds railroads, and telegraphs, and other great things, and it is labor that has builded those new machines which are destined to make man the monarch of the air as he has been for ages of the land and sea. It preaches the sweet gospel of Jesus Christ and makes us capable of realizing the blessed hope that leads to heaven.

"Now, a word or so as to the rights and duties of labor. Naturally a force so vast, so efficient, so beneficent, has very clear, very important and very cogent rights. The first great right of labor is that it shall have its reward. Every man who works by the sweat of his brow has a right of reward. As to how much that reward shall be is the labor question.

"We hear a great deal about the establishment of the minimum wage, and it looks like something worthy of encouragement and establishment. Every man who works is entitled to enough of reward to guarantee his own life in comfort, decency, and happiness. Enough to marry and support his family in the same comfort, decency, and happiness to which he himself is entitled, and finally, enough so as to make it possible to lay by enough to sustain him when the day comes that he can labor no more. Labor must pay in proportion to the talents and energies devoted to it, for an equality of reward is an absolute impossibility.

"If all the property in the world was divided to-day among the children of men, share and share alike, to-morrow night would see some of them millionaires and others beggars in the street. Some think that capital is the enemy of labor. Let us see. What is capital? It is mostly stored labor. Capital is necessary to progress, and every man, or nearly every one, is a laborer some time and a capitalist at some other time. You cannot separate one from the other.

Purpose of Government.

"The next right of labor is the permanence of its reward. From the beginning the idea of government has been twofold—namely, to preserve and protect the lives and properties of men. A great right that is also labor's is the right to organize for the protection and advancement of its interests and of its members.

"Your organizations have increased wages; they have made shorter working hours; they have emancipated women and child laborers, and may God bless the labor organizations, and give them strength and wisdom to carry on and perfect their work.

"As to the duties of labor: The first duty of labor, to me, seems to be to keep within the law. There is no people on this earth who have more respect for the law of their land than have the Americans. Labor should always keep within that law and it should always frown down violence in every form. With the ballot you can accomplish anything that is right and just. It may be slow, but it will come as sure as to-morrow's sun will shine.

"Again, labor should always be just. Every laboring man should be anxious to give an honest day's work, just as surely as he himself expects just wages and measures. Use all the influence you can, but never resort to coercion. Arbitration to me is a great and good thing, and I trust the day is not far distant when it will be the law of this land."

Prior to the sermon solemn vespers were sung. Mgr. D. J. MacKim was the celebrant.

ATTACKS SOCIALISTIC PERILS.

The Strong Must Triumph Over the Weak, Says Dr. Taylor.

The Rev. B. W. Rogers Tayler, D. D., rector of St. George's Church, Schenectady, preached last night in Grace Church, Broadway. Dr. Tayler, who is well known in the Episcopal Church as an author and poet, will be the special preacher at Grace Church the next two Sundays. His sermon was in contradiction of many of the Socialistic theories which Dr. Tayler thinks are contrary to the spirit and life of Christ. His text was from St. Matthew, xxv., 29: "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath. He said:

"This is our Lord's moral summing up of the parable of the talents. At first glance the proposition seems unfair. It even appears immoral; anything but a square deal. One can imagine how the modern Socialist gasps when he reads this hard and fast conclusion of our Lord. Is this, then, the law of Christianity?

"Yes, it is! It is the absolute, fundamental law of the Kingdom of God. And it will continue so long as there is a five-talent man, and a two-talent man, and a no-talent man! So long as some men will grasp opportunities, use their brains, work with their hands, aim always at achieving the best in life, while others are content with mediocrity, so long will you find your men at the top and your men at the bottom; your men of success and your men of failure. It is the man and the law.

"To compress the big man into a medium-sized job or to inflate the small man to fill a place too big for him can only result in failure. The attempt to enforce such a law would bring disaster and destruction upon every State or Government which attempted it."

LABOR WILL WIN ITS FIGHT.

Church Must Take a Part in Battle, Says Dr. Stelzle.

"The Church and Social Unrest" was the title of the Labor Sunday address yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Charles Stelzle, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Bureau of Social Service, at the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street. He said:

"There are thousands of men who are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. These men forget that the labor union is not the labor question. There are forces organized and unorganized which are included in this term. It includes the 25,000,000 Socialists of the world. It embraces the movements among the working people of Russia, of Germany and England, of Italy and Austria; indeed, there is no country in Europe which is not affected by it, to say nothing about the growing spirit of social unrest in Japan and India and in the United States. For long years the masses fought for religious democracy, and they won. Then, for four hundred years they shed their blood upon many a battlefield as they struggled for political democracy, and they conquered. To-day they are fighting the battle for industrial democracy, and no human power can stop their onward march, and no divine power will.

"The Church will be forced to take a part in this controversy, for there are other organizations which are to-day challenging the Church for supremacy in the hearts of the people."

WOUNDED DRIVER ARRESTED.

Cannot Identify Three Men Held for Shooting Him.

Thomas Connelly, 24 years old, a driver, of 29 Washington Street, was taken to the Volunteer Hospital yesterday morning at 2 o'clock with three pistol wounds in his body. He is in a serious condition. Three men were arrested for the shooting, but Connelly failed to identify them as his assailants.

The shooting took place in front of 38 Greenwich Street. Patrolmen Winant, Flanagan and Huguet of the Greenwich Street Station, who hurried to the spot, saw three men running away and gave chase. The men were caught at Broadway and Rector Streets and were taken to the station house, where they gave the names of Thomas J. McSherry, 22 years, a waiter, of 40 Greenwich Street; John Giblin, 18, a driver, of 38 Washington Street, and Timothy Buckley, 22 years, a driver, of 92 New Chambers Street.

Dr. Ferguson of the Volunteer Hospital found Connelly suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the left side of the abdomen, one in the right shoulder, and one in the right hip. As they were lifting the wounded man into the ambulance a blackjack fell from his pocket, whereupon Patrolman Winant placed him under arrest for carrying a weapon. He was taken to the hospital a prisoner.

The three men arrested were taken before Connelly at the hospital. He could not identify them, saying that he did not know who shot him. The three prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Freschi in the Tombs Court and held without bail for examination on Tuesday.

SIX DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK.

Washout Causes Fatal Accident on Chicago & Northwestern Road.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 1.—One passenger and five trainmen were killed, two other persons were seriously injured and twenty-one were slightly hurt to-day when a train on the Lake Shore division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, running thirty miles an hour, was derailed two miles north of Lyndhurst, Wis., as the result of a washout caused by a cloudburst. The locomotive, mail car, baggage car, smoker and a day coach left the track, and all but the day coach turned over.

The dead are: W. S. Calkins, passenger, Shawanee, Wis.; John Jones, engineer, Green Bay; C. E. Bushey, conductor, Milwaukee; George Mara, brakeman, Milwaukee; Carroll Bennett, baggageman, Antigo, Wis., and Stewart Sheldon, express messenger, Milwaukee. The seriously injured are: George Hammerbecker, passenger, Chicago, and M. Pusovink, passenger, Iron Wood, Mich. Both were removed to a hospital at Green Bay.

The twenty-one passengers who were slightly cut and bruised had their wounds dressed at Lyndhurst, Wis., and proceeded to Milwaukee and Chicago.

I. W. W. MEN CAN'T PARADE.

Police Promise to Shut Them Out, as Central Union's Request.

It was announced yesterday that the Parade Committee of the Central Federated Union had notified Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who will be in charge of the police arrangements for the parade to-day, that the Central Federated Union had declined an application of the Industrial Workers of the World to join in the parade.

The I. W. W. was organized originally as a rival of the American Federation of Labor, with which the Central Federated Union is affiliated. Ernest Bohn, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said that there was a chance that representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World might try to get a place in line.

"Inspector Schmittberger has promised in such a case to see that they do not parade," said he.

"We have received permission from the Police Department for the collection of contributions along the line of march for the striking furriers, 10,000 of whom will be in line. The collections will be made by a corps of young women."

CLOSE LONG BRANCH SHOW.

Theatre Managers Defy Sunday Law and Reopen—Rearrested.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—The new Broadway Theatre, which was opened here on Aug. 1, was closed twice to-day, by order of Police Commissioner Thomas Arrowsmith. After the opening on the 1st of last month the announcement was made that moving-picture shows would be given on Sundays. The theatre is owned by Walter Rosenberg.

The City Commission passed an ordinance forbidding the Sunday shows, but Rosenberg said he would contest the ordinance. For the last three Sundays moving picture shows have been given, and to-day Police Commissioner Arrowsmith closed the theatre and his men arrested William Bryan, manager, and Jesse Green, who was taking tickets. Both were taken before Arrowsmith, who is also Recorder, and were held in bail for examination on Tuesday. The theatre was opened again this evening, and the same two men were taken into custody and again held in bail.

Dies of Heart Disease in Cell.

Robert Short of 18 Dean Street, Brooklyn, for fourteen years a driver in the Street Cleaning Department, was arrested on the street yesterday afternoon on a charge of intoxication and placed in a cell at the Adams Street Police Station. In the early evening it was realized that he was ill, and shortly before 8 o'clock he fell unconscious from the chair beside his cot. He was dead when a surgeon arrived from the Brookyn Hospital. Short had suffered from heart disease, according to his wife.

Brothers Injured by Highwaymen.

Edward Jones, a manufacturer, of 104 Newell Street, Williamsburg, and his young brother, James Jones of 177 Russell Street, were on their way home at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when, as they were passing through a lonely part of McCarren Park, they were set upon by three highwaymen who wielded blackjacks. Their cries brought a policeman on the run and the assailants took to their heels. James Jones suffered an ugly scalp wound, while his brother had his jaw broken and received a score of cuts and bruises.

German Teachers Met Empress.

The North German Lloyd liner Grösser Kurfuerst, which arrived last night from Bremen, brought 375 members of the National German-American Teachers Association who left New York on July 2 to travel through Europe. During the month spent in Germany, the teachers visited Cassel, where they were received by the Empress. The majority of the members teach German in the public schools throughout the United States.

HEAR BIG MILL BAND IN DELUGE OF RAIN

Thousands Stand in Central Park While Bethlehem Steel Workers Give Popular Programme.

SCHWAB'S $50,000 HOBBY

He Tells How Musicians Are Recruited and Why He Finds the Mills More Interesting Than New York.

One hundred husky steel workers with music in their souls and leather lungs in their bodies blew their way through a classico-popular programme and gave a delightfully finished performance at last night's concert in Central Park under trying conditions.

More than 10,000 people, the estimate of an honest policeman, had swarmed through the gates of the Park and crowded around the big bandstand, overflowing half way down the Mall and flooding the hill in front of the Casino, to hear the musical novelty of a band made up entirely of employes in the big mills of the Bethlehem Steel Company, whose services Charles M. Schwab, the President of the company, had given free of charge to the city for the occasion.

Many people had complained to Park Commissioner Stover that many bands could not make the music heard on the outskirts of the crowd. Mr. Schwab laughingly guaranteed that every one within a reasonable distance would be able to hear every note of the music, and the thousands who took a chance on the weather had no cause to complain of the volume of sound.

Promptly on the stroke of 8, by good team work, the rain and the concert began. Nothing, as a rule, dampens enthusiasm like rain, but the pleased crowd never budged, sitting patiently under a continuous canopy of raised umbrellas, and demanding encores at the end of each number.

A TIMES reporter spied Mr. Schwab in the front row, happy as a hookey-playing schoolboy, and obtained the seat of honor at his left, sharing his reportorial dollar umbrella with the steel man, who had arrived with nothing more waterproof than a silver-headed bamboo cane. Mr. Schwab, informally garbed in sack suit and democratic derby, was vastly pleased with the fine reception his protégés were getting from the New York public, and chatted willingly about his pet hobby.

"It costs me in the neighborhood of $50,000 a year," he said, "but I consider it money well spent. I started the band five years ago. Every one of the musicians works in my steel mills except Mr. Weingartner, the director, who is the only one to receive a salary. The boys are recruited from all departments; they are puddlers, moulders, clerks, and so on. Any employe possessing musical ability is given a chance, and if a man shows special talent he receives free instruction. Several have already graduated into professional bands.

"It is run with the strict discipline of a military band. There is not a drinking man among them. Why, to-day the boys had an outing down at Coney Island, and I challenge any one to find even a trace of beer. If Coney Island isn't a test of temperance, especially on a Sunday, I don't know what is. The band is a big thing down in Bethlehem. It has been giving concerts at Asbury Park during the Summer, and next week is going to tour the cities of Eastern Pennsylvania. It receives a good-sized bonus at the end of the season.

"Lots of people wonder why I spend so little time in my big brick pile up on Riverside Drive, but, I tell you, there's more fun in life in the little town of Bethlehem, doing things for my people, than existing in New York. This is the sort of thing I love to do."

Hard pressed, he admitted having been something of a musician himself in the past and that he still liked to play on the organ. Mr. Schwab has no objection to ragtime, saying that his idea of good music was that which appealed to the mass of the people and lived on in popular memory. He considers "The Rosary" a masterpiece by this test.

At 9 o'clock, right during the whirlwind finish of "William Tell," the rain turned into a young cloudburst and Mr. Schwab beat a dripping retreat to his waiting limousine, while half the crowd scampered for cover.

The other half stayed. Women tucked up their skirts and clambered on top of park benches as if the cry of "Mouse!" had gone abroad, while men made small watersheds out of their Sunday newspapers. It was the biggest tribute that could possibly have been paid to his band, said the pleased conductor as he looked at his dripping audience.

When THE TIMES reporter fled from the flood the music was still playing and could be heard through the rain as far as Central Park West.

FOLK SEES WILSON VICTORY.

Ex-Governor Warns Democrats, Though, Not to be Too Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Before his departure for Toledo, Ohio, to-night ex-Gov. Joseph W. Folk predicted that Gov. Wilson would overwhelmingly carry Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, and Indiana. He counseled against overconfidence by Democrats, however. On the train with Gov. Folk was William Jennings Bryan, who was bound for Wabash, Ind. Gov. Folk said in his opinion Roosevelt would carry five States to Taft's one.

"In the last few weeks I have been in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, and Indiana," he said. "Gov. Wilson has an overwhelming lead in these States. In fact, his election seems to be a foregone conclusion, but Democrats should not take too much for granted and should not lessen their efforts.

"The chief question appears to be as to whether Roosevelt will poll more votes than Taft. In my opinion Roosevelt will carry five States to Taft's one. So that after the election the Republican Party probably will go the way that other parties have gone during our political history. The two parties will then be the Roosevelt party and the Democratic.

"I expect to campaign in the East for the National ticket in October, and also shall stump Missouri for Major and the State ticket."

DEAD MAN CARRIED $1,700.

Body Found in Lake Michigan Believed to be James Donnelly's.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—On the dead body of a man that was found floating half a mile off shore in Lake Michigan today, policemen discovered $1,741 in currency, with a bankbook showing a balance of $2,069 in the First National Bank at Bradford, Penn., to the credit of James Donnelly.

The body, which has been in the water a week, bore no marks of violence. The victim was probably 50 years old.

Expect the France on Thursday.

The agents of the French Line received a cable yesterday stating that the new fast liner France had sailed from Havre on Saturday for New York with 440 first cabin passengers, 338 second cabin, and 565 steerage passengers, and if she steamed as well coming west as she did going eastward last voyage would arrive here on Thursday afternoon.

FOUR KILLED ON A BRIDGE.

Woman with Her Son, Nephew, and Sister Slain—Niece Will Die.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Missing the train at West Hurley and deciding to walk to Kingston after a day spent at the old homestead, four or five members of a party of seven, all related, were killed and a fifth member was injured so that she will die.

The party were walking the Ulster & Delaware tracks to this city, six miles, and had started to cross the 200-foot bridge over Esopus Creek. The lightning was flashing frequently, and it was raining hard, so none of the party saw the engine approaching.

A boy, who was one of the saved, ran two miles into this city for aid, but it was an hour before help reached the party.

The dead are:

ENGLISH, Mrs. SARAH, 45 years old, 449 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York City.

A son of Mrs. English.

McMULLEN, Miss DAISY, 34 years old, Kingston, sister of Mrs. English.

McMULLEN, ARTHUR LEROY, 16 years old, nephew of Mrs. English.

Miss Coara, a niece of Mrs. English, had four ribs fractured, her back was injured, and a lung puncturerd. Her injuries are fatal.

ASSAILS TRENTON'S MAYOR.

Dr. Witte Accuses Him of Misrepresentation on Pure Water Question.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—Dr. E. B. Witte, a cousin of Count Witte, Premier of Russia during the Russian-Japanese war; a prominent physician, and one of Trenton's staunchest advocates of commission Government, came out with a statement to-day charging Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly with insincerity and with deliberate misrepresentation in connection with the pure water supply question.

Dr. Witte also alleges that the Mayor misrepresented the result of his negotiations with the Pennsylvania Railroad in order "to fool the people" and obtain publicity for himself in the negotiations with the railroad to span the Delaware River at this point with a railroad bridge, which was objected to by many citizens on the ground that it would "bottle up" Trenton's proposed harbor.

The Mayor gave out the statement that he had succeeded in inducing the railroad company to place the bridge two miles below Trenton, which would not interfere with the proposed harbor. Dr. Witte declares that the railroad bridge, which is to be used in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Railroad's new freight route, is to be built as originally intended.

CORONER SHIELDS WOMAN.

Identity of Companion of Dead Sculptor Is Carefully Guarded.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 1.—Every effort to identify the woman who accompanied Louis Potter to Seattle and who was with him when he died in an obscure hotel Thursday has failed. She appears amply supplied with funds, and her friends have exerted sufficient influence to keep her name secret. The Coroner to-night refused to disclose her whereabouts.

Friction has developed between the Prosecuting Attorney's office and the Coroner because the latter delayed ordering the arrest of the Chinese doctor who treated Potter. He has not been apprehended. The Prosecutor also advised placing Potter's companion under bond, but the Coroner said he had assurance she would be available if wanted as a witness.

In searching Potter's room four letters addressed to Miss Martha Miller, Riverside, Cal., and bearing postmarks of 1903 and 1904, were found in a bureau drawer.

ROBBED OF $5,000 IN STOCKS.

Home of Miss Stern and Brother Entered by Thieves Last Tuesday.

Securities and other valuables amounting to $5,000 were stolen from the home of Miss Jeannette Stern and her brother, 1,864 Seventh Avenue, and the police have been unable to trace or get a clue to the thieves. The robbery occurred last Tuesday. The numbers of the securities, which comprise most of the stolen property, have been given to the Secretary of the Stock Exchange and telegraphed to points where they might be disposed of.

Details of the robbery were refused by Miss Stern and her brother last night. They said the police had directed them not to speak of the theft. The police suppressed the fact that the theft had taken place.

REBELS BESIEGE AMERICANS.

Cananea Mines Surrounded by Mexican Insurrectos—Attack Near.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 1.—According to advices received here to-day, rebels have surrounded Cananea, where many Americans are located at the copper camps, and an attack is imminent. Bridges leading to the east have been burned by the invaders.

An appeal for aid was received by Federal officials to-day from Mrs. Sarah Wood, Southern Pacific agent at Santa Cruz, for herself and daughter. She said that rebels occupied the town yesterday. Shortly after her message was received the wires were cut.

RANCHER BARON WILL DELAY.

Montana Man, Who Succeeds to English Title, Not Anxious to Leave.

BILLINGS, Mont., Sept. 1.—Cecil Talbot Clifton, who through the death in London of his brother, Baron Grey de Rutheyn, succeeds to the title, is part owner of the "N. F." ranch near Round Up, Musselshell County, Mont., about fifty miles north of Billings, and is the owner of large tracts of land in Canada. He resides on the "N. F." ranch, seldom going outside its bounds.

It is said the new Baron will not return to England for the present.

Carload of Mail Burned.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 1.—A carload of second-class mail, most of which was sent out by an Augusta, Me., publishing house, and intended for distribution in Minnesota, was destroyed by fire here to-night. The car was owned by the Boston & Maine Railroad. It is thought an overturned lamp caused the blaze. No one was in the car, and the flames did not communicate to the rest of the train.

Pistols Fired in a Chase.

Wanted on a forgery charge preferred by Frederick C. Mott of Hillside Avenue and Hill Street, Richmond Hill, who said that he had taken $10 from him in exchange for a worthless check, George E. Loessler was arrested in Jamaica, L. I., yesterday morning, after a chase of a mile and a half. Detectives in pursuit fired pistols in the air and brought him to a halt.

Cigarette Starts Fatal Fire.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Fire believed to have been started by a cigarette which a boarder had been smoking in bed destroyed the Goldstein Summer boarding house near here to-day. James Makosh, a boarder, was so severely burned that he cannot recover. The other guests had narrow escapes. The fire started in Makosh's room. He frequently smoked after retiring.

SEES SKAT LURE US FROM POKER GAME

Great Bronx Tournament Now On Has Mission of Culture, Says Herman Ridder.

1,000 PLAYERS AT TABLES

And President Miller Declares Borough Is the Skat Centre of the Western World.

Nearly a thousand skat players gathered in Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, yesterday at the opening of the fifth annual skat congress of the Northeastern Skat League. A majority of those entered in the tournament were from other cities, and about 200 were women. Enthusiasts over the great German game came from cities as far west as Chicago.

The morning was spent in examining the credentials of players who wished to compete for the Northeastern championship. No one was permitted to enter the tournament except members of the twenty-six skat clubs belonging to the league. This precaution was necessary because a skat enthusiast dreads going into a game with an opponent of inferior ability, and all who won a place at the 250 tables in Ebling's Casino first had to prove that he had a record.

The tournament was opened with an address by Borough President Miller of the Bronx, who lauded skat as the most intricate and scientific of all games. He argued that the Bronx was properly the skat centre of the Western Hemisphere, because, he said, a majority of the population was of German blood.

Eighty Games on First Day.

Eighty games were played in the afternoon and evening at each table. The same number will be played to-day. The winning side makes at each game between 61 and 120 points. The player who piles up the biggest score wins the championship of the Northeast and a prize of $500 offered by the League. The second prize is a piano given by The German Herold, and the third a purse of $250 given by The Staats-Zeitung.

After President Miller's address the game began, with no further preliminaries. Not a word is spoken till a round is over. Then there is a short intermission, during which a player is permitted, if he wishes, to express his opinion of his partner's playing. There is only about seven seconds for comments between the periods of absolute silence.

A TIMES reporter who sought an introduction to the mysteries of skat was informed that it required a long apprenticeship to acquire even a smattering of the game. According to Dr. H. Bodenheim, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, the only game America plays which bears the faintest resemblance to skat is solo.

Luck Plays No Part.

Solo, said Dr. Bodenheim, is something less than one-fiftieth part of skat. The skat enthusiast disdains any game in which mere luck plays a part. His game is one which presents in every round a new problem in pure mathematics. Even such a renowned brain developer as chess is classed by lovers of skat as kindergarten exercise.

The skat congress has a "mission of culture," according to Herman Ridder, publisher of The Staats-Zeitung, who has issued the following statement:

"The game of skat is decidedly one of the noblest, if not the noblest game of cards in the world. It is adapted to sharpen the wits and develop the intellect. It is just the reverse of many other games of cards, which have a deadening effect on the intellectual faculties. It cannot be classed among the games of chance, as a good player is able to utilize even a bad run of cards in such a way that he does not lose anything.

"On account of its variations and possibilities it grips the attention and interest of the players from beginning to end. Even among Americans it has gained great popularity. I think it is well adapted to crowd out gradually America's national game of poker, and the Northeastern Skat League, which is promoting the game in the right way, is thereby accomplishing a veritable mission of culture."

ENGLISH LIKE CYCLE CARS.

They Are Small and Cheap and Are Growing in Popularity.

Cycle cars, or little cars, expected largely to take the place of motor cycles, with the side-car attachment, and motor trucks, are gaining popularity in England, according to United States Consul Albert Halstead, stationed at Birmingham.

Mr. Halstead remarks that both automobiles and motor cycles are rapidly gaining in popularity in England, with the whole tendency in the motor car industry toward the development of efficient, cheap machines with excellent wearing qualities. American cars of low price have had a very large sale, Mr. Halstead says, and have spurred British manufacturers on to making automobiles at nearly the same price, but of engine and body design more calculated to please British taste.

"There is a large class," observes Mr. Halstead, "which cannot afford or is unwilling to purchase motor cars at prices now charged for the cheapest ones, and much consideration has been given in the industry to the problem of constructing a small automobile that would have all the advantages of a motor cycle with a side car attached and none of its drawbacks. This small automobile is what is called in the trade a cycle car. It is recognized that there would be a particularly large demand for such a car, but that it must be made by firms that could produce and market it in sufficient quantities to sell at low prices. It is not expected that this new car will actually replace the motor cycle with its side-car attachments, but developments are on such lines as to indicate that within a year or two such a miniature automobile will be on the market and sell around $485.

"The introduction of the American motor wagon or 'van,' as it is called in England, of light construction and high speed and capable of carrying about 1,000 pounds, has called the attention of British manufacturers to the previously unexploited large demand for this class of commercial vehicles. The American cars of this type already introduced have obtained a considerable popularity, and a number of important British manufacturing firms are studying the question of turning out similar vehicles. One particularly prominent firm, it is understood, is about to expend $250,000 in laying out plant, making designs, &c., for the manufacture of this type of commercial vehicle, while another has, it is stated, already made its patterns and is preparing to manufacture similar vans.

"This information is interesting not only as indicating the trend of the motor industry of the United Kingdom toward the very cheap type of pleasure automobile and toward the manufacture of light delivery wagons, but also as showing the readiness of British manufacturers to copy a type of vehicle introduced from abroad when that vehicle has met success in Great Britain. The foreign manufacturers thus incur the expense of the introduction, and the British makers, after awaiting the results of such experiments, take advantage of the foreigners' experience, astutely modify the designs so as to more exactly meet the British ideas, and enter the market backed by the national preference for articles of domestic origin. This does not indicate, of course, that the British motor industry has in any sense been built through copying foreign ideas and designs, (though it has been greatly assisted thereby,) for many improvements and niceties of adjustment on automobiles and commercial motor vehicles are due to the ingenuity of British inventors and designers."

ARNSTEIN SENT TO TOMBS.

Fugitive Accused of $50,000 Fraud Had Planned Release on Bail.

Nicholas T. Arnstein, who is accused of having defrauded the firm of R. C. Megargel & Co. of $50,000 last January, was brought back from London yesterday on the American liner St. Louis by Detectives Flood and Reilly of District Attorney Whitman's office.

When the ship docked Arnstein's lawyers served a writ of habeas corpus on the detectives ordering them to produce the prisoner before Supreme Court Justice Dugro at the Savoy Hotel. The lawyers were accompanied by bondsmen, and their aim was to get their client out on bail to prevent the detectives locking him up.

When Arnstein was taken to the Savoy Hotel Justice Dugro said that he could not admit the prisoner to bail because he had not been charged criminally before a Magistrate in the United States. Arnstein was then locked up in the Tombs for the night.

FREIGHT TRAIN DERAILED.

Locomotive Plunges Down an Embankment at Salisbury, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 1.—The tracks of the Central New England Railway, the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, were blocked all day to-day by the derailment of a locomotive and nine cars of a double-header freight train eastbound at Salisbury.

The locomotive went partly down an embankment with Engineer Harry Dodge of Canaan and his fireman, but neither were injured. A wrecking crew had the road clear to-night.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ENGLEWOOD.—The new synagogue on Englewood Avenue, opposite Mackay Park, was dedicated yesterday by the Congregation Chevra Arvath Torah. The structure is a model building for its purposes.

HACKENSACK.—Game Warden Reinbold and Edward Pawless of Tenafly, attracted by shots yesterday, discovered two Italian hunters, who started to run when they saw the officers. Peter Franceconer, one of the hunters, was the first to stop, and he made a move to draw a revolver. The Game Warden fired at him, and wounded him in the leg.

HACKENSACK.—The Church of Our Lady of Victory at Harrington Park was dedicated yesterday morning by Bishop John J. O'Connor of Newark, assisted by the Rev. Father J. J. Cuneely of Hackensack and the Rev. Father Charles A. Smith, Chancellor of the Newark Diocese.

HACKENSACK.—County Physician Armstrong and Prosecutor Wright of Bergen County have agreed to make a thorough investigation of the fire in Kingsland early Friday morning, when the wife of Emilio Barbaro and six of his children were burned to death. Police Chief McIntyre accidentally discovered an empty turpentine can near the spot where the fire was believed to have started.

WEST ORANGE.—Two Italians hunting mushrooms on Orange Mountain this afternoon found the dead body of a man, who, the authorities say, committed suicide not less than six months ago.

EAST ORANGE.—The clubwomen of this city are preparing to take active part here in the Roosevelt campaign. They have been invited to attend the meeting of the East Orange Roosevelt Club Thursday night, and some speakers among them are down for addresses.

EAST ORANGE.—Less hope for the recovery of Postmaster Marcus Mitchell was held out yesterday by the attending physician. The Postmaster is reported to be sinking steadily.

RED BANK.—A baby show, aeroplane flights, a parade of prize-winning live stock, and three big races for purses of $300 each will mark the closing day of the Monmouth County Fair to-day.

AVIATION MEET
LABOR DAY, SEPTEMBER 2D, 3 P. M.,
HEMPSTEAD PLAINS AVIATION FIELD.
Largest Aerodrome in the World.
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
TEN AVIATORS WILL FLY.
Admission 50 Cents, including seats.
Box Seats 75 Cents Each.
TRAINS LEAVE PENN. STA., 7TH AVE., 12:30, 2.00, 3:03, 3:34 P. M.
FLATBUSH AVE., B'KLYN, 12:30, 1:57, 3:00, 3:38 P. M.
Conducted by the Scott Aviation Exhibition Co.

USUAL PRICES AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF AND Extra Added Feature Week Sept. 2nd DANIEL FROHMAN presents SARAH BERNHARDT in the Gorgeous Photo Play "QUEEN ELIZABETH."
B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. B'way, 14th St. LUCY DALY & CO., Rooney & Bent, Bendix Ensemble Players, &c. Daily Mats. 25c.
B. F. KEITH'S HARLEM O. H. NOBODY'S WIDOW. Daily Mats. 15-50. Nights 15-25-50-75.
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuyve. Home of High-Class Burlesque. Mat. To-day. SEATS, 25c. Queens of Paris. Amateur Night Every Thursday.
Joe Weber's B'way & 29th St. Eve. 8:30. Matinee Every Day at 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque BON TON GIRLS with BERT BAKER. Smoking. To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. 25c. to $1.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Daily. THE DAZZLERS with PETE CURLEY.
WEST END Matinee Daily 10 20 & 30c CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO. in SEVEN DAYS
MADISON SQ. ROOFGARDEN AMATEUR NIGHT To-night. Dancing. Big 3-Ring Cabaret. All Seats 50c.
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite W. 130th St. Airship Ascension Daily. Fireworks Thursday Night.
B. F. KEITH'S ALHAMBRA 7th Ave. 126th St. Eddie Foy & 7 Little Foys, Stella Mayhew & Billie Taylor. Daily Mat. 25c.
B. F. KEITH'S BRONX 149th St. 3d Ave. CARRIE DE MAR, Agnes Scott & Henry Keane & 8 big acts. Daily Mats. 25c.
GRAND WILLIAM FARNUM in "The Littlest Rebel." Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat.
MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque. JOLLY FOLLIES. Amateurs Fri. Nights.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Gen. BOOTH Lying in State.
NEW BRIGHTON Brighton Beach McWatters & Tyson, Olive Briscoe, Chas. Leonard Fletcher, Eva Taylor & Co., Emma Francis & Co., Sully Family, Delmore & Lee, others.
ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. Mat. Daily, 25c. VIRGINIA HARNED & CO., BESSIE WYNN, RICE & COHEN, JACK HAZARD, BURNS & FULTON, others.

CONEY ISLAND'S CARNIVAL OF FUN MARDI GRAS BEGINS NEXT MONDAY
LUNA CONEY IS. Biggest Show on Earth
Steeplechase Fun CONEY'S HIGH-CLASS AMUSEMENT PLACE

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT JOHN DREW in ALFRED SUTRO'S New Comedy. THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND.
CRITERION B'way at 44 St. Eve. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. Richard Carle—Hattie Williams In the Rollicking Musical Farce THE GIRL FROM MONTMARTRE
HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE MODEL AUGUSTUS THOMAS' New Comedy. Wm. Courtleigh, Fred'k Perry, Frank McCormack, John Findlay, Gail Kane, and others.
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. 6 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES ONLY. DONALD BRIAN in THE SIREN With JULIA SANDERSON, WILL WEST, Etc.
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. NEXT MON. SEATS THURS. MISS BILLIE BURKE in ARTHUR PINERO'S COMEDY THE "MIND THE PAINT" GIRL.
NEW AMSTERDAM 42d, nr. Broadway. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger's International Sensation, THE PINK LADY Monday, Sept. 16th, "The Count of Luxembourg."
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Eves. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Robin Hood Bessie Abott, Florence Wickham, Pauline Hall, Walter Hyde, Carl Gantvoort, Edwin Stevens, Herbert Waterous, Geo. Frothingham.
GAIETY B'way and 46th. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris Success. This cop will get you yet. OFFICER 666 With George Nash and Douglas Fairbanks.
ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE FORMERLY NEW YORK THEATRE—SHOWING Matinees TO-DAY, Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. —LAST 9 TIMES— A WINSOME WIDOW 75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75
GLOBE B'WAY & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. THE ROSE MAID Last 3 Weeks of the Smashing Broadway Success.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2, Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. UNDER MANY FLAGS Series of Complete New Spectacles.
Winter Garden SPEC. MAT. TO-DAY. Mat. To-m'w, 50c, 75c & BEST SEATS $1.00. Phone 9260 Col's. Eve. 8. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912
DALY'S B'way & 30th. Opening Next Sat. Night Seats Now LEWIS WALLER Announces Discovering America
LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. TO-NIGHT At 8 Sharp. THE NE'ER-DO-WELL By Chas. Klein. *** Owing to the extreme length of performance, curtain will rise promptly at 8.
48TH ST. THEATRE MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. Don't Worry Boys LITTLE MISS BROWN Is Some Hit All Right—All Right ASK SOME ONE!
39TH ST. Thea., 39th, n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:10. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE MERRY COUNTESS
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th bet. B'way & 6th Av. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. "FIRST HIT OF THE SEASON."—Eve. World READY MONEY
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR
Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. Sat. 500 Orch. Seats $1. LEW FIELDS Presents HANKY PANKY Extra Mat. To-day.
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8 Av. Stock Co. Labor Day Mat. To-day. THE EASIEST WAY
PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. MAUD HALL MACY & CO., LOUISE GALLOWAY, JOSEPH KAUFMAN & CO., MARVINE, WINSOR McCAY, HOEY & LEE, JUGGLING MOWATTS, others.
23RD ST. nr. 6th Av. / 58TH ST. & 3d Av. / 125TH ST. Lex. Av. AFT. 5c. 10c. 15c. Continuous Vaudeville and Latest Photo Plays. Programmes changed Mondays and Thursdays. EVES. 10c. to 25c.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. SMOKING PERMITTED. THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. THE GIRL FROM BRIGHTON With Great Cast and Chorus of 100 DAILY MATS. 25 & 50c. Nights, 25, 35, 50 & 75c.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & Daily Matinee. Emma Carus, Kabaret Kids, Spiritt Paintings, Ahearn Troupe, 15 others.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAFE BOULEVARD
Second Ave. and Tenth St.
Telephone 4040 Orchard.
OPEN AIR BALCONY
COOL, WELL VENTILATED DINING ROOM.
Famous Hungarian Orchestra and Vocalists from 7 P. M.
CABARET
From ten each evening

HOTEL BERKLEY
170 West 74th St.,
Corner of Amsterdam Av.
Close to Express Stations of Subway and Elevated, Facing Sherman Square.
A new twelve-story family hotel; over 300 rooms; exceptionally large and light; extra large closets.
Apartments of any size from 1 room, with bath; rentals from $600 per annum; all apartments are leased by the year, unfurnished. No transient guests.
ERNEST C. CHOWN, Resident Director.

FAUST'S FAMOUS DINNER SPECIALS (Columbus Circle) B'way & 59th St.

LITTLE HUNGARY, 253-267 E. HOUSTON ST.
Friday, Sept. 6 GRAND OPENING Friday, Sept. 13
SEASON 1912-13
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER WITH THREE KINDS OF HUNGARIAN WINES
SERVED AT 6:30 P. M.
THE ROYAL GIPSY BAND AND NEAPOLITAN AND CHARACTER SINGERS
Will Entertain During and After Dinners
RESERVE TABLES IN ADVANCE
SOUVENIRS FOR LADIES
MAX SCHWARTZ, Prop.